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THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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SALUTATORY.

WE realize the fact that to embark in a historical venture requires courage, as well as a good share of prudence and wisdom. We realize the responsibility of the undertaking, and know our path will be no easy one to travel. We realize that our friends are critical and are people of culture as well as students of history. While we delight to address such a class of readers as our patrons will be; still we would love to have them give us a degree of charity, and we feel that they will give us that charity that belongs to one who is searching for truth as earnestly and as sincerely as themselves.

Dear friends: You well know that much falsehood has been written upon subjects of Narragansett History. Part of this, no doubt, we will find, and state it as truth. On all such false statement we wish our patrons to correct us, and at once. We want facts, and intend to print only such as far as lies in our power. When our statements are wrong no one will feel more keenly the mistake than ourselves. Therefore we here invite our patrons and all those interested in subjects of Narragansett History to write us, and each letter and correction will be received by us with sincere thanks. We invite you to write us upon any subjects illustrating in any way incidents or events of this portion of Rhode Island. Let us all work together and vindicate Narragansett from the printed calumnies of our enemies.

A rule we shall strictly enforce is to give our patrons credit for all contributions as far as we can in our work.

We intend to make our work interesting, and we want our patrons to have and feel that same enthusiasm and love that

we have for our chosen work, and field of historical research. Our intention is to make our work an authority, and intend it to have its value; and we shall spare no pains on our part to make it so. We intend to do our best to this end, and shall produce for our patrons' benefit the very best that we can procure, or that lies in our power.

The confidence and esteem already given us, on our part, we shall aim to be worthy of. Our promises and labor can best be proven by our work, and of that work we shall leave you to judge as to the honesty and sincerity of our intentions.

We here take the opportunity to publicly thank all who have spoken kind words to us; who have aided us in our labors; who have rendered, in many ways, favors to us, and have in any way cheered us on in our researches; who have spoken words of encouragement to their friends for us; who have promised us aid and assistance in the future; and lastly to our honored patrons who have made this, our first number, a matter of history. We solicit your aid, dear friends, in the future, at the same time we heartily thank you for all that you have already bestowed upon us.

THE PLAN OF OUR WORK.

THE object and aim of this magazine will be to collect into one publication the History of the Narragansett Country or Southern Rhode Island. We do not intend to neglect anything that will in any way illustrate this portion of Rhode Island, but to preserve all of any historical value. We shall make a specialty of the as yet unpublished history and to reprint such printed historical matter as in our judgment we deem advisable. We intend our work to be conducted on a broad and liberal basis. We intend to have it a repository of facts, and a work of reference for future historians. We shall have but little padding in our articles, and will aim to have our subjects pre-

sented in as brief and concise a form as possible, yet chained together with such skill as will present the subject under treatment in a plain and interesting manner to the attention of the reader.

We invite scholars to contribute to our columns and any friend who feels an interest in our work.

Our plan will cover the following line of subjects pertaining to Narragansett history:

I. A series of extracts from the Town Records, embracing extracts from early wills, deeds, and papers of historic value, and all matter recorded relating to genealogy.

II. A series of papers containing the list of Town Clerks, Treasurers, Sergeants, Councilmen, Representatives, Senators, Assistants, Judges, Freemen, &c., of the various towns in Narragansett Country.

III. A series of papers relating to Philip's war; the Narragansett Indians; together with such other matter as will in any way illustrate this field of historical research so interesting to every antiquarian.

IV. A series of papers illustrating the history of the various churches of the various denominations of Christians in this portion of Rhode Island, and all historic facts in regard to them.

V. A series of papers illustrating the poets and the poetry of Narragansett.

VI. A series of papers giving abstracts from our record of the Narragansett Cemeteries.

VII. A series of papers illustrating the record of Narragansett soldiers.

VIII. A series of papers illustrating local history.

IX. A series of historical notes presenting in a brief and concise form much valuable historical information.

X. Papers illustrating the Natural History of the Narragansett Country will receive attention at our hands.

XI. Papers relating to some particular event or incident of Narragansett History.

XII. Papers relating to the early purchase and settlements with facts relating to the early settlers.

XIII. Extracts from old diaries will be an interesting feature in our work.

XIV. Origin of the names of places; meaning of Indian words and phrases of Narragansett celebrity will not be neglected in our work.

XV. Anecdotes of distinguished Narragansett characters will be an amusing feature.

XVI. Historical lectures and essays upon subjects of Narragansett History.

XVII. Genealogical sketches of Narragansett families, with biographical sketches of distinguished members, will receive attention at our hands.

XVIII. Historical notes of enquiry and notices of works pertaining to Narragansett History, or of interest to our readers and patrons.

XIX. Notes and papers upon subjects not enumerated above.

XX. We shall illustrate our work so far as means placed in our power will enable us to do.

From a locality so fruitful in historic interest we flatter ourselves there can be gathered enough matter to interest every student of history, and we ask every lover of Narragansett Country to unite with us in our effort to collect and preserve the history of the place we love.

First Jail at Kingston.—The first jail at Kingston had its cells in the lower part of the building, and the upper part was devoted to the use of the jailor. It was all wood above the cells which were constructed of solid masonry. After a new jail was built of wood on the opposite side of the road, this first building was used by Cyrus French as a hat factory. It now forms the west end of the residence of Mrs. Wm. W. French. The second jail has in its turn given way to the present building on the site of No. 2, so the present building is the third jail that has been erected on Kingston Hill.

SKETCH OF "NAILER TOM."

BY THE EDITOR.

THOMAS BENJAMIN HAZARD was born in South Kingstown Jan. 23, 1756, and died in Westerly Sept. 28, 1845. He married, Oct. 2, 1783, Hannah Knowles, the daughter of Joseph and Bathsheba, his wife, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Of these children the two youngest sons died in early infancy.

Benjamin, born November 4, 1784, died March 10, 1859. Thomas Benjamin, Jr., born May 8, 1787, died April 18, 1856. Hannah, born Nov. 14, 1791, never married, died in her 76th year. Of this family Benjamin married twice; had two daughters by his first marriage, one of whom married and died soon after the birth of a daughter, who also followed the mother in death. The second daughter died unmarried. By his second marriage he had no family, and so this line is utterly extinct.

Thomas B., Jr., married and had a very numerous family, who have left a numerous posterity.

Thomas B. Hazard's (Nailer Tom) father was Benjamin, who married Mehitable Redwood, daughter of Abraham and Mehitable (Langford) Redwood, of Newport. Thomas B. inherited from his parents rare gifts. He had a great fund of anecdote and was a pleasing and entertaining conversationalist.

He was highly esteemed in his native town and held numerous places of trust. For two years he was Assistant. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a valued and esteemed member. He was considered a successful peacemaker and often had it in his power to exercise this rare gift, which he did in a very successful manner. He was a very singular man some ways, and impressed his singularities strongly upon his associates. His features were sharply defined and so marked that people now living can describe him even to-day with singular fidelity to nature. The portrait we present at the head of this article was taken by Dr. Mann, of Newport, about the year 1807, and was the only profile, or picture, he ever had taken of himself. His journal was highly esteemed by his townsmen and was considered authority upon matters noted. It is told of Wilkins Updike, a noted lawyer of Kingston, that he said he'd just as leave see the devil come into the Court room, as to see "Nailer Tom" with his diary (or journal). "Shepard Tom" writes that the people of South Kingstown used to swear by "Nailer Tom's" book. In order to gratify the universal wish of our South Kingstown patrons we give in this number of our magazine a generous installment of this work.

THE TREASURES OF THE GARRET.

MOST people look upon the old pamphlets, newspapers and books, worn more or less in the service for the enlightenment of man, or otherwise showing their venerable age, as useless; and the garret has the loss of their society, and the flames or paper man has new victims oftener than it should be. The sacrifice of these old and venerable friends in this way is decidedly wrong, yet the very ones who do this wrong, do it, honestly believing that these works have served their day and generation, and have now no further labors to perform or service to render to

man. In short, no further information to give. This is decidedly a wrong idea to entertain. The very pamphlet that would in this case be condemned thoughtlessly, might be really useful to the student of history and to the antiquarian.

We, therefore, entreat our readers in the future not to destroy these old friends, nor sell them to the rag man, but to preserve them. If of no value to them to send them, or place them subject to our order. We shall feel very grateful for anything in this line bestowed upon ourselves. Anything placed in our hands for either the Rhode Island or the Newport Historical Society we will see is delivered to them, and due credit given, and for like favors bestowed upon ourselves.

Anything older than twenty years, by authors natives of Rhode Island, or in any way pertaining to Rhode Island history, is always in order and is worthy of preservation.

We entreat, most earnestly, our friends and readers to stop this destruction and join us in an effort to preserve, and not in future destroy unless condemned first by some well known historian and antiquarian. Now, remember, in future, who aids in this work of preservation is in more ways than one a public benefactor.

Wilkes Fort.—This used to be a halting place for the Nipmuc Indians. They and the Shore Indians usually had difficulty in the spring about the fish. They partly fortified their place, and after their day a band of outlaws added immensely to the work, and lived there in open defiance of the law a number of years. Its last inhabitant was William Reynolds, an insane man who lived at the north-east corner of the fortress for several years, and until his friends removed him to a better location. At this place there is a natural curiosity known as the "Queen's Bed Chamber." This was used by Queen Bess, the last princess who lived here. It was expected the Indians would be found during that celebrated march to the Great Swamp, in December, in Philip's time. A lot of buried corn was found and evidence that the Indians had recently been there.

Narragansett's Tribute to Hon. Zachariah Allen.

March 21, 1882.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, the Editor of this Historical Magazine, attended the meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which Mr. Allen was the honored President, held in the society's rooms, the purpose of which was to pay due honor to the memory of its late President. Mr. Arnold's remarks were as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—With your permission we wish to say a word in praise of Mr. Allen for the Narragansett Country. We cannot more worthily honor our late President than to meet here in this manner to-night, to speak words of eulogy in honor of his memory. We have the pleasing duty before us of bestowing honor upon one who has taken his departure from among us, and who has departed full of years, and of honor. In him we feel the truth again of the old saying, "A good name is like precious ointment." We feel in him we have lost one who was worthy of honor, and one who could bear the elevation and the plaudits of his fellowmen. His sterling good sense and true nobleness of soul was never seen in a clearer light than in his simplicity of character and humble walk in life; born as he was amid wealth and all that it could bestow, and associating throughout life among a class of men who are too apt to forget to feel for those in humbler walks in life. His sterling good sense taught him to disregard this and to honor the man, and to have a pleasing and cheering word for all. No one can number these little acts of kindness that our late President has bestowed along his pathway of life, during its long and eventful career. If these little acts are truly preserved by the recording angel, then indeed, in that higher sphere of life, his crown must be magnificently set with jewels.

His hours of leisure were not spent in flattery, or in the dissipations of fashion so common to men of wealth; but in studying well, and deeply and thoroughly, the history of his gallant little State. In him Rhode Island had few nobler sons, and certainly none that loved her more. None went further than he in studying the attacks of her enemies, and none hastened sooner with his pen to her rescue.

In our correspondence with him this fact came out so prominently that it could not be misunderstood. He saw in the Great Narragansett Questions the key-note, and the origin of nearly, if not all the calumny that has been written in passion against his own gallant State; and to read his letters urging a brother historian to vindicate the honor of our State, are as refreshing as a benediction.

These letters breathe through them the freshness and vigor of youth, united with the calm and considerate judgment of the historian. Rhode Island and her record, as written in her annals, to him was a subject ever new. Amid these scenes he never was tired of wandering, or urging upon the attention of his fellowmen. His published writings are in every way ample proof of this statement.

He loved the whole of Rhode Island. The most inland or humblest town was as near and dear to him as the wealthiest and most opulent. The fact that it made up a part of Rhode Island was enough to enlist his veneration, respect and love.

In the name of my portion of the State, let me here thank him for his words of love and encouragement. We all feel that in him we have lost a worthy and sincere friend. Let it be our duty in recognition of his worth to bestow a brother's tears and words of sympathy here, in honor of his memory.

Finally, let us say here, his words will always be a comfort to us in our researches, and will cheer us on in our future labors, and his advice to us will be heeded like unto that of a father.

When this society named him as its honored head, that honor could not have been bestowed upon a nobler or worthier man, and he has worn that honor with credit to himself, and has proven worthy to succeed that worthy one who held that honor before him and whom this society still delights to honor.

His mantle must now fall on one of us, and he whose honor it may be has truly a great task before him. Let it be his study to prove himself worthy. Let the example of our late President be before him to guide and protect him in the line of his future duty.

Origin of Usquepaug.—Usquepaug, or more correctly Usquebaug, is an Irish word signifying, "water of life." This name no doubt was bestowed upon the place by some of the early settlers who came from Ireland.

NARRAGANSETT'S PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY.

An Extract from the Annual Address of the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, delivered Jan. 10, 1882, before the Society, by the Hon. Zachariah Allen, of Providence.

WE realize how little has yet been done in analyzing and truthfully describing the early history of New England in connection with the treatment of the first settlers of the colony of Rhode Island. The histories of New England have all been written by descendants of the Puritans, who persecuted non-conformists to their peculiar ecclesiastical and civil form of colonial government. Only one side of the New England controversies has been hitherto set forth. It remains for us, as members of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to bring forward and duly explain the principles of religious and civil liberty, which were originally adopted and established by our forefathers in opposition to the barbarous and tyrannical systems of social government practised in ancient times.

It has never been duly explained why the colony settled by the persecuted people of Massachusetts beyond the borders of their jurisdiction in Rhode Island, should have been continually subjected to hostile aggressions from the four other colonial corporations of New England; and why they combined to form the confederacy, long denoted "The Four United Colonies of New England," with the special exclusion of the single little colony of Rhode Island as a lone star in the constellation of the five New England Colonies.

The common answer given to this question as to the cause of this hostility has been a difference of religious opinions. A more strict and careful investigation will show that the worldly interests of the directors of the Joint Stock Corpora-

tion of the Massachusetts Bay Company influenced their actions; for the founder of Rhode Island was indicted, tried, and condemned to banishment for denying the right of magistrates in the Bay Company to take the lands of the Indians without compensating the owners.* This doctrine of christian justice was directly subversive of the pecuniary interests of the Corporation under the royal charter, which was deemed to be a free grant of all the lands in America included within their charter bounds, for constituting the capital stock of the Company, to be divided as shares of profits. The maritime adventurers had no other capital stock than the value of the lands, and the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, preached by Williams, would be entirely subversive of their pecuniary interests, if they were to pay for the Indian lands.

In an historical address, John Quincy Adams affirmed that this doctrine, preached by Roger Williams, was treason to the colony, and a justification for his banishment.

To sustain their right to seize the Indians, the Joint Stock Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Company found it profitable to adopt the Jewish Scriptural laws, which enjoined the extermination of the heathen as of "the cursed race of Ham." For denying this doctrine, as opposed to the precepts of christian justice, peace, and good will to men, Williams was also accused of blasphemy by the ministers, who undertook the duty of Judges under the Jewish laws, to be executed by civil magistrates, and thus combined the powers of Church and State. For this improvement they assumed superior purity in religion and the descriptive title of "Puritans."

The true character of the Puritan settlers of New England is described in the history of the United States by Mr. George Bancroft, in the following words:—

"The maritime adventurers of those early days, joining the principles of bigots with the boldness of heroes and pi-

* Both trade and religion had a hand in this matter. The difference in creeds tended to intensify the hostility towards the colony of Rhode Island, and was the means and true cause of being left out of the confederacy and to the mercy of the native inhabitants of the soil.—J. N. A.

rates, considered the wealth of the countries they might conquer as their lawful plunder; and the inhabitants, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves."

In accordance with these principles, the early Puritan settlers of New England considered all non-conformists in religious and civil principles of government to be infidels, and, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves.

Mr. Bancroft truly describes the maritime adventurers who obtained royal charters "to sail over the seas and take possession of any lands not occupied by christian people," to use the words contained in the original royal charters, to be joint stock corporations, on a par with modern corporations formed for gaining profits. He says: "Experience shows that corporations, whether commercial or proprietary, are the worst sovereigns. Gain being their object, corporate ambition is deaf to mercy and insensible to shame." They showed no mercy to the natives of America, and no shame in robbing them of food and of their lands; as the Pilgrims did, on their first encounter with them—as described by a writer—"after their arrival, they thankfully fell on their knees, and then fell upon the aborigines."

For early taking up the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, Roger Williams states, "My soul's desire was to do good to them." In denying the right of European kings to take possession of America, Williams appears to have originated the present Monroe doctrine.

After experiencing the evils of the Puritan system of combining the power of Church and State, Williams resolved to found a new colony on the basis of the entire separation of the power of ecclesiastics from the civil power. Finding it impossible to reform the Puritan colonists to practice the christian principles of justice toward the benighted natives, he undertook to establish these principles by founding a new colony. To obtain means for paying for their lands he mortgaged his house in Salem, negotiated with his friend Massasoit, and enlisted emigrants to accompany him. The directors of the Bay Company being desirous of getting the Indian

lands, and, as stated by Winthrop, learning his intentions, at once determined to frustrate his design by sending him back to England in a vessel then ready to sail; as they previously had sent back two brothers, Brown, for non-conformity with their religious and civil forms of government. Williams was indicted for "denying the authority of the magistrates," and condemned to banishment. He fled in midwinter to the hospitable Massasoit, and commenced a settlement in the spring which he named Providence. Others followed him. In 1644 he obtained a royal charter containing the express condition of paying for the plantations to the satisfaction of the natives, and of allowing perfect freedom in all religious concernments.

These principles were subversive not only of the proposed profits of the Bay State Company, whose capital, as they construed their charter, consisted of the lands included in their boundaries, but were also subversive of the ruling power of the ministers, who really controlled the government.

To suppress and exterminate such a revolutionary colony, the surrounding colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Hartford and New Haven formed a coalition under the title of "the Four United Colonies of New England," with special exclusion of Williams's new colony, and prohibition of intercourse. Williams was obliged to go to England by the way of the Dutch colony in New York, to get his royal charter; and his colonists to go to the same foreign colony to obtain the necessaries of life, including arms for self-defence.

From the first settlement of Rhode Island, the other colonies manifested unrelenting hostility, and made frequent attempts to seize the Indian lands within its jurisdiction. The colony was saved only by the paramount power and protection of the home government. It appears that the lone colony sought at one time protection from the sister colonies, and prevailed on the colonial corporations of Hartford and New Haven to join with them in a letter to the Massachusetts Bay Company, asking them to conciliate the natives by kind treatment, instead of considering them "as the cursed race of Ham, to be rooted out." Winthrop records that an answer

to this letter was refused, "because they would hold no intercourse with the Rhode Islanders." In commenting on this conduct, Judge Savage, an eminent historian of Massachusetts, made the following remarks: "This is the most exalted triumph of bigotry; for Papists, Jews, Turks and Atheists are admitted as good parties to civil contracts, but non-conforming Protestant brethren, of unimpeachable piety, are excluded for differing from us in unimportant points of doubtful disputations."

It was this mercenary spirit of the directors of the Massachusetts Bay Company for gaining possession of the Indian lands that Mr. Bancroft referred to as causing them to be "deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," and to become "the worst governors." This grasping spirit was the cause of nearly all the difficulties and troubles which for many years distressed and nearly ruined the early settlers of Rhode Island. To justify their hostile proceedings, the adverse Puritan colonists, assuming their Jewish code to be purer than the beneficient Christian code, traduced the characters of the non-conformists as heathen; so that it becomes now necessary to vindicate the motives of our forefathers in establishing their colony on the basis of civil and religious freedom. For this reason I am induced to add a sketch of the hostile aggressions of the surrounding colonists, for the purpose of seizing the Indian lands—"gain being the object of their corporate ambition."

To accomplish this purpose, the early settlers of Massachusetts employed Humphrey Atherton to get the lands of the Natick Indians, under Eliot, near Boston. They subsequently employed him elsewhere, for his skill and efficiency in this business. The leading directors of the Four United Colonies—Governors Dudley Stoughton, John Winthrop, Jr., and others—formed a joint stock company, under the name of the "Atherton Company," to share the profits of getting and selling Indian lands. To obtain a large track of Narragansett lands at Warwick, the color of a title was obtained from an Indian named Pomham. To sustain his power

against his superior Narragansett Sachem, Miantonomoh, a fort was built at Warwick Neck. But this plan was thwarted by Samuel Gorton and Randall Holden, who purchased the land of the true Sachem, and made a settlement thereon. It became necessary to oust these settlers by some ostensible form of civil process. There being no valid claim against the settlers for debt, recourse was had to accusing them of blasphemy under the rigid laws which the ministers were accustomed to decide upon under the union of Puritan Church and State. In this way the members of the Bay Company used their official influence to subserve their individual profits. Atherton employed forty armed men, half of them Indians, to march through Providence, and bring the accused to Boston for trial for their lives on alleged charges of "blasphemy in a wilderness where there were none to hear," as noticed by Mr. Palfrey in his History of New England. They put arms into the hands of Indians to kill the Rhode Islanders, whom they beseiged two days; and, as narrated, "riddled their English flag with bullets." This flag was hoisted by Gorton to manifest his claim to the rights of a British subject. But there was allowed no security of writ of habeas corpus in Massachusetts during an hundred years, until ordered by Queen Anne, in Virginia; and the jurors were by law all members of the Puritan Church. Only about one-sixth of the people were freemen, and the common people lived in subjection to an absolute tyranny of the Directors of the Colonial Corporation and of the ministers allied with them, in a union of Church and State. Winthrop and others of some distinction would not come to live under a Board of Directors of a Joint Stock Company in New England until they were assured of being themselves governors, judges, or other rulers.

Gorton and his associates were imprisoned two years in Boston, and escaped execution for blasphemy only by two votes. Then, it is recorded, they went about the streets, and so inflamed the people by proclaiming the wrongs inflicted on

them, and the seizure and sale of their cattle and furniture for expenses, that they were ordered to depart in two days under penalty of death for disobedience.

The possession of the Pequot lands in Connecticut was readily obtained by declaring war against them, and holding their lands by the right of conquest, after burning more than seven hundred men, women and children in a fort, and elsewhere killing all the men they could find, but saving the women and children to profit by the sale of them as slaves.

The possession of the Mohegan lands was obtained by inducing the Sachem, Uncas, to make aggressions on the Narragansett Sachem, Miantonomoh, by promises of aid. In the war which followed, Miantonomoh was inveigled into a conference, wherein he was captured and delivered over to the commissioners of the Four United Colonies at Hartford. After obtaining him as a captive, they could find no excuse for putting him to death; and, to avoid the responsibility, they referred his case for decision to a convention of ministers in Boston, as the Roman governor Pilate did to the chief priests in Jerusalem. Under their Jewish code, (quoting the precedent of Agag) they speedily sentenced him to be executed.

Winthrop states, Miantonomoh was killed near Hartford by a blow on the back of his head with a hatchet.

Then the Connecticut settlers came in with their claims for rendering assistance to Uncas, and obtained payment in his lands. Trumbull states, "Mr. Leffingwell obtained nearly the whole township of Norwich for his services."

To punish the treachery of Uncas, the successor of Miantonomoh, Pessicus, after giving notice to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, declared war against Uncas. For this hostility to their "friend and ally, Uncas," Pessicus was fined 2,000 fathoms of wampum. Being unable to pay this debt, Humphrey Atherton was sent by the commissioners of the Four Colonies, with twenty armed men, to enforce the payment. As stated in Arnold's history of Rhode Island (vol. i., p. 199), "Atherton forced his way, pistol in hand, into the

wigwam, and, seizing the Sachem by the hair, dragged him out, threatening instant death if any resistance was offered." The debt was settled by Pessicus giving a mortgage of all his lands to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, who transferred it to the Atherton Company for 735 fathoms of wampum. In this unlawful way the Atherton Company obtained, in 1650, their iniquitous claim to the whole Narragansett country, by foreclosing the mortgage for non-payment. This Company maintained their claim with the powerful influence of the rulers of the Four United Colonies to back them against the feeble Rhode Island colony. The manifest illegality of their title prevented sales during the long struggle, until the Company took advantage of the arrival, in Boston, of some strangers—French refugees—after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Then the Atherton Company, under their new title of "Proprietors of the Narragansett Country," inveigled forty-five families of Huguenots, ignorant alike of land titles and of the English language, into the purchase of 5,000 acres of this land in a locality in East Greenwich still known as Frenchtown. The apparent official respectability of the members of the Company appears to have disarmed the strangers of all suspicion of fraud, although the illegality of the title had been decided by Royal Commissioners in 1664. A final decision by another Royal Commissioner, Sir Edmund Andross, against the legality of the Atherton claim in 1688, ruined the colony of Huguenots in Rhode Island, and caused them to become exiles a second time. Their sufferings by the merciless wrongs and chicanery of the Puritan colonial directors equalled those inflicted by the Catholics.

The profit of getting the Indian lands induced the Governor of the Hartford Colony, John Winthrop, Jr., to strive to procure a share of it for his own colony. As appears by examining the Colonial Records of Connecticut (Appendix, page 581), Governor Winthrop proposed going to England to obtain an extension of the original charter to include Rhode Island and the New Haven colony under the Hartford grant.

Accordingly, the following instructions were officially given to him :—"The bounds we do present to be in our patent (if it may be obtained), are, eastward to Plymouth line; northward to the limits of the Massachusetts colony; and westward to Delaware Bay, or at least to Hudson's river."

This proposed an attempt to include the whole of the colony of Rhode Island and of New Haven in the patent to be given to John Winthrop, Major John Mason, S. Willis, Matthew Allyn and others.

This enlargement of the Hartford charter on so munificent a scale, it appears, Winthrop proposed to obtain on pretence of renewing the old charter, with the boundary lines so altered as to scoop in New Haven and Rhode Island, with all their appurtenant Indian lands. Accordingly, Winthrop went to England, and in April, 1662, actually obtained a new charter, with the king's signature and the broad seal, including the territory of the New Haven colony, and more than half of the territory of the Rhode Island colony,—to the surprise alike of the New Haven and Rhode Island colonists. The New Haven colonists bitterly opposed this transfer of their charter privileges during three years, until overpowered; but the Rhode Island colonists manfully and successfully resisted the aggression many years.

It appears that Winthrop found the agent of Rhode Island in England, who resisted the validity of the new Connecticut charter on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. The account of the mode which Winthrop adroitly adopted to include New Haven and the greater part of Rhode Island in his new charter in 1662, is authentically disclosed by letters recently discovered, describing the details, and first published in Arnold's History of Rhode Island, pages 378 to 383, vol. i. The original suggestion of the fraud appears in the letter signed by the managers of the Atherton Company, and stipulating for a division of the spoil. Another letter, signed by Winthrop himself, acknowledged that he "added as an explication, after the words 'Narragansett river,' contained in the original charter, the words, '*commonly called*

Narragansett Bay.'" This interpolation changed the bounds twenty-four miles further east, so as to include all the Narragansett lands. Another letter, signed by John Scott, the agent employed in England by Winthrop, describes how he bribed "certain potent gentlemen" to have the charter passed under the king's signature and the great seal without scrutiny.

The fraud being immediately detected by Mr. John Clarke, the Rhode Island agent in London, so strenuous an opposition was made, that Winthrop, to get clear of the opprobrium, signed an agreement with Clarke to allow the old charter bound of Rhode Island by the Pawcatuck river to remain as the true bound. This agreement was disputed by the Connecticut rulers, as being beyond the authority of Winthrop; but nevertheless, he ever afterward confirmed his agreement, though in vain.

To counteract the fraudulently reissued charter, John Clarke obtained also a later reissue of the Rhode Island charter, confirming the original bound by the present Pawcatuck river, which still constitutes the western boundary of Rhode Island.

On receiving their reissued charter, the directors of the Hartford Colonial Corporation sent soldiers and civil officers to take possession, who were resisted, ejected, and imprisoned by the vigorous Rhode Island Governor, Samuel Cranston.

For many years a border contest was kept up on this debatable Narragansett land. It was not until 1728 that the final decision of the claim was made by the king in council, in favor of Rhode Island, after a prolonged struggle to maintain a fraud by corporation directors, who were "insensible to shame."

In describing these aggressions, Arnold observes: "The attempts of the Atherton Company and others to accomplish their fraudulent purposes, manifest a baseness that cannot easily be surpassed."

It is to be remembered that this conduct of the directors

of the Four Colonial Corporations does not implicate the character of the common people living under their government, any more than the knavery of modern political leaders involves the character of the subordinate people; for the private individuals of New England have ever continued to manifest extraordinary intelligence, toiling industry, and private virtues, which have made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose," and elevated the human race.

Against these repeated wrongs and aggressions, Williams expostulated with the leaders in the following appeal:—

"In the sight of God you will find this depraved appetite for obtaining land to be among the great vanities and shadowy dreams of a fleeting life in this wilderness; as if men were here in want and necessity for land, like hungry and thirsty seamen on a starving voyage. Land is one of the gods of New England, for which the Most High will punish transgressors."

"Your intrusion upon us, as being weaker, is unneighborly and unchristian, as well as contrary to all English laws."

To sustain their independence and rights, the lone colony continued to struggle manfully against the hostile aggressions of their rapacious neighbors. Relying on the justice of their cause, and on the paramount power of the British government to enforce their chartered rights, and to protect their individual rights as British subjects under the national constitution, rather than on their own feeble power, the colonists continued to remonstrate against the lawless acts from which they suffered. To investigate the Connecticut and Atherton claims, soon after Winthrop obtained his interpolated charter, Sir Robert Carr and other Royal Commissioners were sent out in 1663, after the new charter was received by the Rhode Island colony. They reaffirmed the original charter bound of the Pawcatuck river, instead of the Narragansett Bay shore, and also declared the Atherton claim illegal on account of having been obtained by threats under duress. They confirmed the rights of citizenship to the Narragansett tribe, and their allegiance, with all due

forms and ceremonies, and received their country as the King's Province. They then transferred the jurisdiction to the colony of Rhode Island.

In 1676, a tribe of Wampanoag Indians on the border of Plymouth. driven to desperation by wrongs, commenced resistance under the lead of Metacomet, better known as King Philip, who averred he desired not to live when he had no longer a country. While the Narragansetts were remaining peaceable fellow-subjects with the Rhode Island settlers, the Massachusetts Indians commenced ravaging the country and killing the people in the year 1676. It has been estimated that this reaction against the injustice of the Puritans caused the loss of more than 1400 lives of the settlers, and an incalculable loss of property, directly and indirectly, by wasting the interior of the country and retarding the prosperity of New England. Until this reaction occurred, the Rhode Island settlers had lived with their families among the Narragansetts in friendly relationship. Suddenly, without giving notice to the Rhode Island people, the Four United Colonies sent an army into the colony, and commenced killing the Narragansetts, their fellow-subjects, in direct violation of the royal charter, and of their rights of protection guaranteed to them. As said by Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, "this was an unscrupulous disregard of the rights and welfare of a sister colony, which was inexcusable, for a notice was an easy act of friendly courtesy." He adds:—"But friendly feelings were strangers to the confederated Puritans, by whom heretics and heathen were classed together as beneath the range of christian fellowship."

The sudden desertion of Rhode Island after the onslaught was the manifestation of a similar spirit, by leaving the colonists without protection, a prey to the fury of the exasperated Indians, and Providence to be burned by them. A previous prohibition of the sale of arms to the Rhode Island colonists indicated an intention to leave them defenceless, to be destroyed.

Taking advantage of the desolation they had caused, the

directors of the United Colonies resumed attempts to take possession of the vacated lands in the Narragansett country. To annul the decision of the Royal Commissioners against the claim of the Atherton Company and Connecticut in 1664, a petition for a new hearing was presented to the Royal Council in 1683, and granted. The selection was made mostly from members of the Atherton Company and friends, including the ever-active Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton, and John Winthrop, Junr. Edward Randolph was appointed Secretary, being qualified by experience as a Royal Commissioner sent over in 1676 to enquire into the state of the colonies. They speedily reversed the award made by the previous Royal Commissioners in 1664, and confirmed the validity of the Atherton and Connecticut claim for the Narragansett lands.

The next step necessary for the claimants was to obtain the executive and judicial powers to enforce this decree. It appears that Randolph, from previous investigations, had reported on the lawlessness of the colonists, on their mutual jealousies and hostility to the Rhode Island settlers, and also to the Indians taken under the royal protection. He strongly favored the consolidation of the colonies under one president or viceroy appointed by the king, corresponding with the Dominion of Canada and the East Indies. He referred in one of his letters to the pliancy and ready subserviency of Joseph Dudley to make his way in the world, and procured his appointment as President of the New England Colonies in 1685. Two years later the appointment of Judge of King's Province was obtained from James II. by Dudley. Clothed with this executive and judicial power, Joseph Dudley had now gained nearly absolute control over the Rhode Island colony, and its dismemberment seemed to be certain. But such gross injustice stimulated the colonists to greater resistance than ever before, and such refusals to submit to the royal authority, that Randolph reported to the Royal Council that nothing short of a revocation of the charters of the colonial corporations would reduce them to

obedience. Investigations were instituted, and writs of *quo warranto* were issued from the Court of King's Bench in London, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed, in June, 1686, to be President of the New England Colonies. His long experience as agent of the Duke of York, in his colony taken from the Dutch, had inspired confidence in his ability and fidelity. He came out with the writs of *quo warranto*, to take away the charters of all the New England Colonies for the abuse and disregard of their charter rights and lawlessness, and to enforce the observance of English laws. His advent was hailed with great satisfaction by the Rhode Island colonists, for he came with power to interpose the shield of the English laws to protect British subjects from the lawless aggressions of the surrounding colonists. His official conduct toward the Rhode Island colonists was courteous and kind. He did his duty in asking for the charter, without persistently requiring the delivery of it. He immediately directed his secretary, Randolph, to forbid the taxation of the people of New England for the support of the established Puritan church, declaring that the Puritans had no more right to tax Episcopalians than the Episcopalians had to tax the Puritans for the support of their ministers. This decree was so perfectly in accordance with the fundamental principle of religious liberty which was the glory of the Rhode Island charter, that it gave assurance to the colonists, as did also the decree of James II., establishing religious freedom in 1688. This decree was a death-blow to New England Puritanism, from which it never fully recovered. For his stand in favor of religious freedom, Governor Andros was denounced by the Puritan ministers with bitter invectives, and denoted a destroyer of religion and monster of tyranny.

He investigated anew the claims of the Atherton and of the Connecticut claims to the Indian lands, and declared them both unlawful,—thus reversing Governor Dudley's decision, and confirming the charter bounds and rights of the Rhode Island colony. His timely arrival and support of the charter

rights and individual rights of the colonists under the Magna Charta as the palladium of the liberty of Englishmen, established the civil and religious freedom of Rhode Island, then a lone colony amid hostile surrounding colonies.

Governor Andros went to Hartford with a troop of horsemen to take away their fraudulently obtained charter, which was saved by hiding it in the hollow of a decaying oak tree, thereafter rendered famous as "the charter oak."

Governor Andros also attempted to reduce to systematic order the loose and irregular proceedings of the New England Probate Courts, and the records of marriages and births, which were kept on the fly leaf of family bibles; but the fees charged by clerks rendered this attempted improvement unpopular. He displayed energetic zeal by personal exposure to a winter campaign against the Indians in Maine, who had attacked the border settlers, and were supplied with arms by Boston traders, as historically stated.

But his services in New England were brought to a sudden close on the abdication of James II. He was recalled, and a mob in Boston caused his temporary imprisonment. Quite as sudden a downfall befell the hitherto successful Joseph Dudley, who had been chiefly instrumental in wronging and troubling the Rhode Island colonists. While he was in the King's Province, actively engaged in the disposal of the Indian lands, of which he for a short time had obtained possession, it is narrated, a party from Providence went out and seized him and carried him to Roxbury in Massachusetts. There he was for a time imprisoned, on charges of misconduct.

After inveigling the colony of forty-five families to settle on the Indian lands in Rhode Island, he succeeded in similarly inveigling another colony of thirty families of Huguenots to purchase of him a tract of Indian lands in Oxford, Mass., taken from the Nipmuck tribe without compensation. By this fraudulent management in withholding the acknowledgment and delivery of the deed of the land for twenty-seven years, as appears by the Suffolk records in Boston, this

Huguenot colony was also necessitated to disperse, like the Huguenot colony in Rhode Island.

The preceding outlines of Rhode Island's early history are now sketched, as previously stated, for the special purpose of inducing members of the Historical Society to further investigate the wrongs and sufferings of our ancestors in their long-continued struggles for establishing the principles of civil and religious freedom which they originated. The time has arrived when the other side of the question of their characteristic principles of religious liberty should be vindicated from the calumnies that have been continually heaped upon them as heretics,—as impressively affirmed by an historian of the United States, Mr. Bancroft: "Had the magnitude of the Rhode Island territory corresponded with the importance of the principles it maintained, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its early history."

NOTE.—The characters of the three principal Puritan governors, who were copartners in the Atherton Company, and who were the most active leaders in seizing and selling the Indian lands, and wronging the Rhode Island colonists and the Huguenot colonists, are truthfully portrayed by Mr. Palfrey, in his History of New England, (vol. iii., ch. 9). He describes William Stoughton as "the shadow and echo of Joseph Dudley,—the chief tools of the barbarous and infamous administrators of the laws." The royal agent, Randolph, affirmed:—"Dudley will cringe and stoop to anything to make his fortune in the world. He may be gained, if his Majesty will promote him. Appreciating this usefulness, I take all occasion for hinting his merits." This was done so successfully by Randolph, that Dudley and his compeer, Stoughton, obtained the appointments of President and Vice President of the New England Colonial Council, under Sir Edmund Andros, after the revocation of the charters, from 1686 to 1689. Palfrey states:—"William Stoughton was a rich atrabilarious bachelor, not unconscientious after his own dreary way, and one of those men to whom it seems natural to favor oppressions and insolent pretentions, and to oppose every movement for freedom and humanity as an impertinent affront. His power was not in a superior intelligence, but in a dogged will." "To gain royal favor, he took the lead in urging submission by the people, and in judicially enforcing the very principles of royal taxation without representation, which afterwards caused the revolt of the colonies. In the case of the refusal of a committee of the town of Ipswich to pay a tax imposed by the royal governor, because it was not legally assessed by an Assembly appointed by the freemen, it is recorded that an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the Magna Charta rights of Englishmen, was denied by Judge Dudley," who said, in open court, "You must not think your rights as Englishmen follow you to the ends of the earth. You have here only the privilege not to be sold as slaves." He reigned despotically in New England.

Governor Dudley, Stoughton, and Winthrop of Connecticut, at one time reduced the colony of Rhode Island to such a state of subjection to the Atherton and Connecticut claims to the Narragansett country, that the arrival of Andros to supersede them at a critical moment, saved the colony from dismemberment. The fate of the colony was held in a balance against the claim of the Huguenot colony under Dudley's sale, and was decided by Andros against the Huguenots. The latter were ruined, and the former was thus saved.

With such men for rulers as were these Puritan leaders, "actuated by corporate ambition, and desire of gain, deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," it is not surprising that a distinguished son of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Hawthorne, should have expressed his feelings in the following impressive words:—"While thanking God for having given us such ancestors, each successive generation may thank Him not less fervently for being removed one step further from them in the march of ages."

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S JOURNAL,*

From June 21, 1778.

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Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon. *Aft*, afternoon. *h*, hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, Day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast. *v*, variable. *m*, morning.

6th Month. June, 1778.

21st. Newport Flag hauled out of Newport from Tom Robinson's wharf. I lodged on board.

22d. Lay at anchor off Fort Point. I lodged on shore this night.

23d. Sailed 10 o'clock in the morning. Arrived at Warwick Point at sunset.

24th. George Coggeshall's negro man died on board. We buried him on the beach. The son was in the cabin. Sailed. Arrived at Pawtuxet at night.

25th. Arrived at Providence.

26th. Unloaded the Flag.

27th. At uncle Clarke's this day.

28th. At do. 29th. At do.

30th. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

7th Month. July, 1778.

1st. Went to Worcester to Mr. Tanner's.

2d. Went to town, and there was executed for murder James Buckman, Ira Rose, Wm. Brooks, and Bashaba Spooner. They were turned off at 5 o'clock.

3d. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

4th. This day at uncle Redwood's.

5th. At do.

*Nailer Tom.

6th. Returned to Providence.

7th. This day at uncle Clarke's.

8th. At do. 9th. At do. 10th. At do. 11th. At do. 12th. At do. 13th. At do.

14th. Went to Cranston to Thomas Potter's to carry uncle Clarke's horse and returned.

15th. Very rainy. This day at uncle Clarke's.

16th. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's. Very warm and clear.

17th. Went to Worcester. Very warm and clear.

18th. Returned to Mendon. Warm and clear.

19th. Returned to Providence. Do.

20th. Cool. Carried brother Tanner to Mendon.

21st. Cool. Carried brother Tanner to Worcester to his father's.

22d. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

23d. This day at uncle Redwood's.

24th. Returned to Providence. Cool.

25th. Went to Mendon with sister Tanner.

26th. Went to Worcester with sister Tanner and Sally.

27th. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

28th. Returned to Providence.

29th. Thunder and lightning in the night. Clear. This day at uncle Clarke's.

30th. Went to Mendon and drove uncle William Redwood's horse, and went in a chaise. Very sick.

31st. This day at uncle Redwood's. Clear weather.

8TH MONTH. AUGUST, 1778.

1st. Cloudy. This day at uncle Redwood's.

2d. Clear. This day at do.

3d. Began work at uncle Redwood's.

4th. At do. Clear. 5th. At do. Clear. 6th. At do. Clear. 7th. At do. Clear. 8th. At do. Clear. 9th. At do. Clear. 10th. At do. Clear.

11th. Went to Worcester after wine and flour.

12th. Went to do. for wine, and left Mr. Tanner's and returned to Mendon. Wind west, hard.

13th. W, ne and hard, rain. No work to-day.

14th. W, ne and rain. Aft c. Went to Worcester after wine and flour with overcoat.

15th. Returned to Mendon with Port wine and flour.

16th. At uncle Redwood's. c.

17th. At do. f, Aft c.

18th. At do. Some r.

19th. At do. c. 20th. At do. c.

21st. At do. Fine, c, Aft r.

22d. At do. c and cool.

23d. At do. c and cool.

24th. At do. m clear and warm.

25th. At do. Very warm.

26th. At do. Very warm.

27th. At do. Very warm.

28th. At do. Very warm.

29th. At do. No work to-day. Read the "History and Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his friend Mr. Marberry Adams. Vol. I. Began vol. II same day.

30th. Cool, W, se. This day at uncle Redwood's.

31st. C and cool. At do.

9th Month. September, 1778.

1st. At do. Went to Uxbridge and returned.

2d. c and cool. Went on the highway. W, nw. Worked for uncle Redwood.

3d. At uncle Redwood's. Made cider.

4th. At do. Made cider.

5th. Received a letter from Nancy Tanner. Went to Worcester at 10 o'clock and got there 1 o'clock next morning. C. cool.

6th. c and cool. This day at Mr. Tanner's. Brother Tanner departed this life 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

7th. Warm and clear. This day at Mr. Tanner's.

8th. Warm and clear. Buried brother in the town at 3 o'clock at the toll of the bell in the afternoon.

9th. C, F. Aft; n. This day at Mr. Tanner's.

10th. W, nw. c and cool. Returned to Mendon and rode William Tanner's horse.

11th. W, s. Clear and cool. Returned to Providence.

12th. W, s and cool. Went to South Kingstown to Enock Hazard's.

13th. C and cool. W, nw. This day at Mr. Hazard's.

14th. Went to Stonington to Ben Clarke's.

15th. Went to George Irish's and returned.

16th. c and r. Went to South Kingstown to Gideon Clarke's.

17th. r. Went to cousin Champlain's on Tower Hill.

18th. c. Went to Boston Neck &c., and to Little Neck and returned to cousin Champlain's.

19th. Went to Stonington with brother Ben to Ben Clarke's.

20th. Went to Providence with John Tanner.

21st. Went to Mendon with do.

22d. Went to Worcester with do.

23d. This day at James Tanner's. Went to the town and returned to Mr. Tanner's. W, se.

24th. c. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

25th. W, n. This day at uncle Redwood's.

26th. W, sw. r. Went to Providence.

27th. c. W, w. This day at uncle Clarke's.

28th. c. W, e. At do.

29th. W, sw. C. Removed sister Tanner's goods to uncle Clarke's.

30th. c. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Oziel Wilkinson's and lodged.

10TH MONTH. OCTOBER, 1778th.

1st. Went to Mendon.

2d. C and cool. Began work at Benjamin Staples's in Mendon.

3d. At Staples's.

4th. At do. 5th. At do. 6th. At do. 7th. At do. 8th. At do. 9th. At do. 10th. At do. 11th. At do.

12th. Sold my watch to Simeon Staples for 60 dollars.

13th. At Staples'.

14th. At do. 15th. At do. 16th. At do. 17th. At do.

18th. Bought a horse of William Redwood for 260 dollars. Received 42 dollars of Benjamin Ellery for 28 days work at 1½ dollars per day.

19th. At Staples's.

20th. At do. 21st. At do. 22d. At do.

23d. Left work at Staples's. Swapt my horse for a mare with Turner Ellis. Swapt my chestnut colored mare with Asel Williams for a black horse.

24th. Paid uncle Redwood for his horse 260 dollars.

25th. C. This day at uncle Redwood's.

26th. Received 36 dollars of Benjamin Staples for 18 days work at 2 dollars per day. Went to Providence with uncle Redwood.

27th. Went to South Kingstown. Uncle went to Little Rest. He was going to Philadelphia. Went to the widow Champlain's. Elsie Hazard died this day.

28th. Went to Thomas Hazard's and returned.

29th. Went to Boston Neck with Polly Champlain to the burial of Elsie Hazard.

30th. W, sw. Went to Providence.

31st. C and r. W, ne. Went to Oziel Wilkinson's in Smithfield.

11th Month. November, 1778.

1st. Went to Mendon.

2d. Went to Worcester.

3d. Returned to Mendon.

4th. Returned to Smithfield.

5th. Began work at Oziel Wilkinson's.

6th. Moderate wind. At do.

7th. W, nc.

8th. W, c by n. Went to Providence to uncle Clarke's and returned.

9th. C. W, n.

10th. c and warm.

11th. v. W, sc. Went to Mendon.

12th. W, nw. Returned to Smithfield and went to work in the shop.

13th. C and cool. W, n.

14th. C and wind northerly.

15th. C and cold. W, sw. Went to meeting.

16th. Moderate weather.

17th. Do.

18th. C and r.

19th. Wind w. Some rain.

20th. Moderate weather.

21st. c and cold. W, nw.

22d. C and cold. W, nw. Went to Providence.

23d. C and cold. There was a man shot for deserting named Bushbee.

24th. C and cold. W, nw. Returned to Smithfield.

25th. Moderate. W, n. Went to meeting.

26th. Went to Woonsocket meeting.

27th. Went to work. W, n.

28th. C and cold. W, w.

29th. C. W, northerly. Went to meeting, and after meeting went to Jonathan Arnold's and returned.

30th. W, se. Aft W, nw. Some snow.

12TH MONTH. DECEMBER, 1778.

1st. W, n. Moderate.

2d. c and warm. W, w. Left off work at Oziel Wilkinson's. My work has come to three oxen for which he has paid me.

3d. W, nw. Went to Providence.

4th. W, sw. Went to South Kingstown to Godfrey Kenyon's.

5th. Went to Tower Hill to the widow Champlain's. r. W, sw. Sold my horse to Mumford Hazard for 65 dollars.

6th. Moderate weather.

7th. Clear. W, sw.

8th. W, se. May's house took fire.

9th. Went to Boston Neck.

10th. Moderate weather.
11th. Went to Worden's pond and returned.
12th. Cool. W, n.
13th. r. W, northerly.
14th. c. and cool. W, s.
15th. Moderate. W, s.
16th. This day at cousin Champlain's.*

1st Month. January, 1779.

1st. c and warm. This day at cousin Champlain's.

2d. W, w by s. Went to Providence with George Hazard on foot. c and warm.

3d. C and warm. W, sw. At uncle Clarke's. Went to meeting in the forenoon. Received of Wm. Burdin 1 lb. tea. 2 lb. loaf sugar from Mrs. Hill.

4th. c and warm. W, w. Bought things for cousin Champlain.

5th. C, F. W, w. Aft c. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Oziel Wilkinson's, and from there to work with Thomas Lapham, who departed this life the night before. 73 years old. Snow in the night.

6th. C, F. Aft c. W, ne. Dined at George Arnold's and then went to Mendon to George Lawton's.

7th. c, F. Aft C. Went to Worcester to Tanner's.

8th. C and warm. W, n. Was at James Tanner's.

9th. F and C, Aft snow. W, e. Returned to Lawton's.

10th. Aft c. Lodged at uncle Redwood's.

11th. c and cold. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Samuel Arnold's and lodged.

12th. F, snow. Aft c, W, sw. Went to Greenwich to Samuel Arnold's and lodged.

13th. W, w by s. Went to John Hazard's in Voluntown, and from there to Champlain's.

14th. F, Aft C. W, s. At do.

15th. C. W, e. At cousin Champlain's.

16th. C and cold. W, sw. Aft W, nw. At do.

* This entry is repeated every day the rest of the month.—J. N. A.

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17th. c and cold. W, n. Four sail; 2 ships and 2 brigs standing south west.

18th. c and cold. W, nw. At Champlain's.

19th. C. W, n. Aft snow. At do.

20th. c. W, n. At do.

21st. c. W, nw. At do. Seven sail went into Newport.

22d. c. W, sw. Began work at Congdon's.

23d. C, r. W, sw. At do.

24th. r. W, sw. At Champlain's.

25th. r. W, w. At work at Congdon's.

26th. c, F. Aft C, W, w. At do.

27th. C and cold. W, nnw. Some snow in the night. Settled with cousin Champlain and paid her for my board.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey Hazard's.

29th. c. W, nw. Jonathan Hazard's mare drownded herself in the river.

30th. c. W, ne. The Regulars landed and took two boats out of the river. 4 sail went upland from Newport. Some snow. One ship went into Newport. Went to Champlain's.

31st. c. W, ne. Went to meeting.

2d Month. February, 1779.

1st. c. W, w. Left making bridle bits at Congdon's shop. Went to Godfrey's. Davis's privateer lay off that night.

2d. f. W, sw. At Godfrey's.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to Champlain's with Ben Easton.

4th. c. W, w by s. Went home with Godfrey Hazard and lodged.

5th. C. W, nw. At Godfrey's. Davis's privateer went eastward.

6th. c. W, sw. Went to cousin Champlain's at Little Rest to see Hannah. Lodged at Sherman's.

7th. Snow last night. c. W, w. Went to Godfrey's.

8th. c. Went to Little Rest and returned with Godfrey.

9th. C, r. W, s. At Little Rest.

10th. C. W, sw. At do.

11th. C. W, n. At do.

12th. c F. Aft C. Went to Champlain's round the cove and from there to Godfrey's.

13th. c. W, nw. At Godfrey Hazard's.

14th. C. W, w. r. Went to Champlain's and David Valentine's with Stephen.

15th. c. W, n. Aft W, se. Went to Godfrey's.

16th. f. Aft c. At do.

17th. C, v. W, s. Received of Godfrey 1110 dollars for Ben Easton. Went to cousin Champlain's.

18th. c. W, n. Went to Godfrey's and fell in the river.

19th. r. W, s. Aft W, nw. Went to North Kingstown to Thomas Hazard's.

20th. c. W, nw. Went to Pawtuxet to Davis's.

21st. C. W, s. Went to Providence.

22d. r. W, s. Aft c. At uncle Clarke's.

23d. c. W, s. Went to Freetown to Richard Borden's, and delivered Ben Easton his money.

24th. c. W, sw. Went to John Borden's.

25th. W, sw. c. Returned to Richard Borden's and delivered Ben his money this day.

26th. r. and snow. W, sw. Went to Providence.

27th. c. W, sw. Went to South Kingstown on Ben's horse and delivered him to Godfrey.

28th. f. W, s. Went to Champlain's and delivered the lawn I bought in Providence for Polly.

3d Month. March, 1779.

1st. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey's with brother Ben.

2nd. c. W, s. Went to hear Jemima at Champlain's and dined at Wm. Potter's, and thence to Champlain's.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to Sarah Pindar's but she was not at home. Went to Godfrey's.

4th. c. W, e. Went to meeting and to Thomas Hazard's. Mashed my finger. Went to cousin Champlain's. Staid at Hazard's.

5th. C, snow. r. W, e. Rode Stephen Champlain's horse round the bridge to Godfrey's.

6th. C. W, ne. At Godfrey Hazard's.

7th. Snow. W, se. At do.

8th. C. W, s. Went to Rodman's mills. Lodged at cousin Champlain's.

9th. C. W, nw. Dined at cousin Hazard's. Began to keep house with George.

10th. c. W, nw. Went to Champlain's and returned.

11th. C. W, sw. Aft W, se and v. Snow and hail. Began work in the shop.

12th. C. W, nw. 13th. c. W, n.

14th. Snow. W, ne. Went to Godfrey's and returned.

15th. c and cold. W, nw.

16th. c and cold. W, n.

17th. c. W, nw. A ship towed a wreck into Newport. Went to Job Watson's, Champlain's, Godfrey's, and John Gardiner's and lodged.

18th. c. W, nw. Returned home. Went to Boston Neck to Champlain's and returned home with a side of sole leather of Godfrey Hazard's.

19th. Snow. W, sw. Aft W, n by e.

20th. c. W, nw. A sloop sailed out of Newport about sunset.

21st. c. W, n. Aft W, sw. Went to meeting, and after went to cousin Champlain's.

22d. Snow and r. W, ne. At Champlain's.

23d. c. W, nw. Returned home.

24th. Snow and hail. W, ne. George's horse fell into the river.

25th. Snow. W, nw.

26th. C. W, n.

27th. C. W, sw.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Wrote two letters. One to sister Tanner, and one to aunt Clarke. A fleet went into Newport of 20 or 30 sail.

29th. Moderate. W, nw.

30th. C. W, sw. Went to mill. George went to Providence. I worked for George.

31st. c. W, n.

4th Month. April, 1779.

1st. f. W, s. Read the history of "Agricola."

2d. c. W, sw. Put the trough in the shop.

3d. f. W, s. George returned from Providence.

4th. C, r. W, ne. Went to meeting. Aft went to Champlain's, Godfrey's, Gardiner's, and returned. 20 sail went into Newport.

5th. c. W, nw.

6th. c. W, sw. Shower at sunset.

7th. c. W, nw. A schooner fired at the privateer's men, at the Harbor's mouth.

8th. c. W, sw. George went to meeting this morning on foot to Greenwich.

9th. high W, sw.

10th. high W, sw.

11th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Champlain's, Gardiner's, and returned. Benjamin Hazard was married to Hannah Hazard last night.

12th. r. W, ne.

13th. C. W, nw. Aft W, sw.

14th. c. W, w. Dug a woodchuck out of hole.

15th. c. W, sw.

16th. r. W, ne.

17th. C. W, n.

18th. c. W, w. Staid at home.

19th. C. W, w. Susey came here to live.

20th. c. W, n. George went to Providence. I carried his chest down to the boat. Began work in the garden.

21st. c. W, w. Worked in the garden.

22d. c. W, n.

23d. c. W, s.

24th. c. W, w.

25th. c. W, sw. At home.

26th. c. W, ne. Went to Rodman's mill. Champlain brought George's horse here. George returned from Providence and brought my chest.

27th. c. W, ne. Worked for George.

28th. c. W, ne. Worked do.

29th. C. W, ne. Worked do.

30th. C and r. W, sw. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

5th Month. May, 1779.

1st. c. W, sw. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

2d. high W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Champlain's, Amos Gardiner's, and returned home with a cow. Stephen Gardiner was married to Polly Champlain.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to the beach to get a load of sand.

4th. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey's and returned.

5th. c. W, w by n. B. came from Providence and brought me a letter from sister Tanner. I went to Congdon's for the vice.

6th. c. W, nw. Carried home Congdon's sledge.

7th. W, nw. Planted corn for cousin Hazard.

8th. c. W, nw. Regulars landed in Point Judeth.

9th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting here with Mr. Wilkerson at Tower Hill. Went to Thomas Champlain's in Point Judeth.

10th. c. W, nw. Ben went to Providence.

11th. c. W, sw. George bought Thomas Champlain's boat.

12th. r. C. W, e.

13th. r. W, ne.

14th. C. W, ne. Cleaned out the cellar.

15th. c. W, sw. Hung the shop windows.

16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Champlain's and Godfrey's and lodged.

17th. c. W, w.

18th. C. W, sw. Thomas Hazard's sheep's ear mark altered. Returned home yesterday and waded through the river.

19th. C and r. W, se. George went to Providence.

20th. C and some r. W, se.

21st. C. Aft W, e by s. Laid out the cornfield. The Regulars landed last night and carried off negroes.

22d. C. W, ne. George returned from Providence.

23d. c. W, sw. Picked greens at Boston Neck. Brought home two hogs from Brown's. Net weight, 147¾ lbs.

24th. c. W, sw. F. Planted corn for cousin Hazards. Planted own corn.

25th. c. W, ne. Planted corn.

26th. C. W, sw. Finished planting corn.

27th. C. W, ne. Killed the calf. Made the fence round the meeting house.

28th. C. W, s. Mended the boat. The privateersmen took the fish boats. I went to see them.

29th. C. W, sw. Planted potatoes. Went sailing in the Summer Garden.

30th. C. W, sw. Staid at home. Ben Easton called at the door. Went to cousin Hazard's.

31st. f. W, sw. George went to meeting.

6TH MONTH. JUNE, 1779.

1st. high W, sw. Went to Boston Neck for Hannah Hazard. Susey was sick. Carried her home. Weeded corn for cousin Hazard.

2d. c. W, variable. Held harrow for cousin Hazard. Ben Easton returned back.

3d. c. W, ne. Planted our beans. Chaddock was taken in his fish boat by the Privateersmen.

4th. c. W, sw.

5th. c. W, sw. Went in swiming.

6th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. The Regulars landed and took Samuel Congdon.

7th. C. W, sw. Yolked our hogs.

8th. c. W, nw. The Regulars burnt two houses last night. Aft W, s.

9th. Rn. W, w. Went to Providence in boat.

10th. c. W, w. At uncle Clarke's.

11th. C. W, w. Returned in boat home.

12th. c. W, nw. Lodged at Godfrey's. Godfrey brought things here. An alarm in the night..

13th. r. W, s. Went to Providence in cousin Hazard's chaise.

14th. m, r. Brought sister Tanner and children home.

15th. c. W, sw. Carried home Godfrey's mare.

16th. c. Aft C. My leg lame. George returned.

17th. c. W, sw. My leg lame.

18th. c. W, sw. My leg lame.

19th. c. W, sw. Made a hoe handle of bass wood.

20th. c. W, sw. Took salt water.

21st. c. W, sw. Hoed corn for Thomas Hazard. Sold a tea kettle for twenty dollars.

22d. c. W, w. Rode Robert's horse home and returned threw the river.

23d. c. W, w. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

24th. c. W, sw. Made stone wall for do.

25th. high W, e. Put a barrel in the spring. George went to Providence in a chaise.

26th. C. Aft c. W, ne. Went a fishing. Went to the old mill. George returned home.

27th. c. Aft f. W, s. Went to mill and Simeon's.

28th. W, sw. Finished hoeing potatoes. Settled with George. Went to Boston Neck.

29th. Came home and went back and the boat left me. Lodged at Godfrey's.

30th. C. W, sw. Returned home and went to Providence.

(*To be continued.*)

Biscuit City.— *Origin of Name.*—Biscuit city, a small collection of houses southwest of Kingston, received its name from a peddler who, during his business tour, said he had called at every house in the place and had found every family very busy in cooking biscuits, and he had not met such a thing before in any part of the State where he had peddled. This was before the general introduction of wheat flour into the family economy, a fact of more recent introduction than most people are aware of.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

IT appears from the very incomplete records of the earlier Baptist Churches in the Narragansett Country, that they had become painfully divided, and allowed minor points to assume too much power in their minds, and the influence thus fostered no doubt tended to keep the churches weak. During the stormy period of the Revolution worship was more or less neglected, but as the clouds of war lifted her darkened mantle from our land, and the sunshine of freedom broke through in full splendor, the people of Narragansett who had prayed at home, and worshipped in secret, seeing God's blessing so bountifully bestowed upon them, came out more full and openly to give the heartfelt recognition of this

heavenly protection and care so long extended over them, and to crave the father's care in the future over the rising republic of mental and political freemen.

There has been a great deal said traditionally about the "Dark Day Christians." The facts are, as we now understand them to be, these. May 19, 1780, has passed into history as the Dark Day in New England. There is no doubt that many were scared, and grew pious rapidly, and did earnestly seek to place themselves right with God as soon as possible. This is human nature. With all our advancement since this time we should no doubt witness the like scenes today had we a similar phenomenon to call it out. A class no doubt, we say, were scared to be pious. But those who had nothing more than a fright to move the soul soon fell away, and disappeared like the dew before the sun. There were another class who had a more solid foundation for their decision. They saw the great and providential hand of God in our late struggle so plainly displayed, that they could no longer doubt. They felt their cause was just, and Heaven's blessings had been bestowed upon themselves and their new born nation. In grateful recognition of this they returned thanks, and wish to lead in future such a life as in their judgment would commend them to the Heavenly Father. This class was so strong, and so numerous and came out in such numbers as to pass into history and to be written among the "Great Awakenings." The abiding faith of these new order of Puritans has continued to this day to make itself felt. As a monument to them, and a labor of their hands, we now proceed to sketch the history of one of these temples.

No formal organization took place until April 12th, 1781, and this church organization was recognized by a council of neighboring churches on the 14th of May following.

The history of the church falls into two periods of nearly equal length of time, and are very distinct from each other in character. The first extending from 1781 to 1830 was noted for long pastorates and a long interval. The second is noted for short pastorates and short intervals, and extends

from 1830 to the present time. During this time the church has had twenty-five pastors or permanent supplies. During the first period the church had no meeting house, and during the second the church has never been without one.

Dr. Benjamin Weight, a physician, was the first pastor, and under his preaching the church was gathered. He was ordained July 28, 1781. The services took place in an orchard near the present residence of Nicholas Northup, on the south road leading from Kingston, and about three miles south of the village. The identical tree under which he stood was long remembered. He was pastor 27 years and nominally until his death in 1811, three years later. No special revival took place during this pastorate. He was a good man and very much respected.

After Elder Weight became helpless about three years before his death, Enoch Steadman, a member of the church, then about 30 years of age, was ordained not as an Elder, but as an evangelist. The ordination took place in the Court House on Kingston Hill, in January, (probably) 1808. Elder Steadman's pastorate is noted for a remarkable revival which extended from Escoheag Hill to Point Judith. Elder Gershom Palmer, of Exeter, preached and labored throughout the town with him. Both baptized, and received members. Elder Steadman into his church and Elder Palmer into his which was the origin of the South Kingstown branch of Elder Palmer's church, a small remnant of which still remains.

Elder Steadman during his pastorate began to make visits to Block Island for preaching and gospel purposes, and finally became pastor of the church there. He died there August 24, 1867, aged 89 years. During his pastorate the church flourished; which pastorate ended in 1819. He was lacking a liberal education. Was very much esteemed by his people. Having natural talents he became a good preacher and exhorter, and did a vast amount of good.

Following this pastorate came a long interval of 13 years during which time the church had no settled pastor. Elder John Hammond preached occasionally during the earlier part

of this interval and Elder Palmer the latter part. Often the two churches would unite and hold services together. This church being so long without a pastor became very weak.

In the winter of 1828–29 one of the girls working in the Peace Dale woolen mills had a dream, which being very vivid impressed itself upon her memory so strongly that she related it to her companions, and related it in such a way that with her own interpretation impressed itself strongly upon the minds of others. The dream in brief was this: She was standing in company with others, when the Lord approached her and held in his hand a beautiful golden cup which shone with celestial splendor, and extending it towards her bade her drink from it.

From this singular beginning a revival followed, and gained in time such strength that a minister was engaged in May, 1829, the Rev. Jonathan Wilson. He made it his special aim to secure the erection of a meeting house, in which he was successful and which was dedicated the 29th of November following. A home having thus been obtained the church now became known as the First Baptist Church of South Kingstown.

Mr. Wilson having accomplished the mission for which he came went elsewhere, and the church fixed upon Jonathan Oatley to be ordained as their pastor. His pastorate continued about three years. He was a member of Elder Palmer's church though worshipping with them. Was a stone-mason by trade. Afterwards he labored in various places and finally died in Killingly, Conn., August 11, 1878, aged 82 years; leaving 10 children, 51 grand children, and 31 great grand children.

The Rev. Erastus Denison, of Mystic, Conn., was next pastor, and after him Rev. Flavell Shurtleff took up his residence among them. In the winter of 1835-36 Rev. John Read commenced preaching to them, and finally became their pastor. His pastorate is famous for the celebrated "Hull Revival," which took place in the autumn of 1837. Rev. N. V. Hull, of Alfred, N. Y., being in town was invited to preach here. A revival followed which resulted in adding about 80 persons to

the church. This great increase in numbers opened a way for a change in pastors, and Mr. Read resigned in spring of 1838. He was a shoe maker by trade, and supported his family by his labor at the bench. After his removal he used to visit the church occasionally. He died in Providence, R. I., October, 18, 1875, in his 90th year.

Nathan A. Reed, a young student of Brown University, was next called, and ordained at Wakefield, Sept. 19. 1838. Rev. Mr. Hull returned and preached a short time; a revival followed though not so marked as the one before. Rev. Mr. Reed remained less than a year.

Rev. Silas Leonard followed and remained about a year. Mr. Leonard on leaving the church preached for a while at Curtis' Corner.

Rev. Cyrus Miner next became pastor and remained about eight months.

Rev. Wilson Cogswell was next and remained six and one-half years, from 1842 to 1849, thus passing the longest pastorate of the second period. Two revivals mark his pastorate, one in 1843 and the other in 1846-47. His health failed and obliged him to relinquish preaching. He afterwards resumed it in the west and finally died at Springfield, Ark., Sept. 5, 1871, aged 61 years. His widow and family are now residents of Wakefield.

Rev. H. C. Coombes was next; preaching for a year and six months.

In the years 1851-52 Rev. Arthur A. Ross served them as pastor about 10 months. At this time Second Advent doctrines caused some excitement in this church.

In 1852 the present house of worship was completed and dedicated December 15, 1852, Rev. Edward Hiscox preaching the dedication sermon. The new house was erected beside the old one, which was afterwards moved across the street and converted into a dwelling house. The debt incurred in building this house remained until 1864, when it was entirely removed.

The first pastor in the new house was Rev. I. M. Church,

who labored until April 1, 1854. Mr. Church after leaving here preached in the new church, erected by Mr. Stephen A. Wright across the river, a number of months. The venture not proving successful it was sold to the Catholics, who now use it for their mode of worship. Mr. Church died in Davisville, R. I., October 28, 1874, aged 67 years.

Rev. Nathan A. Reed commenced a second pastorate with the church in August, 1854, and remained two years. His labors were blessed with a revival in which about 60 persons were baptized. Mr. Reed is still engaged in the ministry being now settled at Amboy, Ill.

The pastorate of Rev. Albert G. Palmer commenced October 1, 1857, and continued three and a half years. During a revival in 1858 about 40 persons were added to the church. Dr. Palmer is now pastor of a church in Stonington, Conn. His present and a previous pastorate over the same church cover a period of 29 years.

Rev. Thomas Atwood and Mr. Henry A. Cooke, the latter not ordained, each served the church for about four months in the years 1862 and 1863. Mr. Atwood died last year, (1880) in Marshfield, Mass. Rev. Mr. Cooke is now pastor of the Seaman's Bethel Church, Boston.

Rev. Christopher Rhodes became pastor June 1, 1864, and remained one and a half years. He is now pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A revival broke out unexpectedly in the winter of 1866 and 1867. The interest was great and resulted in adding about 90 persons to the church. Revs. I. M. Church and A. B. Burdick, of Westerly, conducted the services. The first of November following Rev. E. S. Wheeler was welcomed to the pastorate and remained two and a half years.

Rev. Lyman Partridge followed him and continued one and three-quarters years.

Rev. Wm. H. Kling was next continuing until August 1, 1875, a period of two years and seven months.

Rev. Joseph W. Carpenter, of the Exeter church, and Rev. E. K. Fuller, of Providence, each supplied the pulpit a short

time, and until November 1, 1876, when the Rev. S. F. Hancock became pastor and remained three years. He was immediately followed by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton who is the present pastor.

On the 100th anniversary of this church a special service was held in commemoration of the event, the principal features of which were,—

SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.

2 P. M. Devotional meeting. Led by Rev. E. O. Bartlett, of the Congregational Church, Kingston.

3 P. M. Address of welcome and congratulation by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton.

3.30 P. M. Historical paper by Rev. S. F. Hancock, of Ohio, from which we have drawn largely to write out the above sketch of the church.

7.30 P. M. A Centennial Poem, by Rev. A. G. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.

SUNDAY, MAY 15TH.

10.30 A. M. Centennial sermon by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, of N. Y.

2 P. M. Devotional meeting. Led by Rev. O. P. Emerson of the Congregational Church, Peace Dale.

2.45 P. M. Address, by D. M. C. Steadman.

3.15 P. M. Historical Paper, by Rev. F. Denison, of Rhode Island.

4 P. M. General Conference. Reminiscences of the Past.

7.30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. G. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.

MONDAY, MAY 16TH.

7.30 P. M. A Supplemental Temperance Meeting. Addresses by J. G. Perry, of Wakefield, and Rev. C. C. Frost, of Conn.

The church is in a very prosperous condition at present, and a deep interest seems to be felt in its future welfare and usefulness.

We are under obligation to Mr. D. M. C. Steadman for a copy of the centennial volume, and also to Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the pastor, for the use of the above illustration of the church.

THE ROYAL INDIAN BURIAL GROUND IN CHARLESTOWN.

Contributed by Jeffrey W. Potter, So. Kingstown, R. I.

I stand amid the vernal scenes,
And gaze along the royal tombs,
Where monarchs of a race supreme,
Lie here in silent graves of gloom.

As thoughts fly back on tender wings,
Across the mind's expansive eye;
The scenes of ancient greatness spring,
Of these wild lords that round me lie,

It heralds in no modern sight,
Of tramping steed and gorgeous trains;
But those wild scenes of pagan might,
As were displayed upon these plains.

Such heroes of their savage life,
As mock of battle scream of homes;
Has rung there valor, as angry strife,
In honor of these mouldering forms.

But yet we see on these dead lords,
A crown shine from their savage brows,
Bright with such as the land affords,
From pebbled streams and forest boughs.

They knew not of the golden ore,
That in their own green mountain laid;
No sight of science dawned their shore;
No beam had lit their mental shade.

Now on their high grove fringed plateau,
The ocean's mighty wave is seen;
Where these proud kings in their canoes,
Have sported 'mid these billows green.

Their ocean yet is rolling there,
And nature's mighty scenes lie round;
But oh! how sad the lot to share,
When naught but graves of them is found!

Their war horn we shall hear no more;
Their scalping knife has gone to rust;
Their rude canoes has left the shore;
Their bow and arrow long in dust.

But nations in the bark of time,
Oft sink beneath the freight of years;
And o'er their tomb a hallowed shrine,
Will rest enriched with memories dear.

So here the kings of one great race,
Whose empire was these fields of ours,
Have scarce a vestige to mark the place,
Where lay the dust of ancient powers.

But grateful hearts that love their homes,
Have set a granite shaft to tell,
That these huge mounds are royal tombs,
Whose race before our fathers fell.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

A.

Adams Thomas, and Mary Hall, (of Edward, dec.); m. by John Richmond, J. P., Nov. 23, 1732.

Allen Gideon, and Lydia ———; Nov. 6, 1705.

" Samuel, and Catherine Morris; Aug. 20, 1707.

" Patience, and William Meekcome; Apr. 2, 1738.

" Sarah, and Thomas Burdick; Dec. 6, 1742.

" John, and Lydia Richmond; Mar. 30, 1744. m. by Elder Joseph Maxson.

Alloby Sarah, and William Davis; Feb. 7, 1739-40.

B.

Babcock Mary, of George, of Westerly; and Thomas Potter, of Thomas, of Kings Towne; Mar. 19, 1717-18.
" Lydia, and Roger Elderton; Sept. 20, 1722.
" Samuel, and Ann Pendleton; m. by John Saunders, J. P., May 15, 1723.
" Stephen, and Anna Thompson; Oct. 12, 1726.
" Mercy, and Tobias Brand; Apr. 30, 1730.
" William, of Westerly, and Sarah Denison, of Seabrook; by Rev. Hezekiah Marther, Aug. 11, 1730.
" Joseph, and Susannah Thompson; m. by Theodaty Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 9, 1730.
" David, of S. K., and Dorcas Brown, of W; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Feb. 24, 1730-1.
" Anne, of W., and Silas Greenman, of Stonington; Mar. 23, 1730-1.
" James, and Content Maxson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., July 7, 1731.
" Ichabod, and Jemima Babcock; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 1, 1731.
" Jemima, and Ichabod Babcock; Dec. 1, 1731.
" Amie, and Ezekiel Gavitt; Aug. 9, 1732.
" Joshua, and Hannah Stanton; m. by Rev. John Maxson, Aug. 11, 1735.
" Mary, and Benj'n Crandall; Oct. 22, 1735.
" Amos, and Elizabeth Brand; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 20, 1738.
" Ezekiel, and Eunice Billings; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 26, 1740.
" Abigail, and Henry Mulkins; Nov. 4, 1740.
" Content, and William Hiscox; Dec. 22, 1742.
Bailey Hannah, and Francis Coldgrove; Mar. 5, 1718-19.
" Mary, and Edward Rogers; July 22, 1728.
" Samuel, and Charity Clossen; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Feb. 12, 1735.
" Judeth, and Thomas Brand; May 17, 1739.
" Mary, and Jonathan Tefft; Jan. 29, 1740.

Barber Dinah, of S. K., and Edward Wilcox, of W; June 14, 1716.

" Moses, and Mary Larkin; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 9, 1729.

" Ezekiel, of S. K., and Hannah Webster, of W; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Nov. 28, 1736.

Barker Barberry, and Jarvis Hazelton; Jan. 21, 1735-6.

Bebee Mary, of Sam'l, and John Clarke, of Joseph, Jun., Nov. 1, 1705.

" Gideon, and Ruth Clarke; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 25, 1735.

Bennett Richard, of Stonington, and Mary Loveless, of Westerly; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 12, 1726.

Bentley William, and Bathsheba Lewis; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Aug, 1, 1734.

Besey Mary, and John Burch; June 20, 1737.

Billings Benujah, and Bethiah Holmes, both of Stonington; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Mar. 24, 1739 40.

" Trustum, and Elizabeth Lester; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Sept. 10, 1740.

" Eunice, and Ezekiel Babcock; Oct. 26, 1740.

Bleason Rachel, and Stephen Saunders; Nov. 19, 1721.

Bliven Edward, and Isabel Maccoon; m. by Tobias Saunders, J. P., Oct. 2, 1691.

" Edward, Jr., and Ann Ross; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., May 30, 1743.

" Joan, and William Clarke; Sept. 9, 1709.

" Edward, and Freelove Swaros; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., May 12, 1719.

" John, and Mercy Rathbone, m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 8, 1727.

" James, and Anna Rhodes; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 22, 1734.

" Freelove, and Joshua Saunders; Oct. 25, 1739.

Brand Isabel, and Peleg Rogers; Aug. 25, 1726.

" Tobias, and Mercy Babcock; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 30, 1730.

Brand Rebecca, and Caleb Church; Sept. 16, 1731.
" Benj'n, of W., and Rebecca Tanner, of S. K., at S. K.; by Isaac Sheldon, J. P., Mar. 16, 1734.
" James, and Rachel Hall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Mar. 11, 1735-36.
" Elizabeth, and Amos Babcock: Dec. 20, 1738.
" James, and Rachel Hall; m. by Eld. John Maxson, Aug. 10, 1737.
" Thomas, and Judeth Bailey; m. by Eld. John Maxson, May 17, 1739.
" Mercy, and Henry Wells; July 30, 1739.
" Benj'n and Lucy Cottrell; by Eld. John Maxson, June 25, 1740.
" James, and Grace Viley; by Eld. John Maxson, Feb. 22, 1741.
" Mary, of Thomas, and Benj'n Broomer; May 8, 1743.
Broomer Benj'n, and Mary Brand, of Thomas; m. by Eld. Joseph Maxson, May 8, 1743.
Browning William, of S. K., and Mary Wilkinson, of W.; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Aug. 5, 1728.
Brown Elizabeth, of Thomas, of Stonington, and James Pendleton; Jan. 6, 1717-18.
" Peter, and Elizabeth Saunders; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 15, 1726.
" Mary, of John, of Stonington, and Matthew Button, of W; Dec. 20, 1727.
" George, and Elizabeth Tash; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 25, 1729.
" John, of W., and Abigail Randall, of Stonington, at S.; by Rev. Ebenezer Bussell, Oct. 16, 1729.
" Benjamin, and Abigail Maccoon; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 6, 1730.
" William, and Dorothy Crandall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 10, 1730.
" Dorcas, of W., and David Babcock, of S. K.; Feb. 24, 1730-1.
" Abigail, of Stonington, and James Pendleton, of W., son of James; Mar. 22, 1731-2.

Brown George, Jun., and Jerusha Lewis, of Joseph; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 4, 1734.
" Simeon, of Stonington, and Dorothy Hern, of W.; m. by W. Babcock, J. P., Mar. 1, 1742-3
Bundy Nathaniel, of W., and Mary Palmister; Apr. 26, 1724.
Burch Mary, and John Palmitter; Nov. 22, 1712.
" John, and Mary Besy; m. by Eld. John Maxson; June 20, 1737.
" Zeriah, and John Newbury; Nov. 26, 1739.
" Thomas, of Stonington, and Martha Davis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Oct. 10, 1740.
" Isaiah, and Sarah Dixon, both of Stonington, at W.; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Jan. 20, 1742-3.
Burdick Mary, and Peter Crandall; Feb. 27, 1717-18.
" Mary, and John Lewis, Jun.; Mar. 12, 1718.
" Abigail, and William Griffin; Feb. 9, 1726-7.
" Peter, of Benjamin, and Desire Reynolds, of Sarah; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 17, 1726.
" Susannah, and William Wilcox; Jan. 11, 1727-8.
" John, and Rebecca Thompson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Oct. 21, 1730.
" Edward, and Sarah Clarke; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 26, 1730.
" Robert, and Susannah Clarke; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 31, 1730.
" Ebenezer, and Elizabeth Stewart; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 21, 1730-1.
" Samuel Hubert, and Anis Maxson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 5, 1731.
" David, and Mary Thompson; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 25, 1733.
" Joshua, and Abigail Lanphere; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Dec. 25, 1734.
" Joseph, and Pase Clarke; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 13, 1735.
" Mary, and George Stillman; Nov. 3, 1737.

Burdick Benj'n, and Elizabeth Tanner; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 28, 1737.

" Thomas, of Stonington, and Penelope Rhodes, of W.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Feb. 9, 1737-8.

" Elisha, and Mary Slack; m. by Elder John Maxson, Feb. 25, 1739.

" Margaret, and John Lewis; May 3, 1739.

" Martha, and John Corey, both of Stonington; Jan. 25, 1741-2.

" Thomas, and Sarah Allen, both of Stonington; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 6, 1742.

" Nathan, and Goodeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct 14, 1743.

" Hubbard, and Avis Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 1, 1743.

Burrough Lydia, and William Pendleton; Mar. 10, 1725-6.

Button Matthew, of W., and Mary Brown, of John, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Dec. 20, 1727.

C.

Card Martha, and Joshua Rathbone; Nov. 30, 1721.

" Margery, and John Foster; June 11, 1724.

Case Immanuel, of S. K., and Hannah Gavitt, of W.; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Dec. 3, 1714.

Chace Joshua, and Mary Maxson; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, May 12, 1748.

Champlain Ann, and Samuel Clarke; Jan. 19, 1698-9.

" William, Jun., of William, and Mary Clarke, of Joseph, Jun.; m. by Joseph Clarke, J. P., Jan. 18, 1699-1700.

" Christopher Jun., and Elizabeth Denison; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Dec. 5, 1705.

" Susannah, of S. K., and Samuel Clarke, of W., May 26, 1720.

" Christopher, and Hannah Hill; m. by Rev. James McSparran, Apr. 22, 1730.

" Mary, and Joseph Stanton; Aug. 9, 1738.

Church Caleb, and Rebecca Brand; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 16, 1731.

Clarke Joseph, of Westerly, and Bethia Hubbard, dau. of Samuel, of Newport, R. I.; m. by James Barker, Asst., Nov. 16, 1664.

" Joseph, Jun., and Dorothy Maxson, of John, of Westerly, R. I.; by Tobias Saunders, J. P., Jan. 5, 1692.

" Sarah, of Joseph, and Thomas Reynolds; Oct. 11, 1683.

" Judeth, and John Maxson; Jan. 19, 1687-8.

" Samuel, and Ann Champlain; Jan. 19, 1698-9.

" Mary, and William Champlain; Jan. 18, 1699-1700.

" Bethiah, and Thomas Hiscox; Oct. 31, 1703.

" John, of Joseph, Jun., and Mary Beebe, of Samuel, Nov. 1, 1705.

" William, and Joan Bliven; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Sept. 9, 1709.

" Samuel, of W., and Susannah Champlain, of S. K.; m. by Wm. Greene, J. P., May 26, 1720.

" Anna, and John Lewis; Nov. 24, 1720.

" Sarah, and Edward Burdick; Nov. 26, 1730.

" Susannah, and Robert Burdick; Dec. 31, 1730.

" William, Jun., of W., and Rebecca Wells, of S. K.; m. by Rouse Helme, Asst., Sept. 1, 1731.

" Pase, and Joseph Burdick; Aug. 13, 1735.

" Ruth, and Gideon Beebe; Nov. 25, 1735.

" Abigail, and William Clarke; Oct. 20, 1736.

" William, of W., and Abigail Clarke, of Newport, dau. of Capt. Lawrence Clarke, at Newport; m. by Thomas Coggeshall, J. P., Oct. 20, 1736.

" Simeon, and Elizabeth Sanford; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 20, 1736.

" Thomas, and Thankful Violet; m. by Elder John Maxson, May 27, 1740.

" Ephraim, and Elizabeth Dake; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Dec. 12, 1745.

Closson, Bathsheba, and Edward Pierce; Dec. 3, 1731.

Closson Charity, and Samuel Bailey; Feb. 12, 1735.
Cobb, Benjamin, and Mary Enos; m. by Geo. Babcock, J. P., Jan. 30, 1728–9.
Coldgrove, Francis, and Hannah Bailey; m. by Thos. Hiscox, J. P., Mar. 5, 1718–19.
Collins, Hezekiah, and Catherine Gifford; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Nov. 6, 1735.
Congdon, James, of W., son of James, of Providence, R. I., and Celinda Holway, of Benjamin; m. by Sam'l Perry, J. P., May 2, 1732.
Corey Rachel, and Theodorius Lanphere; June 22, 1707-8.
" James, and Sarah Lanphere; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Mar. 21, 1708.
" Mary, and Thomas Nett; Dec. 25, 1734,
" Isaac, of W., and Lydia Davis, of Stonington, Conn.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Hosea, and Lydia Davis; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" James, and Mary Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Martha Burdick, both of Stonington; m. by Elder John Maxson; Jan. 25, 1741-2.
Cottrell Dorothy, and John Randall; Dec. 22, 1726.
" Amie, and Joseph Crumb; June, 1734.
" Nicholas, and Rebecca Randall; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 3, 1735.
" Eleanor, and Nathan Randall; July 22, 1736.
" Lucy, and Benj'n Brand; June 25, 1740.
" Prudence, and Nathaniel Lanphere; July 7, 1743.
Crandall Deborah, and George Stillman; Apr. 13, 1706.
" Joseph, and Ann Langworthy; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Feb. 15, 1715-16.
" Peter, and Mary Burdick; Feb. 27, 1717-18.
" Tacy, and John Lewis, (of James); Mar. 3, 1717.
" Jane, and Cyrus Richmond; Jan. 29, 1718-19.
" Dorothy, and William Brown; Sept. 10, 1730.

Crandall John, and Mary Crandall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 19, 1730.
" Mary, and John Crandall; Nov. 19, 1730.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Larkin; Jan. 21, 1734-5.
" Benjamin, and Mary Babcock; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 22, 1735.
" John, and Esther Lewis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Ap. 19, 1740.
" Joseph, and Edith Hiscox; m. by Elder John Maxson, May 2, 1736.
" Mary, and Samuel Langworthy; Aug. 7, 1736.
" Tacy, and Thomas William Davis; Dec. 8, 1737.
" John, and Elizabeth Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 28, 1738.
" Elizabeth, and Joseph Crandall; Dec. 13, 1738.
" Joseph, and Elizabeth Crandall; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 13, 1738.
" Peter, and Esther Frink; m. by W. Babcock, J. P., Dec. 22, 1740.
" James, of W., and Damarius Kenyon, of C.; m. by William Champlain, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" Ann, and Henry Hall; Sept. 6, 1742.
Crumb Rachel, and Joseph Hazell; Nov. 10, 1715.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Saunders; Nov. 30, 1732.
" Joseph, and Amie Cottrell; m. by John Babcock, J. P., June, 1734.
" William, and Hannah Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Ap. 25, 1736.
Culver Thankful, and Ebenezer Hill; Sept. 10, 1744.

D.

Daeriset Andrew, and Rebecca Enos, of John; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 1, 1727-8.
Dake George, and Susannah ———; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., June 15, 1721.
" Richard, and Content Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 4, 1739.

Dake Elizabeth, and Ephriam Clarke; Dec, 12, 1745.
Darby, Elias, of William, and Lydia Darby; Apr. 23, 1739.
" Lydia, and Elias Darby, of Wm.; Apr. 23, 1739.
" William, and Experience Prentice; m. by Elder Joseph Parks, Feb. 9, 1743-4.
Davison Rebecca, and Samuel Turner; Mar. 4, 1727-8.
Davis John, and Elizabeth Maxson; m. by Thomas Hiscox, J. P., Aug. 25, 1715.
" Lydia, and Isaac Corey; Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Lydia, and Hosea Corey, Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Thomas William, and Tacy Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 8, 1737.
" Thomas, and Bethiah Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 5, 1737.
" William, and Sarah Alloby; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Feb. 7, 1739-40.
" Amie, and John Witter, Jun.; Sept. 7, 1740.
" Martha, and Thomas Burch; Oct. 10, 1740.
" James, and Judeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan'y 10, 1740.
" Jedediah, and Annie Dodge; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 5, 1741.
" William, and Mary Lewis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Apr. 24, 1745.
Denison Elizabeth, and William Babcock, Dec. 5, 1705.
" Sarah, and William Babcock; Aug. 14, 1730.
Dixon Sarah, and Isaiah Burch; Jan. 20, 1742-3.
Dodge John, and Elizabeth ———; Oct. 19, 1710.
" Mary, and Theodaty Vars; Dec. 21, 1732.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Rathbone; Mar. 15, 1732-3.
" Amie, and Jedediah Davis; June 5, 1741.
Downing Sarah, and Gideon Johnson; Oct. 23, 1743.
Dyre Deborah, and Daniel Lombard; Sept. 24, 1747.

E.

Eagleston Ichabod, and Thankful Hadfall; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., June 27, 1736.

Edwards Christopher, and Phebe Wells; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 24, 1735.
" Thomas, and Garthrot Greenman; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 1, 1742.
Elderton Roger, and Lydia Babcock; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Sept. 20, 1722.
Ellis Zerniah, and Joshua Lanphere; Oct. 17, 1734.
Enos Joseph, and Margaret Webster; Sept. 20, 1716.
" Rebecca, and Andrew Daeriset; Mar. 1, 1727-8.
" Mary, and Benjamin Cobb; Jan. 30, 1728-9.
" John, and Mercy Hall, at Stonington; by Rev. Nathaniel Eells; Dec. 26, 1743.

F.

Fordis John, and Susannah Pettis; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 27, 1733.
Foster John, and Margery Card; m. by Rouse Helme, Assistant, June, 11, 1724.
" Elizabeth, and John Lanphere; Mar. 3, 1727-8.
" Caleb, and Elizabeth Irish; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Sept. 24, 1735.
" Thomas, and Mary Stewart; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 5, 1736.
French William, and Prudence Gavitt; m. by Joseph Pendleton, J. P., Mar. 1, 1738-9.
Frink Esther, and Peter Crandall; Dec. 22, 1740.

(*To be continued.*)

The Samuel Casey House. — Samuel Casey, Jr., was a goldsmith. He lived in a large gabled-roofed house opposite the Updike house on Kingston Hill, and now standing and used as a tenant house. It is claimed that he used to make counterfeit money in his garret, and when the house was repaired years afterwards the dies were found under the rafters. Who has them now, or whether they are in existence we know not.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

A.

Adams James, of James; Jan. 20, 1697-8.
" John, " " May 26, 1700.
" Jonathan, " " Sept. 28, 1702.
" Henry, " " Sept. 27, 1704.
" Honor, " " and Honor; July 11, 1706.
" Nathaniel, " " " " Mar. 25, 1708-9.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 24, 1710.
" Joseph, " " " " Mar. 4, 1714-5.
" David, of Nathaniel and Hannah; Sept. 20, 1737.
" Elijah, " " " " Aug. 8, 1734.
Allen Mary, of Samuel and Catherine; Sept. 17, 1709.
" Catherine, " " " " Dec. 20, 1711.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Sept. 4, 1713.
" Joshua, " " " " Apr. 2, 1715.
" Samuel, " " " " June 26, 1717.
" Lydia, of Gideon and Lydia; Feb. 16, 1710.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 19, 1711.
" Christopher, of Zachariah and Sarah; Jan. 28, 1711-12.

B.

Babbitt Mary, died Nov. 8th, buried 9th, 1711.
Babcock James, of Capt. James, Jun.; Dec. 23, 1688.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Feb. 8, 1691.
" Samuel, " " " " Feb. 15, 1697.
" Daniel, " " " " Apr. 23, 1699.
" Anna, " " " " and Elizabeth; Nov. 29, 1701.
" Sarah, " " " " Dec. 13, 1704, died Nov. 13, 1705.

Babcock John, of John and Mary; May 4, 1701.
" Ichabod, " " " " Nov. 21, 1703.
" Stephen, " " " " May 2, 1706.
" Mary, of Robert and Lydia; Aug. 31, 1702.
" Lydia, " " " " Nov. 5, 1703.
" Robert, " " " " May 8, 1706.
" Elisha, " " " " June 5, 1708.
" Sarah, " " " " Mar. 28, 1710.
" Patience, " " " " Dec. 23, 1711.
" Simeon, " " " " Oct. 17, 1714.
" Ezekiel, " " " " June 22, 1716.
" Joseph, " " " " Apr. 9, 1718.
" Remember, " " " " Feb. 11, 1720.
" Susannah, of Oliver and Susannah; Sept. 20, 1705.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 7, 1710.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 8, 1712-13.
" Nathan, " " " " Oct. 12, 1715.
" Simeon, " " " " Sept. 27, 1717.
" John, " " " " May 12, 1720.
" Oliver, " " " " Sept. 16, 1722.
" Joseph, " " " " Oct. 18, 1726.
" Joshua, of Capt. James and Elizabeth; May 17, 1707.
" William, of John and Mary; Apr. 15, 1708.
" Amie, " " " " Feb. 8, 1712-13.
" Mary, " " " " July 23, 1716.
" Ann, " " " " Sept. 14, 1721.
" John, Jun., of John and Mary; died July 10, b. 11, 1719.
" Jonathan, of James, (blacksmith) and Mary; Feb. 18, 1723.
" Isaac, of Daniel and Abigail; Apr. 24, 1724.
" William, " " " " Mar. 11, 1725-6.
" Joshua, " " " " Dec. 7, 1728.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Jan. 13, 1730-1.
" James, " " " " June 2, 1733.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 14, 1735.
" Elkanah, " " " " Aug. 21, 1738.

Babcock Elizabeth, of George and Susannah; Jan. 25, 1725-6.
" George, " " " " Dec. 27, 1727.
" Martha, " " " " Dec. 8, 1729.
" Susannah, " " " " Mar. 10, 1731-2.
" Christopher, " " " " Feb. 27, 1736-7.
" Samuel, " " " " May 30, 1739.
" Hezekiah, " " " " May 30, 1739.
" Rouse, " " " " Apr. 29, 1746.
" Nathan, of Samuel and Ann; Nov. 25, 1726.
" Elizabeth, " " " " May 6, 1729.
" Samuel, " " " " May 16, 1731.
" John, of Stephen and Anna; July 16, 1727.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 30, 1729.
" Hosannah, of Joseph and Susannah; Apr. 1, 1730.
" Prudence, " " " " Oct. 22, 1732.
" Joseph, " " " " Dec. 9, 1734.
" Jesse, " " " " Apr. 3, 1737.
" Hannah, " " " " Jan. 27, 1739-40.
" Joseph, " " " " Jan. 9, 1741-2.
" Rebecca, " " " " Apr. 11, 1744.
" Joshua, " " " " Oct. 5, 1747.
" Anne, " " " " June 18, 1749.
" Ichabod, " " " " June , 1751.
" William, of William and Sarah; May 19, 1731.
" Joshua, " " " " Dec. 2, 1732.
" Christopher, " " " " Sept. 12, 1734.
" Sarah, " " " " Oct. 17, 1736.
" Elijah, " " " " born July 19, 1738; died Dec. 11, 1738.
" Elias, of William and Sarah; July 28, 1740.
" Ichabod, of Ichabod and Jemima; Dec. 12, 1731.
" Mary, " " " " May 9, 1733.
" Joseph, " " " " Feb. 3, 1736-7.
" John, " " " " July 27, 1739.
" Ann, of Capt. James and Content; Mar. 30, 1732.
" James, " " " " " Nov. 1, 1734.
" Jonathan, " " " " " Oct. 11, 1736.

Babcock Andrew, of Samuel and Ann; Apr. 12, 1733.
" Silas, " " " " Dec. 31, 1734-5.
" David, of David and Dorcas; Apr. 10, 1734.
" Jonathan," " " " Nov. 19, 1735.
" Benedick," " " " Oct. 21, 1737.
" Penelope, of Elisha and Sarah; Oct. 6, 1734.
" Eunice, " " " " Jan. 27, 1738-9.
" Henry, of Joshua and Hannah; Apr. 26, 1736.
" Luke, " " " " July 6, 1738.
" Adam, " " " " Sept. 27, 1740.
" Hannah," " " " Jan. 22, 1742-3.
" Frances," " " " May 11, 1745.
" Paul, " " " " Dec. 5, 1748.
" Amelia, " " " " Apr. 19, 1751.
" Harriet, " " " " May 18, 1756.
" Sally, " " " " Oct. 18, 1753.
" Elisha, of William and Sarah; died Dec. 12, 1738.
" William," " " " Feb. 6, 1750-1.
" Pheneus," " " " Sept. 29, 1742.
" Mercy, " " " " July 14, 1745.
" Samuel, " " " " Sept. 4, 1747.
" Capt. John, died Mar. 28, 1746.
" Thankful, of Stephen and Anne; Nov. 17, 1747.
" Rebecca, widow of Joseph, died July 15, 1747.
" William, Esq; died Jan. 15, 1751-2.
Bentley William, of William and Bathsheba; May 29, 1735.
Bemis Ephriam, of James and Sarah; Jan. 11, 1712-13.
" James, " " " " Apr. 3, 1716.
Berry Elisha, of Nicholas and Susannah; Sept. 7, 1731.
" Mariah, " " " " Mar. 11, 1732-3.
" Elijah, " " " " Feb. 23, 1734-5.
" Susannah," " " " Sept. 11, 1737.
" Bridget, " Richard " " Sept. 17, 1729.
Bliven Joan, of John and Isabel; May 1, 1692.
" Edwin, " " " " Aug. 5, 1694.
" Rachel," " " " Mar. 19, 1697.
" James, " " " " Oct. 27, 1702.

Bliven John, of John and Isabel; Jan. 22, 1707.
" Freelove, of Edward and Freelove; Dec. 20, 1719.
" Joshua, " " " " Mar. 21, 1720.
" Edward, " " " " May 30, 1722.
" Isabel, " " " " Oct. 22, 1723.
" Patience, " " " " June 3, 1725.
" Peter, " " " " Feb. 1, 1727.
" John, " " " " Sept. 22, 1730.
" Nathan, " " " " Nov. 20, 1732.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 16, 1734.
" Sarah, " " " " May 26, 1736.
" Mercy, of John and Mercy; Nov. 25, 1728.
" John, died Aug. 25, 1728.
" James, of James and Anna; Mar. 22, 1735.
" John, " " " " Mar. 22, 1735.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 12, 1737.
" Mary, " " " " May 13, 1739.
" Theodaty, " " " " May 3, 1741.
" Samuel, " " " " Mar. 12, 1744.
" Joshua, of Edward, Jr., and Ann; July 13, 1743.
" William, " " " " " Dec. 15, 1745.
" Edward, " " " " " July 12, 1748.
" Isaac, " " " " " July 13, 1750.
" Ann, " " " " " Mar. 10, 1755.
" Arnold, " " " " " Feb. 7, 1757.
" George, " " " " " Sept. 16, 1759.
" Fannie, " " " " " July 16, 1761.
" Jonathan Burdick, of do. Aug. 12, 1764.
" Jessie Champlain, of do. Nov. 14, 1766.
Bass Richard, of Jeremiah and Martha; Feb. 26, 1724-5.
" Edward, " " " " Apr. 20, 1725.
" Susannah, " " " " Feb. 19, 1728-9.
" Jeremiah, " " " " May 17, 1729.
" Martha, " " " " Feb. 12, 1731-2.
" Peter, " " " " Sept. 30, 1732.
" Joseph, " " " " Mar. 2, 1734-5.
" John, " " " " Oct. 14, 1735.

Bass Hannah, of Jeremiah and Martha; Oct. 11, 1737.
Braman Dorcas, of Benj'n and Martha; Feb. 24, 1731-2.
Brand Amos, of Benj'n and Rebecca; Feb. 8, 1735-6.
" Rebecca," " " " Lucy; June 28, 1741.
" Benj'n, " " " " Oct. 2, 1742.
" David, " " " " Jan. 11, 1744-5.
Brown Elizabeth, of Daniel; Mar. 13, 1705.
" Mary, " " Aug. 3, 1706.
" Benjamin, " " Mar. 16, 1708.
" Daniel, " " Nov. 15, 1709.
" Elisha, " " Jan. 26, 1711.
" Dorcas, " " May 22, 1713.
" John, " " Feb. 18, 1714. [1723.
" Desire, " " and Frances, 2d wife; Jan. 8,
" Mary, " John and Ann; Feb. 20, 1708.
" Martha, " " " " Sept. 24, 1709.
" John, " " " " Oct. 4, 1711.
" Ann, " " " " Nov. 2, 1714.
" Thomas, " " " " Oct. 18, 1717.
" Phillip, " " " Martha, 2d wife; Sept. 2, 1721.
" John, " " " Abigail; July 15, 1730.
" Joshua, " " " " Jan. 19, 1732-3.
" Abigail, " " " " June 8, 1735.
" Benjamin, " Benj'n and Abigail; Mar. 27, 1731.
" Desire, " " " " June 18, 1733.
" Frances, " " " " Mar. 12, 1735.
" James, " " " " Mar. 13, 1737.
" John, " " " " Apr. 3, 1739.
" Jeremiah, " " " " Apr. 4, 1741.
" Desire, " " " " Mar. 23, 1743.
" Jesse, " " " " Apr. 11, 1745.
" Elijah, " " " " June 10, 1747.
" Abijah, " " " " Nov. 3, 1749.
" Mary, of George and Elizabeth; Nov. 20, 1729.
Burdick Mary, of Benj'n and Mary; July 26, 1699.
" Rachel, " " " " July 5, 1701.
" Peter, " " " " Aug. 5, 1703.

Burdick Benjamin, of Benj'n and Mary; Nov. 25, 1705.
" John, " " " " Mar. 24, 1708.
" David, " " " " Feb. 24, 1710.
" William, " " " " June 12, 1713.
" Elisha, " " " " Sept. 22, 1716.
" Hubard, of Hubard; Nov. 24, 1716.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 19, 1718-19.
" John, " " May 19, 1721.
" Elnathan, of Peter and Desire; Jan. 14, 1727.
" Mary, " " " " June 28, 1728.
" Peter, " " " " May 12, 1730.
" Content, " " " " Apr. 1, 1735.
" Oliver, " " " " June 8, 1737.
" Keturah, " " " " Jan. 30, 1741.
" Elnathan, " " " " Apr. 11, 1743.
" Elisha, " " " " Aug. 1, 1747.
" Samuel Park, (Charlestown,) of do.; Sept. 10, 1750.
" Parker, of Joshua and Abigail; Sept. 11, 1735.
" Sylvanus, of Nathan and Goodeth; Sept. 17, 1747.
Button John, of Matthew and Mary; Sept. 1, 1728.
" Mary, " " " " Mar. 10, 1730.
" Matthew, " " " " Apr. 22, 1732.
" Charles, of Joseph and Abigail; Apr. 17, 1739.
" Mary, of James, late of Dighton, Mass., (deceased), and Hannah, his wife; died Dec. 23, 1750.

C.

Chace Seth, of Oliver and Elizabeth; Sept. 2, 1742.
" Abner, " " " " Oct. 7, 1745.
" Mary, " Joshua and Mary; Mar. 27, 1749.
" Joshua, " " " " June 15, 1750.
" Maxson, " " " " May 9, 1752.
Champlain William, of William and Mary; May 31, 1702.
" Jeffrey, " " " " Mar. 6, 1704.
" Christopher, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Nov. 30, 1707.
" Joseph, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 4, 1709.

Champlain Ann, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Mar. 29, 1714.
" George, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Feb. 15, 1715-6.
" Elizabeth, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Jan. 10, 1718-19.
" Thankful, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Mar. 27, 1721.
" Lydia, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Nov. 19, 1723.
" Jabez, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 31, 1728.
" Oliver, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; May 12, 1730.
" Mary, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; June 29, 1731.
" Andrew, of Joseph and Sarah; Feb. 25, 1722-3.
" Joseph, " " " " July 20, 1725.
" Christopher, of Christopher and Hannah; Feb. 7, 1730-1.
" John, of Christopher and Hannah; Dec. 18, 1732.
" Rhuhamah, " " " Jan. 11, 1735-6.
" Elizabeth, " " " May 22, 1737.
" Christopher, died Apr. 2, 1732.

Chapman, Richard, of Hope, of Westerly, alias Feverham; Feb. 20, 1687.

Church Caleb, of Caleb and Rebecca; Mar. 6, 1732.
" Joshua, " " " " June 4, 1734.
" Charles, " " " " July 26, 1736.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 30, 1738.

Clarke Joseph, born at Newport; Feb. 11, 1642.
" Judeth, of Joseph and Bethiah; Oct. 12, 1667.
" Joseph, " " " " (W) Apr. 4, 1670.
" Samuel, " " " " (W) Sept. 29, 1672.
" John, " " " " (W) Aug. 25, 1675.
" Bethiah, " " " " (W) Apr. 11, 1678.
" Mary, " " " " (N) Dec. 27, 1680.

Clarke Susannah, of Joseph and Bethiah; Aug. 31, 1683.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 17, 1686.
" William, " " " " Apr. 21, 1688.
" Freegift, of Joseph, Jun., and Dorothy; July 4, 1694.
" Dorothy, " " " " " May 28, 1696.
" Experience, " " " " July 6, 1699.
" Samuel, of Samuel and Ann; Jan. 19, 1699-1700.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 27, 1701.
" Bethiah, " " " " July 18, 1703.
" Joseph, " " " " Aug. 29, 1705.
" Ann, " " " " Sept. 3, 1707.
" William, " " " " May 21, 1709.
" James, " " " " Jan. 20, 1710-11.
" Joshua, " " " " Sept. 22, 1712.
" Amos, " " " " Nov. 14, 1714.
" Simeon, " " " " Apr. 7, 1716.
" Christopher, " " " Oct. 26, 1717.
" Samuel, 2d, " " " May 6, 1719.

NOTE.—Samuel 1st died about this time.

" Amie, of Samuel and Susannah; May 3, 1721.
" Benjamin, " " " " July 13, 1722.
" John, of John and Mary; Sept. 4, 1706.
" Samuel, " " " " Jan. 15, 1707-8.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 15, 1709.
" Ebenezer, " " " " July 1, 1711.
" Benjamin, " " " " June 21, 1713.
" Elizabeth, " " " " June 19, 1715.
" Bathsheba, " " " " Oct. 26, 1717.
" Judeth, of William and Joan; July 9, 1710.
" Susannah, " " " " Feb. 8, 1711.
" Tacy, " " " " Feb. 21, 1713-14.
" William, " " " " Dec. 25, 1715.
" Sarah, of Thomas and Elizabeth; May 11, 1712.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 4, 1715.
" Joshua, " " " " Apr. 26, 1717.
" James, " " " " Mar. 3, 1720.
" Elisha, of Joseph (deceased) and Anna; Nov. 17, 1718.

Clarke Mary, of Thomas, Jun., and Thankful; Apr. 15, 1741.
" Thomas, " " " " " Apr. 23, 1743.
" Elisha, of Joseph; Feb. 25, 1742.
Coldgrove Anna, of Francis and Hannah; Jan. 23, 1721-2.
" Sarah, " " " " June 20, 1724.
" Hannah, " " " " June 20, 1724.
Collins Hezekiah, of John and Susannah; Aug. 18, 1707.
" Sarah, " " " " June 18, 1709.
" Jedediah, " " " " Nov. 5, 1711.
Corey James, born Mar. 1, 1687.
" Sarah, of James and Sarah; Jan. 11, 1707.
" Mary, " " " " Sept. 3, 1709.
" Hope, " " " " Sept. 15, 1712.
" James, Jun., " " " June 24, 1715.
" John, of " " " Mar. 16, 1717.
" Joseph, " " " " May 16, 1719.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 15, 1721.
" Elisha, " " " " Mar. 7, 1724; died Dec. 7, 1730.
" Elizabeth, of James and Sarah; Mar. 2, 1726.
" Elisha, of Hosea and Lydia; Feb. 3, 1737-8.
Cottrell Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth; Apr. 6, 1733.
" Hannah, " " " " May 4, 1735.
" Dorcas, " " " " May 4, 1737.
" Thomas, " " " " Sept. 4, 1739.
" Benjamin, " " " " Sept. 14, 1742.
" John, " " " " Mar. 12, 1745.
Crandall Joseph, of Joseph and Ann; Jan. 21, 1716-17.
" James, " " " " May 12, 1719.
" William, " " " " Aug. 6, 1721.
" Simeon, " " " " Jan. 15, 1724-5.
" Joshua, " " " " Oct. 15, 1727.
" Ezekiel, " " " " Nov. 21, 1730.
" Ann, " " " " July 2, 1733.
" Benjamin, " " " " Nov. 29, 1736.
" Peter, of Peter and Mary; May 30, 1719.
" Amos " " " " May 19, 1721.

Crandall Samuel, of Peter and Mary; July 6, 1724.
" Edward, " " " " Oct. 11, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 25, 1729.
" Jonathan, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Feb. 16, 1739-40.
" Pheneas, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Apr. 7, 1743.
" Anna, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 23, 1745.
" Elijah, " " " " " Jan. 17, 1747-8.
" Joseph, " " " " Feb. 17, 1750.
" Sylvester, " " " " Nov. 7, 1752.
" Elisha, " " " " Apr. 15. 1756.
" Eunice, of James and Damaries; Jan. 24, 1743-4.
Cross Samuel; May 7, 1724.
" Joseph; Dec. 2, 1727.
" John; July 31, 1729.
" William; June 3, 1730.
" Mary; Mar. 24, 1732.
" Susannah; Dec. 6, 1734.
" Edward; May 23, 1735.
Crumb Elizabeth, of Joseph and Amie; Dec. 27, 1734-5.
" Joseph, " " " " Sept. 22, 1737.
" Samuel, of William and Hannah; Nov. 9, 1740.

D.

Dake Mary, of George and Susannah; Jan. 17, 1721.
" John, " " " " Feb. 22, 1724.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 15, 1727.
Darby William, of William and Lydia; Mar. 4, 1736-7.
Davis John, of John and Elizabeth; May 5, 1696.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 17, 1717.
" William, " " " " May 15, 1719.
" Martha, " " " " Aug. 14, 1721.
" John, " " " " Sept. 18, 1723.
" Joseph, " " " " Sept. 24, 1726.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 23, 1728-9.
" Judeth, " " " " Apr. 7, 1731.

Davis Martha, of William and Experience; May 13, 1721.
" William, " " " " Jan. 25, 1722-3.
" Joseph, " " " " May 28, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 29, 1732.
" Nathan, " " " " Apr. 24, 1736.
" Thankful, " " " " Mar. 6, 1738-9.
" Desire, " " " " May 30, 1741.
" William, died Sept. 30, 1740.
Denison Sarah, of Daniel and Mary; Jan. 18, 1709-10.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 23, 1711.
Dodge John, of John and Elizabeth; Aug. 24, 1711.
" Mary, " " " " Mar. 12, 1713.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Dec. 18, 1714.
" Amie, " " " " Feb. 20, 1717.
" Joseph, " " " " June 29, 1719.
" Walter, " " " " Aug. 23, 1721.
" Catherine, " " " " Aug. 16, 1723.
" Oliver, " " " " Apr. 20, 1726.
Doyle William, of William and Elizabeth; Aug. 2, 1698.
" Joseph, of William and Eleanor; Sept. 19, 1718.

E.

Edwards Sarah, of Thomas and Josepha; Jan. 24, 1720-1.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 15, 1722-3.
" Phebe, of Christopher and Phebe; July 18, 1737.
" Peleg, " " " " Sept. 3, 1741.
" Paine, " " " " Feb. 3, 1743-4.
" Patience, " " " " May 16, 1746.
" Pheneas " " " " Oct. 17, 1749.
" Prudence, " " " " Apr. 4, 1752.
" Perry, " " " " Dec. 3, 1755.
Elderton Joseph, of Roger and Lydia; Jan. 6, 1723.
" Robert, " " " " Mar. 12, 1724.
" Bridget, " " " " Mar. 27, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 10, 1728.
" Anna, " " " " Nov. 5, 1730.
" Sarah, " " " " Jan. 8, 1732.

Elderton Lydia, of Roger and Lydia; Dec. 10, 1736.
" Joseph, 2d, " " " Jan. 10, 1744-5.
Enos Joseph, of Joseph and Margeret; June 10, 1718.
" Mercy, " " " " Nov. 1, 1720.
" Benjamin, " " " " Oct. 25, 1725.
" Margeret, " " " " May 27, 1729.
" Benjamin, " " " " Feb. 26, 1733.
" Hannah, " " " " Apr. 7, 1736.

F.

Foster Card, of John and Margery; Apr. 17, 1725.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 20, 1726.
" John, " " " " Sept. 10, 1727.
" Hannah, " " " " May 19, 1729.
" Christopher, " " " " July 5, 1731.
French John, of William and Prudence; Nov. 15, 1739.
" Prudence, of " " " June 7, 1743.

(*To be continued.*)

In the Newport Gazette April 17, 1777, published under the auspices of the British commander at Rhode Island we find the following article.

From the original in the Redwood Library.

The following list was brought by the last flag from Providence:

FOR THE SAFTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Honourable Nickolas Cooke, Esq., Governor; *Oyster Pickler.*
Honourable William Bradford, Esq., Dep. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

John Collins, Esq., *Blacksmith.*
John Tanner, Esq., *Goldsmith.*

Ambrose Page, Esq., *Plough Jogger.*
John Sayles, Jr., Esq., *ditto.*
Daniel Cahoon, Esq., *ditto.*
James Arnold, Esq., *ditto.*
Josiah Arnold, Esq., *ditto.*
Peter Phillips, Esq., *ditto.*
William Potter, Esq., *ditto.*
Pardon Gray, Esq., *ditto.*
Secretary, Henry Waud, Esq.
Attorney General, William Channing, Esq., *Pettifogger.*
General Treasurer, Joseph Clarke, Esq.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq., *Farmer.*
Hon. William Ellery, Esq., *Pettifogger.*
Hon. Henry Merchent, Esq., *ditto.*

NOTE.—The business of these men were no doubt added in derision by the editor, as will be surmised from what follows. J. N. A.

VERSIFIED FOR THE HELP OF THE MEMORY.

Believe me good people for your safty and ease,
These wise men are chosen to do just as they please.
Tis judiciously done to put old Nick the first,
Though the rest are full bad, he by far is the worse:
William Bradford comes next, how happy he'd been,
Had he minded his Nostrums, nor Nick'las e'er seen.
John Collins stands first to advice and to Council,
I wish all their heads may be thumped on his anvil,
Not forgetting John Tanner tho' called an Esquire,
Who would turn all to Dross were he try'ed in the fire.
Ambrose Page next endeavors to get the Command
Pretending he would steer the Ship safely to Land: }
I'm out in my Guess if he's not soon in the Sands. }
I advise Johnney Sayles to return to his plough,
And Daniel Cahoon nothing better can do;
Both the Arnolds and Phillips and Potter and Gray,
Would most wisely conduct to proceed the same way.
I once knew a time when Titles were hon'rary,
'Twas pleasant to hear Henry Waud, Secretary;
But he must be a Fool who'd not wisely falter,
When a Post is so close conjoin'd with a Halter.

William Channing, Esquire, Our Attorney at Law,
Will scarce save his Neck tho' he may find out a Flaw.
Joseph Clarke, last is chosen to keep all the Money,
Not Silver nor Gold but Fine Paper dear Honey.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Stephen Hopkins we're to'd the first that's thought fit,
Of those who in our great Convention shall sit.
Will Ellery versed in each Quirk of the Law,
Is the next that starts up our attention to draw;
But we've got to the last—no longer we'll tarry
They begin with Old Nick, and they 'll end with Old Harry.

First Hotel at Narragansett Pier.—Capt. E. S. Taylor opened his hotel July 11, 1856, the first in the place. The Captain has since greatly increased his business, and now is proprietor of one of the most popular and home-like hotels in the place. His guests admire the Captain and think there is not another so good a Boniface as "Uncle Esbon."

Site of the old Watson House.—The old Watson House on McSparran Hill, stood a little south of the big lilac bush, and opposite the house now belonging to George A. Rose. A small valley shows the place of the cellar, and the old well is north west now covered over with a stone.

A Lover of Flowers.—Mr. Cyrus French, a resident of Kingston the early part of this century, was a great lover of flowers. In his garden he had a very tasteful variety. These when in bloom were the admiration of his neighbors. We have met old people who declare they never saw since so pretty flowers as Mr. French had. (He died June 10, 1726.) Thus showing how strong are early impressions.

QUERIES.

1. Capt. Alexander Huling, who was born 1665 or 6, and died 1725, in his will of the latter year mentions a daughter Catherine Nichols. What were the names of her husband and children? Are any of her descendants known to be living.

2. Thomas Havens in his will proved Sept. 12, 1748, mentions his sons William and Robert and his daughters Mary Chase and "Feebe" Wightman. Any further information about him is desired. It is thought that all the early settlers of Kingston named Havens were descendants of William of Portsmouth, R. I., who died 1683. Savage mentions that of his (William's) sons, "Thomas and, perhaps, William went to live at Narragansett." Perhaps Thomas, who died 1748, was a grandson of the Portsmouth settler. Who was his father?

3. "Jeffrey Wilcocks," son of Thomas and Martha, married April 24, 1726, in Kingstown, "Sary Hyams." Who were the bride's parents?

4. John Wightman, son of George, married Jan. 6, 1700, in Kingstown, Jane Bentley. Any further information about the bride is desired. Does the following from the defective Town Meeting record-book, at Wickford, refer to her father or brother? "April, 1706, William Bentley has liberty granted from this town to sett up a house convenient for the carrying on of his currying trade on or . . . . . Rhode near to Samuel Phillips his house and . . . . . sd Bentley shall have conveniency of Land fo . . . . . Garding and place to dry his Leather near to his house."

5. Moses Barber married in Kingstown March 20, 1691-2, Susannah Wait. Who were the parents of the bride and of the groom?

6. John Spink (son of Nicholas, son of Robert) born Sept. 6, 1700, married for his second wife, Feb. 11, 1728, Hannah Carpenter, of North Kingstown, who was born Oct. 28, 1708. Who were the parents of this Hannah? This Carpenter fam-

ily is known to have been the same as that now represented by Mr. Nathan Carpenter who lives near the "Devil's Foot."

Fitchburg, Mass. RAY GREENE HULING.

ROGERS FAMILY. Can any one give me information relative to the parents of Jeremiah Rogers, who was born (probably at Westerly, R. I.,) 1717? He was married about 1733 to Patience———. He was probably the son of William and Elizabeth (Harris) Rogers. Any information relative to this family will be gladly received by

Newport, R. I. R. H. TILLEY.

Can any of our readers give us information on the following?

Children of Robert Hazard (born Apr. 11, 1703, died Oct. 8, 1789,) and Patience his wife.

Jeremiah, Gideon, Ephariam.

Children of Jeremiah (above) and (Potter) his first wife.

John, Robert, Rowland.

What we would like is to know the birth, marriage, death, or any other genealogical information concerning them forward from the above place mentioned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It does truly give us pleasure to note the fact that Jeffrey W. Potter, of Perrysville, R. I., is seriously proposing to publish at an early day a book of poems upon subjects pertaining to Southern Rhode Island. We believe Mr. Potter to possess poetical genius. We believe the public would so decide could they have the pleasure of perusing his work. We have had the pleasure of reading Mr. P's MSS., and fear not to put it on record that we have seen many a poem in print from well known poets that do not contain any finer sentiments, or better expressed than Mr. Potter's. He needs only a hearing to take his place among Rhode Island poets, and we are pleased to learn that he has so far overcome his poetical modesty as

to give sufficient courage to rise and speak. May success go with him.

The Late Judge Potter.—We are pained to announce in this our first number the death of Judge Potter. We had builded high hopes on the great assistance, and fatherly counsel of the Judge, and we had his promise to furnish us matter for our work. The Judge has left behind him a great mass of historical notes. He showed us a portion during an interview we had with him, and we left him with the impression settled in our mind that when the Rhode Island Bench gained Mr. Potter Narragansett lost an able historian, and we regretted (selfishly, perhaps) that the Bench saw fit to choose Mr. Potter. We trust sincerely that Mr. Potter's family will preserve every piece of his historical notes for indeed they are beyond value. We feel safe in making the statement here that these papers will be preserved, and that the labors of this able and painstaking historian will not be utterly lost to posterity. We are in hopes of presenting to the readers of this magazine an able article upon Mr. Potter's life and works at a future day, and trust this paper will do ample justice to his character and memory.

History of East Greenwich.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Daniel H. Greene, the able historian of East Greenwich, will at a future day bring out an enlarged edition of his history; and will include the vicinity, and also the more minute in the earlier history. The Doctor had a chapter prepared of this kind for his late edition, but was over persuaded to leave it out. He intends to use this however in his new work and add considerable to it. This will be a grand idea, and he need not fear wearying his readers, for he has the happy gift of keeping his readers so interested that it will be a matter of regret with the reader only that it was not still longer. We wish the Doctor great success, and we do congratulate the good people of East Greenwich upon having the great good fortune of possessing such a genial and able historian as we know the Doctor to be.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

THE HULING FAMILY.—We take pleasure in announcing the fact that Ray Greene Huling, of Fitchburg, Mass., is preparing a *Genealogy of the Huling Family*, and will include in his work the female lines so often sadly neglected by genealogical writers. Mr. Huling has spared no time or expense to make his work a standard, and we earnestly request every *Huling* and every friend of the family to give Mr. H. all aid they can, and to subscribe for a copy of his work. No money can be laid out to better advantage, or will give more general satisfaction to all who take an interest in his particular line of genealogical research.

Dr. John B. Tillinghast, Phenix, R. I., is collecting matter for a history of the *Tillinghast Family*. He invites the members of the family, and all friends interested in its history to communicate with him, and to give him all information in their power. To comply with this truly honorable and meritorious request should be the duty of every member and friend of the family.

Wm. H. Waterman, Esq., New Bedford, Mass., is collecting matter for a history of the *Waterman Family*. Another son of Rhode Island is thus engaged in a work so truly honorable and worthy of encouragement. We earnestly entreat every member of Mr. W.'s family and friends to give him all information in their power at once, and to sustain him in his noble work. It is always a source of regret with members of families after a genealogy is printed that it treats them so short or indefinite, which, had they in many cases given the family historian the information they ought to have done would have proven a source of perpetual joy. This fact is worth remembering.

Rev. Thomas Barber, of Westerly, R. I., has about ready for publication a genealogy of the Babcock family. The reverend gentleman has devoted great care and attention upon the work, and we have no doubt from perusal of the MSS. that his work has been done in an able manner, and the fami-

ly ought to be proud of its historian. As the family have a great many wealthy members we see nothing in the way of the publication and general distribution of the work, and we earnestly urge the great importance of sustaining the hands of their great historian. May abundant success be his.

Dr. Homer E. Aylesworth, of Roseville, Warren Co., Ill., will soon publish a genealogy of the Aylesworth family. The genial Doctor writes us he thinks again of coming east to get final notes for his work. We hope he will do so, and we have no doubt his eastern cousins and friends will heartily enjoy his presence, for the Doctor is one of those men whom to know is to love. We would urge upon the attention of the family the necessity of subscribing early to his work, and of furnishing him at once with such new matter as may have come to their knowledge since the Doctor was here in Rhode Island.

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Syracuse, N. Y., has about ready for publication his genealogy of the Slocum family. This work will be intensely interesting to this family and their connections, and we truly wish our Rhode Island members will each consider it a point of honor of subscribing for a copy. Its price will be five dollars, and a Slocum cannot spend five dollars in a manner where they will eventually reap more genuine satisfaction than in the way we note above.

We understand that the Sherman genealogy is well advanced towards publication. We trust the gentleman having the matter in charge will be successful in gathering the material, and will eventually publish the great work of this numerous and wide spread family.

The Gardiner, Champlain and Robinson families have much matter collected for publication, and perhaps a future day may see it published.

Personal.— We must here return thanks to those kind friends who have recently contributed to our work a number of valuable papers of deep historic interest. We shall publish them when space permits. We are happy to announce that we shall be able to have several illustrations in our first volume.

VOLUME 1. OCTOBER, 1882. NUMBER 2.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL HISTORY.

IT is an encouraging feature of the times that local history is receiving a share of the attention it justly merits. The fact should be clear to every one that *local history* is the A B C of all *political* and *general history*, so much so that without it the rest is impossible. Napoleon stated this fact laconically when the courtier was asking his opinion upon the feasibility of writing the history of one of the general's great campaigns. The warrior looked the embryonic historian in the eye and said: "No good history of an army can be written without the history of each company and regiment is written first." Here the general showed deep forethought and sagacity, and of that nature that stamps him as a man of extraordinary genius. How true the remark is and just.

So no good history of our own beloved state can be written until we have first the written annals of her villages and towns the *companies* and *regiments* that make up the Army of Rhode Island.

It is frequently said that the subjects are "too trifling." Granted; but it is these *trifles* that make up the whole. It's the *trifles*; families and villages that form the towns, and the towns that form the counties and finally the state, and the states that form our great united nation and glorious republic. So it is men only that form the sections, and companies that form the battalions and regiments, and the regiments that form the brigades, divisions, and these the grand army itself.

The parallel is good here in formation, and holds equally good in dissolution. If a part is not written, or an army not

fully made up, the result is seen. If great gaps remained unwritten, or a large portion is not recruited, it takes no historian or military genius to see that the work remains incomplete, and that it cannot do the labor required or expected of it in as able or as complete a manner as if every detail in both had been fully met and supplied. It now logically follows that a state history compared with another wherein these details had been more met will be condemned by historians and scholars just as surely as one army meeting another better supplied will be defeated, material in both cases being equal. The *trifles* in one case, and the *men* in the other accomplished the work. Therefore it stands to reason that we should attend to both the *trifles* and *men*, if we earnestly desire success.

Another objection we hear quite often, and frequently put in the form of a query,—"Will it pay to do it?" We ask will it pay to go to war and slaughter thousands? Will the glory and profits compensate for the tears, anguish, and miseries it entails upon the nation and people to win it? If to this you say, "Yes, the glory is pay enough;" then we reply, Yes, the glory is pay enough for the local historian to compensate him for the labor he bestows upon his work and, better, he leaves none of his fellow creatures the worse for his genius. He has no dark side to offer them of desolation, anguish, misery, but rather one of pleasure, instruction, beneficence. Every soldier, *i. e.*, every one that helps him in his labor is like a private soldier entitled to his reward for his part of the conquest according to the importance of the part he took in it.

We think this comparison is reasonable, and to our mind, conclusive. We think we have demonstrated by these remarks that local history is of great importance, yea, of the first importance. We will go even further than this and say that we honestly believe that if a man cannot afford to own but one history, that history should be that of his native town, or state. If a town history be well written it is really astonishing how many new ideas it will draw out of the reader, and how much he will see that the historian has neglected to mention, and that too of matter which the reader thinks of as

much, if of not more importance, than some of the topics the historian has treated. No doubt this is in many cases true, and no doubt the historian was ignorant of these facts at the time he wrote.

We trust it will not be thought egotistical in us to say that we concede to the reader his position, and add that this had great weight with us in starting our magazine; its columns being open it gives these men an opportunity to add their mite to the information already obtained, and he who will do this will confer a lasting favor upon the historian, the public, and posterity. We hope the reader of these remarks will remember this, and give us notes of this nature and it will truly render us a great favor. We wish to firmly impress upon our readers this fact, not to neglect these trifles but to treasure them; and therefore we trust our readers will aid us in this way to the utmost of their power, so that the historian and his readers working and moving as one will be enabled in the end to achieve a grand victory, and we feel that the victory will be worth all the powder and shot wasted to win it.

HISTORICAL DIVISIONS OF NARRAGANSETT HISTORY.

IT can be claimed decidedly that no section of Rhode Island can be named where the history of that section divides itself so sharply and clearly as that of the Narragansett Country. A historian can go to work here and write up several independent divisions and have each complete in itself. Each of these great divisions would be rich in details, and worthy the attention of every American historian and scholar. In our own researches in the early annals, we were surprised at how much could here be gathered, and our surprise deepened when we ascertained how little this field had been worked, and how little had been done to concentrate this matter under one publication. The early history of Narra-

gansett down to the period of the Revolution would make a volume that could truly be called "National," and truly merit a place in the library of every American historian, and worthy of his reading.

1. The Indian question is indeed a grand one in itself, and affects vitally the whole of New England. A volume of absorbing interest could be written of the above.

2. The contest by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island for the possession of the soil, is another question that would be deeply interesting. If this could be written in an able manner a flood of light would be thrown upon the peculiar characteristics of the Puritans and Early Settlers.

3. The early white settlers of this section of Rhode Island and their annals gives a fine subject for another volume, and furnishes a fitting finale to that which had gone before.

Truly it can be said of the historian who takes these subjects "That he has chosen wisely." He has a worthy subject, and if ably written he is justly entitled to a measure of fame.

We are daily becoming more and more impressed with the importance of this subject, and more anxious therefore that it should have that attention which it merits. We decided when we started this magazine not to lose sight of our first conception to write the *Annals of Ancient Kings Towne*. We realized at the commencement we had chosen a grand subject, but we were not aware how far it extended, and how important were many of its features, and how national some in their character. When these facts dawned upon us we discovered we had a time work on our hands, that to hurry would be to spoil, and not to search as thoroughly as the subject demanded would be a labor to end only in adding another careless and disorderly author to the long list of literary failures. We resolved therefore not to neglect an opportunity to add to our knowledge on this subject, and not to place our work upon the shelves of history until we were in a position to place there a work that could remain as one of more or less an authority. To do this we must take time, and we intend to do so,

and to do our work in as clear and as able a manner as the talents nature has placed at our disposal will permit.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD RELICS.

MRS. Noyes, of Wickford, related to us the following facts which we think should serve to warn even the most heedless to refrain from destroying anything of an antique order in the future, and serve to remind them of the fact that even if utterly worthless to them, that there are those who would dearly prize them. Let it be a watchword in future in Narragansett not to destroy anything ancient in way of papers, books, pamphlets, or anything else until it has passed the hands of a judicious antiquarian, and has been condemned by him as worthless. In our own experience we often find things that to us are of great value, that to the former owner were utterly worthless. So, in the future, every reader and friend of this magazine will know where there is a man who would delight in having a good look at these antiquities, and will esteem it a high honor to have presented to him anything of the nature we have mentioned. We are very anxious to obtain the autograph of any Narragansett character, and any souvenir illustrating in any way a part of our history. With these remarks we proceed to relate a few facts to prove how careless people can be with old relics when they are even ignorant of their own carelessness.

Dr. James McSparran died in his chair. After his death his goods were sold at vendue, and the chair that he died in among the other effects. It was bid off by "Wickham," John Hazard. Mr. Hazard carried it home. It being a very handsome affair he placed it in his best room where it stood for a time. There is naturally a dread with some people towards a place where a person dies outside of the bed, and this chair partook of this feeling. This was far more common in the

days we are treating than at present, when we often think people are too careless of these matters. The end was that this old chair went to the garret. There it could reason upon the perversity of man to its hearts content amid this museum of solitude. When the family removed to Westerly the old chair was suffered to still remain in the garret. The years fled away, and in turn came men who began to inquire into the whereabouts of the Dr.'s old friend. Rev. Mr. F. Vinton was one. He made enquiries which at first failed to prove effectual, but the Dr.'s well known determination at length roused a member of the Hazard family to go back once more to the old homestead; to revisit once more the old neglected museum, vide the garret, in order to find the old faithful friend of Dr. McSparran. The result was—some one had taken the old friend into their keeping! Who had taken it, or where it had gone remained a mystery. The regret now often expressed is that the thing was not pushed at that time to find the old friend. Whether a new search at this late day will reveal its whereabouts we know not. From her description we here rudely describe it. A very high back chair with top rolled over and ornamented; arms more or less ornamented; seat rolled under in front; fore legs in imitation of lion paws. Whether hind legs corresponded or not she did not remember. Material hard dark wood. No leather or other covering.

We should be highly flattered to receive anything relating to this venerable relic, and will consider it strictly confidential if so wished. Who can enlighten us?

The same lady gave us another fact that deeply pained us to learn. After the death of Rev. Dr. Fayerweather, Dr. McSparran's successor, his personal effects were sold at vendue, and among others a portrait of himself in panel. Query? He had two then, as one is now known to be in existence if our memory serves us right. The portrait was bid off by Mr. Hazard for a nominal sum. Being rather awkward to carry he concluded to leave it at the Dr.'s late residence until he could carry it home conveniently. When Mr. H. went for his picture what did he find? That the children of the house had

very innocently set the portrait up on one side of the room, and had, placing themselves on the other side, used it as a target, and so successfully that they had completely put out both of the Doctor's eyes, and had so far defaced it that Mr. H. declared it worthless to him, and so let destruction finish the work so happily begun.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Another fact we learned was that there is a family now living near Curtis Corner that has two old portraits or paintings, and that one of them does duty for a small fireboard in summer. Can any of our Curtis Corner friends inform us who has these works of art? If so they can do us a great favor by writing us of the fact.

A further comment is needless. A moral is so clearly printed that no one can fail to understand it. The question is, shall this thing cease?

APOSTROPHE TO PETTAQUAMSCUTT.

By Emma Robinson of Newport, 1785.

We consider the following fine and spirited lines as beautiful as anything yet written upon this charming place.—Ed.

Lost to youths' enthusiasm;
Lost to all poetic fire;
The mind must be a lifeless chasm,
That these scenes do not inspire!

What'er can warm the imagination,
Please the eye or charm the ear;
In enchanting variation,
Bounteous nature lavished here.

Here the vast unbounded ocean,
His majestic billows roll;
Raising most sublime emotion,
Lifts and awes the astonished soul.

There his waves with hope elated,
Strive the upland heights to gain:
But like human hopes frustrated,
Bellow to the distant main.

Still with indignation swelling,
Calls his surges from afar;
Still repelling and still repelling,
Rages in continual war.

Here the waters idly sporting,
Fondly wooes the grassy shore;
And more calm recesses courting,
Than the ocean's stormy roar.

Rouse more tranquil joys pursuing,
Pettaquamscutt steals away;
Oft his peaceful course reviewing,
Winds along with sweet delay.

Lo the raptured eye beguiling,
How the distant prospect charms;
Rocks, hills, valleys, meadows smiling,
Rise secure from all alarms!

To those the grove his shade opposing,
Overhangs the peaceful flood;
Above the towering branches closing,
Rivals each surrounding wood.

Pious dove and sweet composure,
This sequestered gloom inspires;
While from its secure enclosure,
Every ruder thought retires.

Moss crown rocks their heads erecting,
Heighten still the pleasing gloom;
And their circling flowers protecting,
Bid them unmolested bloom.

Here the birds the sunbeams flying,
Natures' inspiration sings;
Echo to their voice replying,
Make the neighboring valleys ring.

This fair spot with partial pleasure,
Pettaquamscutt's arms entwine;
Leaves with pain his favorite treasure,
Parting feels regret like mine.

Soon again thy waves returning,
Shall embrace this blissful shore;
Fate my fondest wishes spurning,
Bids me different scenes explore.

Follow still your sweet employment,
Wave ye woods ye ocean roar;
Ye shall give snblime enjoyment,
When your Emma is no more!

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

From June 21, 1778.

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library, Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon. *Aft*, afternoon. *h.* hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&.* and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s, n, e, w*, south, north, east, west. *sl, el, wl, nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw, ne, sw, se*, northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast. *v.* variable. *m*, morning.

(*Continued from Page 41.*)

7th Month. July, 1779.

1st. dr. W, ne. At uncle Clarke's.

2d. C and r. W, n. At do.

3d. c. W, sw. At do.

4th. c. W, n. Dined at Bailey's.

5th. c. W, nw. At Sundry places.

6th. c. Aft, W, ne. Brought sister Tanner's goods in a fish boat.

7th. f, W, sw. Put up the beds and cubboard. Went in swiming and to Godfrey's.

8th. C. W, n. George went to Providence. Hoed my corn with Cuff Torrey.

9th. r, tl. W, ne. Finished hoeing corn. Carried the brass kettle to mend.

10th. c. W, w. Made hay for cousin Hazard.

11th. h. W, s. George returned. I staid at home.

12th. C and r. W, ne.

13th. c. W, s. Hoed potatoes for T. Hazard.
14th. C. W, se. Made hay for cousin Hazard.
15th. c. W, sw. Rake hay for do.
16th. C. W, n. Made hay for do.
17th. r. W, nw. Made hay for do.
18th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Caught a woodchuck.
19th. c. W, sw. Made hay for T. Hazard.
20th. c, F. Aft, W, nw. Made hay for cousin Hazard. Went to Tower hill for coal. Made nails in the night.
21st. c. W, w. Made hay and poled.
22d. c. W, w. Made hay for cousin Hazard.
23d. c. W, w. Raked oats. A boat went into Newport.
24th. c. W, n. Aft, W, s.
25th. W. s. Went hukkleberring.
26th. C. W, ne. Fetched the brass kettle home.
27th. C. W, ne. Made hay. Aft, W, nw.
28th. c. W, sw. Made Hog island. Sally lost her bonnet.
29th. r. W, e. Nickol's horse broke his leg. Went to Godfrey's and lodged.
30th. C. W, sw. Went to Providence to help George drive sheep. Lodged at T. Arnold's.
31st. C. W, n. Went to uncle Clarke's. Lodged at inn in North Kingstown.

8th Month. August, 1779.

1st. t, r. W, sw. Returned home. Mr. Fowler died at Tower Hill.
2d. C. W, ne. Turned the cow in the lower pasture. Plowed the turnip lot. Killed a sheep.
3d. r. W, ne. Plowed the turnip yard.
4th. W, sw. Harrowed the turnip yard.
5th. c. W, sw. Harrowed the do.
6th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill for charcoal.
7th. r. W, se. Graded the corner. Made nails.
8th. c. W, sw. Went to Mr. Brown's.
9th. r. W, sw. Finished the hedge around the turnips. George brought home Sophie.

10th. f. W, sw. Went to the river and Tower hill.

11th. c. W, sw. Made nails.

12th. C. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck for butter.

13th. c. W, sw. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard. Susey went to hear brother Champlain.

14th. c. W, sw. Hoed corn. Went to Boston Neck for shoes Ben made for me.

15th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Tower hill for a cart body.

16th. c. W, sw. Aft, n and r. Hoed corn.

17th. c. W, e. Went for a load of coal to the pond.

18th. c. W. e. Went for a load of coal and left it by the Friends meeting house.

19th. h. W, sw. Fetched home the coal and a bushel of meal from Rodman's mill.

20th. f. W, s. Joseph Hull had a load of coal.

21st. C. W, s. Made a window for the garret.

22d. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.

23d. C. W, s. Killed a sheep.

24th. f. W, se. Aft, r. Made nails.

25th. f. W, se. Susey Hazard and Susey Champlain came here. Made nails and mended the nail tool.

26th. r. W, ne. The three Suseys went to Boston Neck.

27th. c. W, n. Made 13 lb. shingle nails. The three Susies staid at cousin Hazard's.

28th. c. W, se. Raked marsh. Susie came home.

29th. c. W, s. Went to meeting and to T. Hazard's.

30th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting on cousin Hazard's mare.

31st. C. W, nw. Raked marsh hay. A fleet went into Newport of about 40 sail.

9TH MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1779.

1st. c. W, w. Made nails. Took buckthorn.

2d. c. W, n. Made nails.

3d. C and r. W, s. Put a poultice to my chin.

4th. C. W, s. Kept house.

5th. c. W, nw. My chin very bad.

6th. c. W, sw. Cut the swelling on my chin.

7th. c. W, sw. George went to Providence. Stephen Hazard cut the old stallion and George's horse.

8th. c. W, n. Went to cousin Hazard's. They began to make cider.

9th. f. m, t. W, sw. Put salve to my chin. Made a mouse trap.

10th. c. W, n. Aft, W, sw. Made cider for cousin Hazard. George returned home from Providence with Stephen Collins. Received a letter from brother Benjamin. 40 sail went out of Newport.

11th. c. W, n. Aft W, sw. Cut corn storks for cousin Hazard.

12th. c. W, sw. A fleet off the west side of Block Island. Went a graping.

13th. C. W, ne. Cut corn storks.

14th. C. W, ne. Shocked corn storks. Caught a woodchuck.

15th. C. W, ne. Mended highway.

16th. c. W, n. Mended do.

17th. c. W, n. Dug potatoes for cousin Hazard.

18th. c. W, n. Dug potatoes for do.

19th. c. W, sw. Aft W, se. with r. Cotton Parker died here. Staid at home.

20th. c. W, ne. Made nails.

21st. c. W, ne. Made nails. Cousin Hazard's horse killed himself jumping over a pair of bars.

22d. C. W, ne. Brought two sailors off Little Neck.

23d. C, r. W, ne. Made nails.

24th. C. W, ne. Went to Worden's pond for a load of wood. Broke a hog's leg coming back.

25th. c. W, sw. Went to Worden's pond for a load of wood.

26th. C. W, sw. r. Went to meeting.

27th. c. W, n. Went to monthly meeting and carried

sister Tanner behind me. Dined at Friend Peckham's. George bought a mare.

28th. c. W, w by n. Raked hay for cousin Hazard.

29th. c. W, sw. Pulled beans for do.

30th. c. W, nw. Harvested corn for do. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke.

10TH MONTH. OCTOBER, 1779.

1st. c. W, n. Aft, W, s. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard.

2d. c. W, sw. Harvested corn for do.

3d. c. W, sw. Staid at home. Shut up the hogs.

4th. c. W, sw. Dugged our potatoes.

5th. r. W, ne. Made nails.

6th. C, r. W, ne. Made do. Dug potatoes.

7th. c. W, w. Aft, r. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard. The widow Champlain had her bed and table.

8th. c. W, nw. Carted rails for cousin Hazard.

9th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Susey went to her brother Champlain's.

10th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. After went to Boston Neck to Champlain's and Godfrey's.

11th. C. W, w. Returned. A fleet went into Newport. 46 sail.

12th. C. W, sw. Made nails.

13th. C. W, n. Made do.

14th. c. W, n. Made do.

15th. C. W, n. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard.

16th. C. W, n. Harvested corn for do.

17th. c. W, w. Went to meeting, and went to Boston Neck to Godfrey's.

18th. C. W, sw. Harvested corn of ours.

19th. c. W, nw. Carted home our corn.

20th. c. W, sw. The light house burnt. Husked our corn.

21st. c. W, ne. Cribbed our corn.

22d. C. W, se. Went to Boston Neck, and Little Neck and lodged at Amos Gardiner's.

23d. c. W, sw. Returned with Robert's horse. Went to Samuel Stanton's in Westerly.

24th. r. W, n. Went to Daniel Rogers'.

25th. c. W, sw. The Regulars left Newport.

26th. c. W, n. Returned and went to Newport.

27th. c. W, ne. Went to see the town.

28th. c. W, se. Went to see the town.

29th. c. W, sw. Went as far as the light house and returned.

30th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

31st. c. W, sw. Staid at home.

11TH MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1779.

1st. c. W, nw. Bought a goose. Made horse shoes.

2d. W, nw. Went to Newport.

3d. W, nw. Went about town.

4th. W, nw. Went about town.

5th. W, sw. Went about town.

6th. W, sw. Returned home. Stephen went home.

7th. W, w. Went to meeting. George went to Providence.

8th. W, w. Made nails.

9th. W, w. and r. Made nails.

10th. W, nw. Made nails. A man drove on shore in Point Judith.

11th. c. W, nw. George returned. Made a pair of bridle bits for Mumford Hazard.

12th. C. W, nw. Killed geese.

13th. W, nw. Went to Newport round the end of Jamestown, and bought 500 lbs. of iron hoops.

14th. W, sw. Put the hoops aboard a sloop.

15th. r, m. W, nw. Bought a gun.

16th. c. W, w. Returned home.

17th. Snow. W, ne. George brought home a fat cow.

18th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

19th. W, nw. Went to Newport.

20th. W, sw. Returned home with iron hoops.

21st. W, sw. Our salt came home.

22d. C. W, w. Shingled the shop.
23d. W, w. Made nails.
24th. C. W, nw. George brought home coal.
25th. c. W, sw. Brown brought a load of coal.
26th. r, snow and hail. Lost my hat.
27th. C. W, w. Made nails.
28th. c. W, n. Staid at house. Put on new shoes.
29th. c. W, n. Killed the cow. Began to work my ore coal.
30th. C. W, n. Banked up the cellar wall.

12TH MONTH. DECEMBER, 1779.

1st. W, n. Fetched up the sand from the river.
2d. R. W, e. Renewed the potatoes.
3d. W, nw. Went to meeting to hear Sands.
4th. W, nw. Made nails.
5th. C. W, ne. Went to meeting. Sands was there. A very hard snow storm.
6th. c. W, nw. Settled with George.
7th. W, w. Ben went to Providence.
8th. c. W, w. George went to Newport.
9th. c. W, sw. Made a shingle nail tool.
10th. C. W, ne. Made nail tools and hammer.
11th. C. W, w. Made nails.
12th. Snow. W, ne. Staid at home. George returned.
13th. r. W, e. Made nails.
14th. W, w. Snow. Made do.
15th. c. W, w. Made do.
16th. Snow. W, s. Went to meeting.
17th. c. W, nw. Made nails.
18th. Snow. W, e. Made nails.
19th. W, w. Went to meeting.
20th. W, nw. Pounded out corn.
21st. W, nw. Helped George mend a spindle for mill.
22d. W, nw. George went after his hay and staid all night. Got out corn.

23d. W, w. Finished getting out corn. Went to meeting. Ben came from Newport.

24th. c. W, nw. Killed our hogs. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

25th. W, n. Salted our pork. Elizabeth Stanton staid here last night and went home to-day.

26th. W, w. Went to meeting and went to cousin Hazard's. George went to Newport.

27th. W, nw. Made nails.

28th. C. W, e. George returned. He did not go.

29th. Snow and rain. W, ne. Repacked the pork.

30th. W, e. Went to meeting. Began to fodder out the storks.

31st. W, w. Carried home Tucker's nails and cousin Hazard's old mare.

1st Month. January, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Went to Boston Neck.

2d. C. W, ne. Went to Newport. Snow in the night.

3d. C. W, s. A high tide last night.

4th. c. W, w.

5th. c. W, sw. Returned home. Snow in the night.

6th. Snow. F. W, nw. Made nails.

7th. c. W, nw. Very cold.

8th. c. W, nw. No work. Put the hog down cellar.

9th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.

10th. C. W, sw. Went to Jefferey Champlain's after soap.

11th. Snow. W, nw. Went to mill. George returned home and he and Redwood went to Boston Neck to go to Newport but did not go.

12th. c. W, nw. George returned home, and then went to Boston Neck with Amos Collins to go to Newport. Began "Anson's voyage around the world."

13th. c. W, nw. George returned home and did not go. Altered my mouse trap.

14th. c. W, nw. Went to Little Neck with George to fetch molasses.

15th. c. W, w. Mended my stock and put up a new block. Ben came here. George went to mill with a bushel of corn on his back.

16th. c. W, w. Cold. Rowland Hazard's four fools went up the river and fired at some fowls. George went to Boston Neck.

17th. C. Some snow. W, n by s. Made nails.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails. George went to Newport. Began to fetch milk from cousin Hazard's; one quart per day.

19th. c. W, w. Made nails.

20th. c and cold. W, nw. Went to Godfrey's to run shot and lodged.

21st. C. W, sw. Returned home and made nails.

22d. c. W, w. Made nails. Hooped a tub and pail for cousin Hazard, and made a swivel for him.

23d. c. W, nw. Went to meeting.

24th. C. W, nw. Began to settle with George before cousin Hazard.

25th. c. W. n. Went to Little Neck beach for salt, and then to B. Neck, and returned home. George staid all night.

26th. c. W, nw. Settled with George Hazard before cousin Hazard. George staid at Tom Champlain's.

27th. C. Some snow. Went to meeting. Went to mill. George staid all night there.

28th. c. W, nw. George returned and went to Newport. Made a pair of compound sissors. Went in boat to Newport.

29th. c. W, nw. Made a shovel for sister Tanner. A ship went into Newport. Ice off 2 or 3 miles of the light house.

30th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's. Returned "Anson's voyage round the world" to cousin Thomas.

31st. c. W, nw. Made nails.

2d Month. February, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Made a pair of shoes for cousin Hazard's shoe heels. Stephen's two sisters came here.

2d. c. W, w. Made nails.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to Little Rest and to widow Wilson's, and bought load of wood. Stephen's sisters went to Tower Hill.

4th. c. W, w. Got my wood cut.

5th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Robert settled with George.

6th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to Boston Neck to Champlain's. Stephen's sisters returned and went to cousin Hazard's.

7th. c. W, w. Sledded home my wood.

8th. C and r. W, ne. Made nails. Lodged at cousin Hazard's. There two nights.

9th. c. W, w. Made nails. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

10th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Stephen's sister went home.

11th. c. W. w. Made nails.

12th. c. W, ne. Killed the hog.

13th. c. W, w. Staid at home. Went a teing on Narrow river. George went to Newport.

14th. c. W, w. Went to the harbor's mouth a gunning and killed one rover. Carried him over to Boston Neck and left him.

15th. r. W, se. Made nails, and mended ladle.

16th. f and thin. C. W, w. Put irons on toes of Sarah's shoes.

17th. c. W, nw. George returned. Went to help George bring a boat round from the south ferry to Narrow river.

18th. c. W, w. Went to meeting to hear friend Griffeth.

19th. c. W, nw. Made nails.

20th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's and carried the nails to lath the house.

21st. c. W, nw. Ironed Tom's shoes. Hannah went to cousin Hazard's.

22d. C. W, e. Storm at night. Made nails.

23d. C, r, and snow. W, sw. Made nails.

24th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

25th. c. W, w. Made nails.

26th. C. r. W, s. Carried the cow skin to tann to George Willson.

27th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

28th. c. W, w. Made a planking nail tool.

29th. c. W, n. Ben went to Westerly. Hooped tubs for cousin Hazard.

3D MONTH. MARCH, 1780.

1st. r. W, se. George brought home a cow from his brother Champlain's. Made nails.

2d. C. W, w. Made nails.

3d. c. W, w. Elizabeth Stanton and sister were here. Made nails.

4th. C. W, w. Worked for George.

5th. c. W, se. Went to meeting. Sister Tanner went to cousin Hazard's. Mary Nichols was at meeting.

6th. c. W, sw. Went to George Willson's to have my foot measured for a pair of shoes. Made pair of bridle bits. Rover and Lion fought.

7th. r. W, e. Made nails.

8th. r. W, s. Made nails. Peckham had nails.

9th. C. W, e. Aft, r. Made deck nails. Ben came from Westerly.

10th. c. W, s. Caught a weasel. Made nails.

11th. C. W, n. George went to Newport. Made nails. Paid Benjamin all I owed him.

12th. r. W, ne. Made a weasel cage. Staid at home.

13th. C. W, n. Made nails.

14th. C. W, w. Made nails.

15th. h. W, nw. The weasel died last night. Made nails.

16th. C. W, ne. George returned home. Made nails. Snow storm.

17th. C. F. Aft, c. Made deck nails for George. Rover and Lion bit me. W, nw.

18th. C, Aft. F, c. W, s. Made deck nails for George. Stephen's mother came here.

19th. C. W, w. Went to meeting. Opened the cow's hoof.

20th. c. W, w. Made nails for George.

21st. h. W, sw. Made nails for George.

22d. C. W, nw. I gave my evidence between Jeffrey Champlain and James Robinson.

23d. C. W, nw. Stephen's mother went home. Made nails.

24th. r. W, ne. Lent Robert 8 dollars. Made Rubs and clinches for Rowland.

25th. f. W, n. Made nails.

26th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Thomas Champlain's.

27th. C, r. W, sw. Put a ring and hooks to cousin Hazard's yoke.

28th. c. W, w. Made nails.

29th. c. W, w. Delivered Rowland's corn.

30th. c. W, n. Made nails for George. Thomas went to Leicester.

31st. Snow. W, ne. Split wood.

4th Month. April, 1780.

1st. C. W, n. Made nails.

2d. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.

3d. c. W, w. Made nails.

4th. c. W, ne. Smoke blew by here that came from Rhode Island.

5th. c. W, n. Went to George Willson's for my Shoes.

6th. c. W, e. Made a shovel and carried it home to Northup's.

7th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Stephen's sister came here.

8th. C. W, s. Ben came from New London. Stephen's sister went home. George went to Newport.

9th. r. W, se. Staid at home. Stephen bought a cock.

10th. C. W, w. Made an eel speer. Aft beat dung.

11th. F, C; Aft. W, sw. Beat dung.

12th. c. W, w. Beat dung.

13th. c. W, s. Rolled hoops.

14th. c. W, sc. Made a chain for Samuel Clarke. Sherman had his nails.

15th. c. W, s. Made nails.

16th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Tower hill and got a pocket book.

17th. Snow. W, n. Made nails for Rowland.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails. Ben went to Newport.

19th. r. W, n. Made nails. Foddered cows for Brown.

20th. C. W, nw. Made nails. do. do.

21st. c. W, nw. Made nails. Ben came from Newport. Received of brother Benjamin 425 dollars to buy a loan office certificate.

22d. c. W, w. Ben went to New London. George went to Newport. Rover went home with Samuel Sheffield. Made nails.

23d. C. W, nw. Went to meeting.

24th. c. W, w. Made nails.

25th. c. W, sc. Made nails. Went to Northup's.

26th. C. W, nc. George came from Newport. Worked for James Congdon.

27th. c. W, n. Went to George Willson's. Powell Helme died this morning. John Tanner came here. Rover came home.

28th. c. W, sc. Made nails. George carried Rover home.

29th. C. W, sw. Made nails.

30th. C. W, se. Went to meeting. Cousin Hazard's cows fell into the ditch.

5TH MONTH. MAY, 1780.

1st. r. W, nc. Made deck nails for George.

2d. r. W, n. Carried the widow Champlain's cow home. Lodged at Ben Hazard's on Boston Neck.

3d. C. W, nw. Went to Newport.

4th. c. W, w. Returned home.

5th. c. W, sw. Sharpened plow irons.

6th. c. W, s. Made rudder irons for Benjamin Peckham.

7th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Dined at cousin Hazard's. A ship went out.

8th. c. W, ne. Made nails.

9th. c. W, s. Made nails.

10th. c. W, sw. Made do. Potter brought home a load of coal. George brought home two pigs.

11th. c. W, n. Went to Little Neck.

12th. c. W, n. Made nails.

13th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons.

14th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to B. Neck and Little Neck.

15th. c. W, sw. Made nails. George came home. Three ships went into Newport.

16th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Guns fired at Newport.

17th. c. Went to Newport with sister Tanner and child. W, se.

18th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

19th. C, rt F; Aft, f. Very dark about 4 hours.* Made nails.

20th. C. W, sw. Made shoeing for Rowland's boat keel.

21st. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Little Neck and gave George Hazard, Rover.

22d. C. W, sw. F. Made nails. Helped George. Planted corn.

23d. C. W, n. Helped John Wilson shoe a pair of wheels. Made rods.

24th. c. W, n. Made nails.

25th. c. W, sw. Worked for James Congdon. S. Case went to Newport.

26th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons for George Hazard's boat. George went to Newport.

27th. r. W, w. Made nails. Stephen went to mill. Rover came home.

28th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Dined at cousin Hazard's.

29th. c. W, sw. Made an eel spear. Went eeling. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

30th. c. W, sw. Went an eeling.

* This is the great dark day of 1780.—Ed.

31st. c, F. Aft, r. Plowed the turnip yard.

6TH MONTH. JUNE, 1780.

1st. c. Planted my corn. Washed sheep. Sister Tanner came here.

2d. c. W, n. Hedged the turnip yard.

3d. c. W, sw. Finished the hedge. Made nails. Aft, W, nw.

4th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Newport with Rowland Hazard. W, nw.

5th. c. W, sw 2 hours, F. W, nw. Returned home.

6th. h. W, sw. Made a shovel pan for George. Went to Wilson's for my shoes but they were not done. Sister Tanner went to Newport.

7th. c. W, sw. Went to Henry Case's for George's shoes. Mary Nichols came here.

8th. c. W, n. Went to Newport.

9th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

10th. c. W, sw. Went about town.

11th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting.

12th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

13th. C. W, n, F. Aft W, s. Went to Nicholas Easton's.

14th. r. W, se. Staid in town.

15th. c. W, sw. Went to Providence.

16th. c. W, s. Staid at Uncle Clarke's.

17th. C. W, sw. Put sister Tanner's goods on board the boat.

18th. c. W, sw. Beat down as far as Pawtuxet and returned back.

19th. c. W, n. Went to Newport. Stopped at Poppo-squash to land boards. Aft; W, sw.

20th. c. W, sw. Went on board the "Flower" and worked the pumps. Sister Tanner began to keep house in uncle Clarke's house.

21st. c. W, sw. Went about town.

22d. c. W, nw. Went home. Settled with cousin Hazard. Hoed corn.

23d. c. W, e; Aft. F; W, nw. Seed corn. Put a pickerel in the spring.

24th. r. W, sw. Planted beans. Went to George Willson's and got my shoes.

25th. W, n. Went to meeting. Gave Rover to Bill Wilson. Settled with George Hazard.

26th. W, s. Went to Newport.

27th. c. W, sw. Went on board the Flower. I was shown around on board the friends' ship.

28th. f. W, sw. Returned home.

29th. C. F; Aft, W, nw. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard.

30th. c. W, e. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard.

(*To be continued.*)

KING PHILLIP'S VISIT TO HIS NARRAGANSETT FRIENDS.

Contributed by Jeffrey W. Potter, Perrysville, R. I.

These are the paths King Phillip trod,
Two hundred years ago;
His war-like foot then pressed this sod,
Augmenting wars and woes!

As I stand on this grassy mound,
Where once a wigwam stood;
I look the pleasant scene around,
And view the fields and wood.

And think that here our savage King,
Must stopped upon his way
Retreating, or his arms to bring
For conquest, or from fray.

This ancient site beside his trail,
Beyond the hills' low crest;
Phillip did here his kinsmen hail,
And staid awhile to rest.

Below this ruin is a bower,
Where cooling waters ring;
Its music must have rung that hour,
When round it stood the King.

His eye must o'er these sceneries fell,
The forest, plain, and stream;
But history fails the fact to tell,
His visit to this scene.

A SERMON PREACHED AT THE EXECUTION OF CARTER.

BY THE REV. JAMES McSPARRAN, D. D.,

Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Rector of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett.

* *Delivered on Tower Hill, April 14th, 1751, before Thomas Carter, a criminal executed for murder, and to a numerous congregation.*

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St. Matthew V, 21.—"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time thou shalt not kill."

THIS precept was no modern one, no new condition; but one of the ancient and standing rules of religion from the beginning of the world. It was given to man by God his Creator and Governor; and the precept to Noah about this man, and the renewal of that precept, in the written Law of Moses was but a transcript or copy of the first original, ye have heard, (saith our Saviour to the Jews) ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις that it was said to the ancients, or *to them of old time, Thou shall not kill; i. e.*, this precept was delivered to the first father of the world, and afterwards to your fathers at Mount Sinai in the handwriting of God himself, and was often repeated in after years by his priests and prophets.

'Tis not my present design to insist upon our Saviour's improvement of the sense of this law, otherwise than the stating

* This note we find added on outside of sermon in a different hand which we think must have been added by one who had forgotten the date as the criminal was executed May 10, and from the reading the sermon seems to convey the impression fully that it was delivered just before his execution.—EDITOR.

particular cases may lead me to it. But to treat of that which all the world are agreed is the meaning of it. As this precept is expressed in very few words, it will require the larger explication. Because we are certain that in some cases it is lawful and needy to *kill*, and these must be known before we can determine wherein the heinous crime of murder consists which all men agree to be that sin forbidden by this law, I will here endeavor to show.

1. In which cases it may be supposed that killing is not forbidden in this law.

2. Which the sin of *murder*, or the killing here forbidden is.

3. Wherein the heinousness of this sin consists. Wherein I shall point at some peculiar aggravations of it, and some particular sins that usually precede this crime and are certainly the occasion of it. In this method I am

(1). To show [ut supra] Life is the Gift of God, which he bestows upon us, as a thing sacred, to be preserved for his use, and not to be disposed of without his leave and pleasure. It is he that breathed into man the breath of life, and being absolute Lord of it, there is no question he may resume it, when, and by what instruments he pleases. And yet there are crimes worthy of death, saith the scripture, and real reason do assure us. Yea, such crimes there are as, were they not sometimes punished with death, would suddenly dissolve all human society and bring the world into such confusion that there would be no living among men. And here it may be reasonably presumed that *killing* is not prohibited in all cases. For instance, when a magistrate puts an offender to death that is worthy of it in regular course of justice, he is not to be charged with the breach of this law. He has his authority from God the Supreme Judge and Sovereign Lord of Life and Death. He acts as his minister by express commission from him, and is here innocent of all the blood he has shed by the sword of justice. Herein St. Paul (Rom. 13, 3d and 4th vs.) calls the magistrate "*A terror to evil workers;*" because, *he beareth not the sword in vain, being the Minister of God, a revenger to exe-*

cute wrath upon him that doth evil. Nor hath God only given a great commission to seize the forfeited lives of great and heinous offenders; but in some cases (as in that of the murderer) he particularly commends the exercise of this severity as a standing rule of equity and justice; For whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Gen. 9, 6. And for the same reason *killing* in the *wars*, when the cause is just, and the war necessary for the preservation of the public, is no part of the meaning nor is comprehended in the prohibition of this precept; for it is not to be supposed that God, who set us kings and governments for our continual safety, should restrain them from drawing the sword of *war*, when there is no other means to preserve it. The swords of princes are the greatest instruments of Providence in the world; and the best and noblest use of them, is the protection of their subjects from wrongs, oppressions, and violence, in the enjoyment of all the blessings of *this*, and the advantages for a better *life* which the bounty of heaven hath enriched them with. And here our Savior never went about to tye up the hands of Sovereign Princes or States from the use of this sharp and last remedy in a just and needy case; nor was the Gospel ever accused for being an enemy to the Throne on this account. There being no tribunal upon earth high enough to decide differences between independent Governments and Nations. It is a natural and strong presumption when all amiable ways of peace and reconciliation fail, that God approves of the injured parties appealing to him, in a field of *war*, as the Supreme Judge and Guardian of Right and Innocence. And by consequence, whoever serves in a lawful war is not forbid to kill the enemy of his Prince and Country before quarters. He is in this case a Minister of Justice, being invested with authority from God *to whom vengeance belongeth.* These are public cases in which the authority of God over the life of man is manifestly derived immediately to the Sovereign, and by him delegated to inferior dispensers of justice.

Besides these it is reasonably presumed that when a private

person is desperately assaulted, and in needy defence of his own life takes away the murder. He hath done nothing against the intent of this law. Every man hath a right to defend the life God hath given him, against him, that shall by unjust, or illegal violence wrest it from him. This also, as life itself is the gift of God. It is a debt we owe to the Lord and Giver of life, to keep it for his service till he is pleased to call for it; which he never does by the hand of a murderer. And here when one is reduced to the extremity, he can neither fly to the protection of the Magistrate, nor escape with his life, without taking the life of him that assaulted him, if the aggressor wish in his wicked enterprise, his blood will not be required at the self-defenders' hands. 'Tis better for the public to lose a *bad*, than a *good* and useful member. And when the case is such that one of them must fall by the others hand, 'tis reasonable to suppose that both God, and his vicegerents on earth do agree in the same choice, and by a virtual commission empowered the innocent assaulted person to execute their vengeance upon the guilty, and to slay the invader rather than be murdered by him. And this I think is the sense of our *own* as well as the *Roman Laws.* The latter allowed the killing of a thief in the day time, *si se telo defendu it; i. e.*, if he offered to use his weapon, and much more may be presumed upon the lawfulness of saving our lives when we are assaulted with a mortal violence. Especially when it is evident, after all our care to prevent and escape it, that unless we immediately make the mortal return, there is but a moment between us and death. These are, I think, all the ordinary cases in which it is lawful to take away the life of man.

There is one indeed, of a more heroic nature, which has fair pretense to the like immunity from this law. As when a man is cast into such, (?) that either he must yield up the life of his *dear friend*, (that is as his own soul,) or save it by taking away *his enemies* from him. But this case is liable to such infinite abuses and variety of (?) that as the tenderness of our laws in this manner shows the wisdom of our lawgivers, so it is perhaps the best light it can be given to it. I confess it is

a point too intricate for me too explain; and here, as I am not able to I will not attempt to speak clearly or decidedly upon it. However, this I will venture to suggest from God's word, and the nature of human society; that when two men go into the field, *travel*, or *walk* on the road together they are bound to be *keepers*, and mutual protectors and helpers of one another, so much as this comes to, seems implied in God's enquiring of *Cain* what had become of his brother *Abel*, and *Cain* understood it so; but because it was resolved to quell his crime, so neither would he quite confess that he was his brothers' keeper, nor accountable to him. But it appears he was both; and which I cannot pass without taking notice of on this occasion is, that that Targum of Jonathan, which is a commentary on the Hebrew Bible, gives it as an opinion that Cain *fixit lapidem in fronte Abelis*, *i. e.*; struck his brother in the head with a stone. But however that be, certain I am that which I have advanced about the mutual help, protection, and assistance reciprocally due to one another from two that walk or work together, or by any way fall into each others' company is an undoubted truth; because the wife, man tells us (Eccl. 4, 9,) *that two are better than one*, for the reasons following in the next three verses the cast of which looks like a key to the difficulty I just now declined unlocking. Which I have suggested were not so; 'twere better to be alone than in company. Well had it been for the unfortunate (but we now hope happy) JACKSON had he been alone, or in better company; and happy too had it been for the criminal CARTER, had he lost his life by defending rather than disgracefully deliver it up for destroying instead of protecting his friend and benefactor; and now I aim—

(2). To show which the sin of murder or the killing here forbidden us. By what has been said it is easy to apprehend that this law prohibits the bereaving of our neighbor of his life without authority, justice, or needy enforcing it, the instances of which are, when a man of his own motion compasses the death of another in a wilful, treacherous, avaricious, revengeful, or sportive manner; or when he is accessory to it, and

the investigation of any person not invested with competent authority, whether it be done to gratify malice, increase wealth, cover shame, to heal what we call dishonor, or with respect to any genuine satisfaction, or advantage to ourselves. Whither we do this by our own assault and violence, or by secret and malicious craft under cover of religion and law; in the face of the sun, or under the mask of night. Whither immediately by ourselves, or by procurement of wicked instruments; by perjury, or poison, by false suggestions, evil counsels, or enticements; or any other means or methods tending to untimely death or destruction of our neighbor. This is the sin of *murder*, directly forbidden in the sixth commandment. The first and immediate design of which is to preserve the life of our neighbor; which of all other blessings is the dearest to him, and ought to be highly valued, because all the rest of his enjoyments and advantages of doing good in this world depend upon it. Now it must be supposed that God, who forbids the killing of our neighbor, and does expressly command us to *love him as ourselves*, does by consequence also forbid the killing of ourselves. We have no more power over our own than over the lives of other men. *Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?* Mal. 2, 10: and hath he not created us after his own image? The preservation of which in man is the manifest end and intention of this commandment, which every one breaks that murders either himself or his neighbor.

The 3d thing to be considered is the heinousness of the sin of *murder*. It is severely condemned by the voice of God and man as one of the highest strains of wickedness and inhumanity; and it is indeed a crime of the largest size, and the highest provocation of any against the second Table of the Law. The very relation of the fact strikes every innocent breast with sorrow, and rises a mighty indignation against the *murderer*. Meanwhile his own conscience pursues him; and whithersoever he flies his accuser, witness and Judge are with him, and the Altar is no Sanctuary to him. For God, who is greater than his conscience, hears the dreadful story of his

sin strongly importuning him to hasten down his vengeance upon him. We have an instance of this in the first account of this kind that ever was committed. "*The voice of thy brother's blood*," (saith the Lord to Cain), "*crieth to me from the ground.*" Gen. 4, 10. And 'tis observable how quick and severe an answer it received. 11th and 12th vs. "*And now art thou cursed from the Earth; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be upon it.*" Nay, the malignity of this sin is such that it defiles the land where it is committed, and leaves a guilt upon it that is not to be expiated but by the blood of the *murderer.* For this reason. No sanctuary was provided for him in Israel; and if he fled to any of the Cities of Refuge, he was to be taken there by the especial commandment of God, and immediately given up to Justice. "*Thou shalt take him*, saith God, (Exod. 21, 14,) "*from mine altar that he may die.*" And on this account God is said to make "*inquisition for blood;* vs. 9–12; *i. e.*, to search out the shedder of it, and to drive him out of all his refuges till he fall into the hands of his inexorable justice. Now since this is so terrible an outcry against the murderer; now since heaven and earth are so highly incensed against him, and so much concerned to punish him, there must be more than ordinary malignity and provocation in the sin which calls so loud for so solemn a vengeance. And wherein this consists will appear by the least glance at our rights in this particular.

(1). This sin bids defiance to the Majesty and Authority of God, and in the consequence of it directly tends to extinguish his government in this world. It snatches the sword of justice out of his hand and employs it in the destruction of his subjects contrary to his declared *will* and most sacred prerogative. Every time this sin is punished in its kind, two at least of his subjects are cashiered out of the land of the living and kingdom he hath founded among men.

(2). It is a peculiar affront to the condition of nature, as it defaces the image of God in man on which account it is the highest sacrilege. It robs God of the creature which he hath appointed to represent him in this lower world, which ap-

proaches the nearest in perfection to him, being made for his own society, and of all his works, hath the holiest resemblance of divinity upon him. And here when God pronounced sentence upon the murderer, Gen. 9, 6, saying, "*whoso shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,*" he assigns his reasons for it; "*for in the image of God made he man.*"

(3). Murder is an act of excessive mischief and cruelty to our neighbor; the utmost wrong that violence can do him. Life, besides the natural sweetness of it, is the foundation of all other blessings, which we do or can enjoy in this world. It also gives us a blessed opportunity, (and the only one we can have) of laying a good foundation for eternal life. And here it must be an inconceivable damage to be wrongfully deprived of so vast a benefit, and hurried out of so dear an enjoyment. To be stripped naked to our very being and essence, and turned out without preparation into an amazing eternity. This loss can never be repaired, or so much as compounded, unless we could count the years of eternity, or had certain knowledge of the future state of man, and were sure Heaven stood always open as a Sanctuary to those whom some men (infernally inspired by the Devil, the God of that world with the spirit of malice, avarice, or other madness) were resolved should not live upon earth.

(4). Murder is an injury of vast extent in reference to the public. It is the grief of all men who have any bowels, or tenderness of natural intuism, and a signal prejudice to those who are in authority. The Prince is hereby deprived of a subject, and his power of life and death violently invaded and ravished from him. His *laws*, the security of man's life and property are broken and condemned. The public peace, his peculiar charge and province is interrupted and violated. Evil men, so long as the murderer lays concealed, or, in case he escapes the law, are encouraged by his example to the like cruel and destructive practice. This crime creates a fear and diffidence among men, and makes them shy and distrustful of one another's company. Besides all this, murder many times proves the ruin of a worthy and useful family; and where

the head of a family is taken off it wretchedly makes a woman a widow and her children fatherless, and, if aggravated with robbery, sends them out into the wide world to beg, that they may not starve. At last and lowest, it lops off branches that might bear good fruit, and is an injury every way to the public peace and security of mankind.

(5). If we look to the rise and career of this crime there are some of the greatest vices which blacken, reproach, and villify human nature. The most constant and visible causes of it are covetousness, which the Scriptures tell is *the root of all evil* and the counterpart of idolatry. *Lust*, the more of shame, excessive *pride* and *envy* which resteth *not unless it causes some to fall.* Prov. 4, 16. A cruel, desperate, malicious and revengeful temper fomented with hellish rage and unpitying fury. Such are the vices which prompt and initiate men to this savage and unnatural wickedness. Now nothing is more contrary than this to the kind, meek, charitable spirit of the Gospel, nor more unlike the temper of our blessed Savior, nor more contrary to his gracious design in coming into the world, his pacific doctrine and example to *it*, and his most charitable and obliging manner of leaving it. This is a true indictment of the sin of *murder*, which shows it to be a most monstrous and heinous crime. A notion entirely and extremely evil, without the least shadow of a good circumstance about it. For one who has heard of, or professes to believe in Christ, and to be a disciple of the cross, to be guilty of it is, as it were, under his own hand (the fatal instrument of the horrid fact), to renounce all right and title of the merits of that *Jesus* who for our sakes suffered upon it. But I promised under this head to point at some peculiar aggravations of this evil, and some particular sins that especially precede this crime and are certainly occasions of it. I have just named some of them, but I will be more large and particular, and here—

(1). I beg it may be seriously considered, and with lamentation laid to heart, that murder is the highest act of injustice one man can commit against another, since no equivalent can

be given to a man for his life. But the depriving him of life is not *all*. He may have been in an unprovided and disordered condition with respect to the state of his soul, when he was smote with *the fist of wickedness*, and received his death wounds. By which means he that caused his *death* may also occasion his damnation. The best men are not always on their guard, nor their lamps ready trimmed to meet their Lord at a sudden, unexpected call. I am sure the most watchful Christians have reasons to pray to God that he would deliver them, (as we have prayed in the Litany) from falling in battle, by murder, or any violent, sudden death. Have they not need to pray that they may have time to compose their minds, prepare their accounts, and put themselves in the best posture they can. Remember, and be thankful to God thou unhappy man that thy *tender mercy* to thy friend was so cruel as not to allow him *five minutes* to prepare for *his*. Yet God has inspired your judge with so much tenderness towards your soul as to allow you full five weeks from your sentence to prepare for your death. O that God would give you Grace to employ your time to your best purpose! Alas, what a cutting consideration is it for a man in perfect health to be surprised out of this world by a sudden and violent stroke, and to find himself at the bar of God without previous warning or notice! This, though he may be a good man, (and 'tis to be hoped God makes merciful allowance for such unfortunate persons,) yet it is a sad consideration to the person that commits the murder upon him. It is enough to gird his conscience and cut asunder his very heart strings. There are other considerable circumstances which heighten the guilt of this crime, and vary and are aggravated according to the peculiarities of the *murderer* and the person *murdered*; as the murder of persons in high and public stations, whither *ecclesiastical*, *civil or military ones*, is more highly aggravated than producing the death of persons more inferior and less useful in their generation. It is also a higher offence to give a violent death to a person who has many and great dependencies upon him, when, by his death, a *helpless*, it may be, and a *weak*, *woman* is

thereby made a widow, and a number of *small children* fatherless, than had the man been *single*, or *childless*. And it is an addition to this if, by being engaged in trade, the interests of other *families* and *friends* are embarrassed and perplexed by the sudden death of the murdered man.

It is still a further and inhumanment of the crime when the murderer is under any especial obligation of love, fidelity, obedience, or gratitude to the person assaulted and whose life is taken away. This is the case of a child naturally murdering his parent or master, to whom he owed love, obedience, and defence. It is also the case of a professed friend murdering his real one, his benefactor, of whom he received undeserved favors and good offices. A crime of this kind admits of no excuse, and is a baseness above all aggravation. Of a public robber, an open and avowed enemy, we expect ill usage, but who can suspect or excuse the professed friend? David, in the 41st Psalm 9th verse, complains of it as an aggravation of his grief and affliction, and as an accusation to his crime that was guilty of conspiring against him that he was not an open enemy, but a professed friend; his words are, "*Mine own familiar friend whom I trusted; who did also eat of my bread hath laid great wait for me;*" or, *hath left up his heel against me*, as the new translation hath it. Hear my dear friends, and you the unhappy cause of our meeting here; I say hear the dolorous complaint of the man after God's own heart upon the ungrateful and barbarous usage he received in return for friendship and favors. You have it in the Psalms 55; 12th, 13th and 14th verses. *For it was not an enemy that hath done us this dishonor, for then I could have borne it, neither was it he that hated me, yet did magnify himself against me, for then peradventure I would have hid myself from him. But it was thou, even thou, mine equal, my guide and mine acquaintance;* thou whom I thought I had gained to be my fast friend, with whom I walked familiarly, and as I imagined securely. 'Twas thou that put forth thy hands against me, and whilst *I was at ease with thee brakest the covenant* of safe conduct and friendship that was betwixt us.

And whilst you hear the heart breaking complaint of the abused Psalmist, the party of the case makes you imagine you hear the dolorous voice of Jackson's blood in these, or bitterer accents than these — even in accents of distress above description. It is upon account of the heinous nature of this crime which yet receives a mighty addition of guilt from this, or the like (?) attending it, yet the Providence of God so *seldom* if *ever* suffers it to escape with impunity. 'Tis on this account that the blood of an innocent person is said by a peculiar and emphatical phrase in Scripture, "*to cry to Heaven for vengeance from the ground*," and 'tis on this account that (Deut. 19, 10) 'tis said to the charge of a whole nation that a murderer was not to have Sanctuary at the Altar, nor in the Cities of Refuge; *but the Elders of said City could send and fetch him thence, and deliver him unto the hand of the avenger of blood, and yet their eye should not pity him.* Deut. 19; 12th and 13th verses.

The provoking nature of this crime is such that all history is full of the wonderful and surprising discoveries which the Providence of God has made of it, and which to all considerate persons are of themselves an undeniable and genuine proof of a God and his Providence. That constant saying that *murder will out* seems to have been a maxim of the most *rude* and *illiterate*, as well as the *civilized* nations. 'Twas upon this received notion that *the barbarous people of Melita*, (now called the island of Malta), when (Acts 28–2) they saw a viper upon *St. Paul's* hand concluded that he was a *murderer, when though he had escaped the sea, yet the vengeance of God would not suffer him to live.* Surely a crime thus monstrous can't but gall and wound to the quick the heart of the guilty, if that heart be not hardened beyond the hardness of the nether millstone. What a dismal thing for the murderer, (indeed for any great and heinous sinner) to be under the apprehension of being forever excluded the Kingdom of Heaven; of being eternally banished from the presence and sight of that glorious God in whom alone we can find that rest and happiness which nature and self love so irresistibly prompts

us to pursue. To think of being put under an endless and fruitless despair of ever *seeing light*; of having any union with God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; with Angels, or the spirits of just men made perfect. Such cutting considerations as these (and they are such as naturally arise to a bloody and guilty mind,) are very terrifying and dreadful, so dreadful that in the convenient opinion of the Fathers and Schoolmen the *pains of loss* exceed the *pains of sense.*

O Eternity! What an awakening and confounding consideration art thou to a galled and guilty spirit? Who can find the bounds or the bottom of this Depth of Eternity, that is immense! A *drop* of water compared to the *ocean*; A *grain* of sand to the wide *beach* bears no resemblance or proportion to it. When we reflect upon this; when to the *idea* of *misery* we join that of *Eternity*, and yet we are always walking upon the brink of it, and in danger every moment, and by a thousand unforseen accidents to be pushed into it, how can a sinner while his guilt is yet fresh in his mind and unrepented of, but be perplexed and dismayed at the consideration of it, especially one whose prospect of death is *near* and certain by a due execution of justice upon him in this world.

The best men can't always so far free themselves from uncertain doubts and scruples, but the thoughts of standing in Judgment before a *just* and *omnipresent God* are sometimes very terrifying and uneasy to them. So that even under the comfortable and well grounded hopes of God's pardoning power over their sins through the merits of *Christ* they *rejoice*, but it is with *trembling*. No wonder then that great sinners, whose repentance is but beginning, and have not had any long trial of it, be under difficulty and anxiety of mind. *Seneca*, speaking of wicked men, lays it down as a maxim, *Tantum metuant quantum nocent:* that is, their fears arise in proportion to the quality and degree of their guilt. The best men can't think of the terror of hell without some dread; what then alas will it be to the *wicked* and impenitent eternally to endure them? I add of impenitents; yea, I would not represent the final state of the most bloody and desperate sin-

ner as absolutely desperate and hopeless. *Sincere, hearty,* thorough, ingenious and true repentance has doubtless translated from the *block*, the *gibbet*, and the *gallows* many malefactors to Heaven, as we are sure it did the penitent thief from the Cross. Even murder from *avarice*, or *malice* prepense, that admits the least mitigation, may yet be repented of and forgiven. There is mercy enough in God the Father, and merit enough in the blood of the Son, to cover the most atrocious crimes. The wrong murder of the Son of God was capable of pardon and expiation; else our Savior had not besought his Father to forgive those that imbued their hands in his blood. But still the remorse and repentance, and applications by faith to Christ's purifying and pardoning blood, must rise in proportion to the nature (?) of men's crimes and villanies. They that have sinned much must sorrow much. But over and above these things, evermore sinners have shame and suffering to encounter; but as it is terrible to other considerations I shall pass it by. The

2d thing I am to do is to point at some particular sins that usually precede and often are the occasions of the crime. The first I shall name is *Covetousness* which I named before, but shall now enlarge upon it a little. *Covetousness* is an immoderate avarice and desire of wealth. *St. Paul* tells us: 1 Tim. 6; 9, 10, the minds devoid of contentment, and racked with inordinate reachings after riches, become an easy prey to temptations of the worst kind. For when he wished men to be content with food and raiment, (which an honest and moderate industry can always command,) he enforces the advice by subjoining that *which yet will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some have coveted after they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.* Solomon also tells us in Prov. 28; 20, *That a faithful man shall abound with blessings, but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.* To omit other evils, a too eager pursuit of wealth exposes

men too; we sometimes see it puts them upon *secret* thefts. *Upon* robberies and *barbarous* murders; and very often all used in complication. Surely then the man who has so keen an appetite for riches, that rather than miss them he will wade through the blood of his neighbor or benefactor to get them, and risk his *reputation*, his *life*, his *soul* and his *all* to put himself in possession of them, cannot be innocent. He is the guiltiest of the sons of men; and all owing to insatiable avarice. Hence my dear brethren *flee these things*; *take heed and beware of covetousness*, the mother of many mischiefs, and this sin among the rest. But

2d. Because I can't point to, nor expatiate on every particular, let me earnestly caution you against *anger*, *malice*, and *revenge*, which too often end in *murder* and bloodshed. Against *revelling* and *drunkenness*, which opens a door to *this* and other evils. *Love worketh no evil*, whereas *malice* and *hatred* indulged and cherished produces confusion and every evil work, and murders among the rest. A malicious is a murderous frame of mind, in our Savior's account; and "He that does not *love* but *hates* his brother is a murderer," saith St. John. How many many men have been murdered in *cold* blood by *malice*; and how many in *hot* blood by sudden anger, and in drunken revels!

Beware, my brethren, of *profuseness* and *prodigality* which reduce men to poverty and want. If this poverty is attended with a pride, or idleness that is unused or ashamed to beg or dig, it often opens the way to *murder*. Such will be tempted to open their neighbors' veins of their best blood, that they may the more securely dive into their pockets undiscovered. For God's sake let us beware of *small sins*, that are always introductory to *great ones*! And, as we should exert ourselves to withstand all temptations, especially such as lays us open to flagrant evils, let it be also our daily prayer to God to preserve us from *doing* or suffering violence; and that, as from *sin* and *judgments* in general, so from battle, murder and sudden death in particular, he would most graciously deliver us.

I hope I need not repeat to you now what I inculcated upon

you heretofore, as needy preliminaries to your repentance, viz: *Restitution* and *confession.* You have done something that way, but if God and your conscience bear witness against you that you have not been frank and full enough, let me once more in the words of *Joshua* to *Achan*, who stole the Babylonish garment, some silver and some gold, (Joshua 7; 19) conjure you to reveal and unburden your conscience from the very last remains of the secret load, that hitherto has given you so much uneasiness and distress. *My son I pray thee give Glory to the Lord God of Israel, and make confession unto him and tell me now what thou hast done, hide it not from me. You can do nothing that will redound to your honor among men, nor to recommend you to the pardon and mercy of God more than fully to confess and freely to restore.*

A great deal you have done that can't be repaired; and here you should make the more conscience of doing all you can. *This*, with a very deep repentance and faith in Christ's blood, may, and I hope *will* recommend you to a salutary share in the merits of that blood, which alone can cleanse your soul from its foulest stains; to the merits of which blood, and the powerful intercessions of him that shed it; to that unbounded mercy of the Father, and the saving influence of the Holy Spirit, we commit and commend you. To which Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons but *one* God, be assembled Almighty, Majesty and Union henceforth and forever — Amen.

Consider, &c.

O most just and Holy Lord God, who bringest to light the hidden things of darkness, and by thy just and wise Providence dost bring sin to light disappointing the hopes of wicked men, and bringing them to shame and punishment; visiting their sins upon them in this present life, that thou mayest deter *others* from the evil of their ways and save *their* souls in the Day of our Lord Jesus. O Lord! Look down upon this unhappy, poor man, who needs thy pity and thy pardon. He confesses with sorrow and shame that it would be just with thee, should death eternal be the wages of his sins, and

everlasting sorrow the recompense of his iniquities. He bitterly bewails the neglect of thy worship, a lewd and a very ill spent life; and has no reason to expect any other than to be made an everlasting sacrifice to thy justice. As he has stopped his ears, and slighted thy admonitions; O! how just here would it be in thee to stop also thine ears, and refuse to hear him in this day of trouble, when distress and anguish are come upon him? Lord, he acknowledges he has hardened his heart, and gone on from one wickedness to another; that he has broken his baptismal vows and engagements, and thereby given occasion and encouragement to the enemies of our most holy faith, to blaspheme and speak ill of it. And yet here on these accounts *he* has nothing *justly* to expect, but that thou shouldst deal with him according to his sins, and reward him according to the nature and multitude of his offences! But thou, O God! hast been pleased to declare that with thee is *mercy* and plenteous redemption. That thou willest not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should repent and live. *Thou hast so loved the world, that thou gavest thy only begotten Son, that whosoever would believe in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.* Oh! let not him whom we are now commending to thy mercy forever perish and be lost. Though he be one of the chief of sinners, yet for thine own sake who delightest in showing mercy; for thy dear Son's sake who came on earth on purpose to call sinners to repentance, and shed his blood for the remission of their sins, have mercy upon this poor (and as we hope) penitent person that owns he deserves both the first and the second death. Pardon and forgive him, and let him find mercy in his time of need. Pardon we entreat thee his earlier and later sins, his willful and heedless follies, his errors, and his crying and notorious sins, and particularly that crime of a scarlet color, and crimson dye, for which he is soon to undergo the pains of temporal death. O Lord! thou God of mercy, who art abundant in goodness, have mercy upon the work of thine own hands. Look not on *him* as *he* is polluted with *his* own sins, and as a partaker with others in their sins: but look upon *him* through Christ's merits who came to take away the sins of the world.

Whatever *he* suffers *here* let *him* be blessed hereafter among those whose unrighteousness is forgiven and whose sin is covered. However men may (in the execution of justice, and to deter others from being guilty of the like wickedness) kill his body; let neither his body nor his soul be destroyed in hell, but let both be eternally saved for Jesus Christ's sake, who died to save sinners — Amen.

We become petitioners to thee our gracious God, in his behalf, that the many repeated aggravations of his presumptuous sins may not stop the influence of thy favor, grace, and spirit, and assign him over to eternal damnation; but that he may lay hold of universal pardon proclaimed to sinners by Jesus Christ: and may be freed from the malice and power of *Satan*, by virtue of the ransom paid by the lover of souls.

O Almighty and everlasting God! Who hatest nothing that thou hast made, and dost forgive the sins of all them that are penitent; create and make in this person a new and contrite heart, that he, worthily lamenting *his* sins, and acknowledging his wickedness, may obtain of thee, the Lord of all mercy, perfect remission and forgiveness through Jesus Christ our Lord — Amen.

O Lord, we beseech thee absolve him from his offences, that through thy bountiful goodness he may be delivered from the eternal punishment due to all the sins he has committed. Grant this O Merciful Father! for Jesus Christ's sake, our blessed Lord and Savior — Amen.

Dear Lord, have compassion on this object of pity, who is sensible of the vileness and the heinousness of his sins, and as he so desires, so do thou help him from the heart to repent of them, with repentance which thou will not reject. Encourage every good motive in his mind, which thy blessed spirit hath excited in it, and bring him to such a state of contrition for sin, and reliance on Christ, as through his merits may qualify him for a state of glory hereafter. And grant that he, who for his evil deeds deserves to be punished, by the comforts of thy Grace may be manifestly relieved, and by the all sufficient merits of thy Son be eternally saved through the same Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior — Amen.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERLY.

Contributed by Rev. Thomas Barber, Westerly, R. I.

THE first settlement of Misquamicut, now Westerly, by white people was made by John Babcock, son of James, Jun., and Mary, only daughter of Thomas Lawton, a merchant, all of Newport, R. I., on the east side of Pawcatuck river, about two miles from its mouth, in the spring of 1658, reaching it in a small open sail boat.

This elopement and heroic adventure was caused by the stormy and persistent opposition of Mary's father to her marriage of John, a poor farmer boy with whom she was deeply in love. To have him, though possessed of good sense and good habits, and a lover of industry, would be, her parents and friends thought, lowering her dignity and position in life, and subject herself to toil and unknown hardships of a farmer's life to which she was unaccustomed. Mary listened respectfully to her father and friends, but all the arguments they could use and promises they could make, with added threats, could not cause her to take back the sincere and solemn pledge made and given to John. It was now too late, for love like theirs may well laugh at threats and defy bars and bolts, for Cupid, it would seem, had from his well known and well stringed bow hurled his missile of love clear through their youthful hearts; and Father Hymen had already taken them under his care and control and was skillfully directing their ships. In view of their promises, and a father's threats, they were determined to have each other though they should have to leave parents and kindred; bid adieu to companions and all the scenes of childhood with their beautiful native isle, and go beyond the bounds of civilization and dwell with the forest men, or alone. For this they made arrangements as Mary's father remained unyielding, and provided themselves with stores and things the most needful as secretly as possible, and under the covert of night conveyed them to their boat, left in

a by place, provided by John for this occasion. This done and having pledged constant love and fidelity to each other, somewhat after the Quaker order, they, late in the night, stepped on board their frail bark and put to sea headed for the western sky, and e'er the sun had streaked the eastern horizon with its first approach of light they were far from the gaze of friends and native home. They coasted along the shore at a safe distance till they reached the point of land since known as Watch Hill, (the celebrated watering place and summer resort,) and passing around it they discovered a bay, called by the Indians "Little Narragansett," and a river emptying into it called by the natives "Pawcatuck," or "Big River," and as night was approaching they concluded to enter and pass up in pursuit of a good landing place, where they might stop and pass the night with safety, either in their boat, or near the bank of the river. Fortunately when about two miles from its mouth they espied on the east side a small cove into which emptied a brook called "Massatuxet" by the forest men. Thus giving name to the cove and also to lands adjacent which they still retain. Into the mouth of this brook they pushed their little bark, and e'er the sun had set behind the forest clad hills they had safely landed, and once more stood upon solid ground; and while preparing for a night's lodging they were discovered by the redmen of the forest, and were peaceably met, and kindly invited to their wigwams, and made welcome to their coarse Indian fare till they could better provide for themselves. They were much pleased at the arrival of their pale-faced cousins, and invited them to settle with them, and look no further for a settlement, promising John land, and help to build him a house, which they accordingly did, and let him have their cleared lot adjoining the cove where they raised corn and beans for succotash (of which the Indians are so very fond) to set his block house upon, and continued to take unwearied pains to make the youthful couple contented with their wilderness home. The pipe of peace mutually smoked in the wigwam on the memorable night of their landing never ceased to glow; but perfect harmony and friendship ever existed between them, and the

tribe was ever partial to this Babcock family, which was of much benefit to them, and also to their relatives during the Indian wars, as they lived without fear and molestation these long, and to Mary's parents anxious years had passed, and their fate or whereabouts, remained still a secret, though numerous enquiries of traveling Indians had been made to no effect. But at last when worn with grief and self-reproach for having thus treated their child, they were so fortunate as to meet an Indian coming from the western part of the Narragansett Country to Newport to trade; who, in answer to Mr. Lawton's enquiry, said there was a young white couple in Misquamicut, which, from the Indian's description, he verily believed to be John and his daughter Mary. He immediately made ready for the journey, hired the Indian to pilot him through the wilderness to the home of John and Mary. On his arrival, he found them well, comfortable and contented, with an addition of two to their family. We need not undertake to describe the joy of the father on meeting his only and pet daughter, once the light and pride of his household, whom, he had begun to think, had fallen a victim to savage ferocity, or been torn in pieces and devoured by wild beasts of the forest. Mary's father's visit was short, though joyful, as he wished at once to inform his wife and friends of his good success, and thus relieve their great anxiety. But while he stayed he used his utmost endeavor to persuade them to leave their wilderness home and Indian society, and return again to Newport and the bosom of their friends. But all arguments and offers failed to move them, choosing rather to remain where they were and make a society for themselves; and well has it proved for Westerly that they did not leave, as they laid the foundation of a flourishing settlement. Nine of their ten children married and raised large families, and have been among the most virtuous, wealthy and useful, doing much to shape the destinies of the town politically and religiously. In the cause of education they took the lead and still hold it. John, once the poor farmer boy, at his death in 1685, was the richest man in Westerly, worth enough to have bought out a dozen such men as his aristocratic father-in-law.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from page 60.*)

G.

Gavitt Hannah, and Immanuel Case; Dec. 3, 1714.
" Ezekiel, and Amie Babcock; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Aug. 9, 1732.
" Mary, and William Lewis; Oct. 10, 1733.
" Prudence, and William French; Mar. 1, 1738–9.
" Benajah, and Lois Pendleton; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Sept. 7, 1746.
Gifford Catherine, and Hezekiah Collins; Nov. 6, 1735.
Greenell Daniel Jun., and Jane Lewis, of Israel, at S. K.; m. by Rouse Helme, Ass't, May 21, 1727.
Greenman Silas, of Stonington, and Anne Babcock, of Westerly; m. by Rouse Helme, Ass't, Mar. 23, 1730–1.
" Garthrot, and Thomas Edwards; Nov. 1, 1742.
Greene Benjamin, and Eleanor Randall; Mar. 19, 1714.
" Phebe, and Thomas Wells; Sept. 22, 1717.
" Sarah, and Joseph Hiscox; Mar. 24, 1739.
Griffin William, and Abigail Burdick; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Feb. 9, 1726–7.

H.

Hadfall Rachel, and Obadiah Pendleton; June 4, 1736.
" Thankful, and Ichabod Eagleston; June 27, 1736.
" Sarah, and Samuel Hill; Dec. 3, 1738.
Hall James, Jun., and Rachael Meekcome; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., April 17, 1721.
" Benjamin, and Lydia Hall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 6, 1726–7.

Hall Lydia, and Benjamin Hall; Jan. 6, 1726–7.
" Mary, of Edward, and Thomas Adams; Nov. 23, 1732.
" Hannah, and Israel Sytles; April 10, 1735.
" Rachel, and James Brand; Mar. 11, 1735–6.
" Sarah, and Simeon Tucker; May 1, 1737.
" Rachel, and James Brand; Aug. 10, 1737.
" Henry, and Ann Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Sept. 6, 1742.
" Joan, and Thomas Kimber; Nov. 7, 1743.
" Anna, and Nathan Meekcome; Dec. 23, 1743.
" Mercy, and John Enos; Dec. 26, 1743.
Hasell Joseph, and Rachel Crumb; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Nov. 10, 1715.
Hazelton Jarvis, and Barberry Barker; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1735–6.
Hern William, and Mary Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 26, 1742.
" Dorothy, and Simeon Brown; Mar. 1, 1742–3.
Hill Hannah, and Cristopher Champlain; April 22, 1730.
" Mary, of Josias, and Ebenezer Lamb; July 26, 1732.
" Samuel, and Sarah Hadfall; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 3, 1738.
" Samuel, (negro), and Anna, (mulatto), m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Oct. 21, 1740.
" Ebenezer, and Thankful Culver; Sept. 10, 1744.
Hiscox Thomas, of Newport, and Bethiah Clarke, of Westerly; m. at W. by Elder Joseph Parks, Oct. 31, 1703.
" Ephraim, and Abigail Saunders; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 29, 1733.
" Edith, and Joseph Crandall; May 2, 1736.
" Hannah, and Jonathan Rogers; Oct. 26, 1737.
" Joseph, and Sarah Greene; m. by Elder John Maxson, Mar. 24, 1739.
" William, and Content Babcock; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 22, 1742.
Holmes Bethiah, and Benajah Billings; Mar. 24, 1739–40.

Holway Celinda, and James Congdon; May 2, 1732.
Hubbard Bethiah, and Joseph Clarke; Nov. 16, 1664.
" Thomas, of Boston, and Lydia Ray, of Westerly; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, May 7, 1747.
Hull Joseph, and Elizabeth Richmond; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 11, 1731.

I.

Irish Johannah, and Edward Robinson; Oct 11, 1708.
" Mary, and John Robinson, Aug. 23, 1733.
" Elizabeth, and Caleb Foster; Sept. 24, 1735.

J.

Jagers Sarah, and Joseph Stewart; Sept. 6, 1732.
Johnson Joseph, and Mary Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson; June 18, 1739.
" Gideon, of Westerly, and Sarah Downing, of Block Island, at do.; m. by Samuel Rathbone, D. W., Oct. 23, 1743.
Justus Lydia, and Elisha Lewis; Nov. 30, 1740.

K.

Kenyon Peter, and Naomi Wells; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 15, 1726.
" George, and Anna Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 16, 1741.
" Damarias, and James Crandall; Feb. 27, 1742.
Kimber Thomas, of New Haven, (sailor,) and Joan Hull, of Westerly; m. by William Hern, J. P., Nov. 7, 1743.
King Mary, and John Palmer; Mar. 17, 1750–1.

L.

Lake Jeremiah, and Thankful Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 1, 1737.
Lamb Ebenezer, and Mary Hill, of Jarvis; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 26, 1732.
Lankford Ann, and John Lewis (fuller,) June 3, 1741.
Langworthy Ann, and Joseph Crandall; Feb. 15, 1715-16.

Langworthy Samuel, and Mary Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 7, 1736.
" Mary, and Nathan Lanphere; June 22, 1739.
Lanphere Theodosius, and Rachel Corey; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Jan. 22, 1707-8.
" Sarah, and James Corey; Mar. 21, 1708.
" Elizabeth, of George, and James Pendleton; Jan. 12, 1709-10.
" Experience, and John Satterly; Jan. 5, 1726-7.
" John, and Elizabeth Foster; m. by John Richmond, J. P., March 3, 1727-8.
" Anna, and John Lanphere; July 24, 1730.
" John, and Anna Lanphere; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., July 24, 1730.
" Daniel, and Cattron Presser; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 24, 1730-1.
" Joshua, of W., and Zerniah Ellis, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 17, 1734.
" Abigail, and Joshua Burdick; Dec. 25, 1734.
" Patience, and Ichabod Presser; Nov. 26, 1735.
" Mary, and James Corey; Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" Mary, and Joseph Johnson; June 18, 1739.
" Nathan, and Mary Langworthy; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 22, 1739.
" Nathaniel, and Prudence Cottrell; m. by William Hern, J. P., July 7, 1743.
Larkin John, and Sarah Tucker; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 15, 1726.
" Mary, and Moses Barber; Apr. 9, 1729.
" Roger, and Rebecca Tucker; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 19, 1730.
" John, and Mary Maccoon; m. by do., July 24, 1730.
" Joseph, and Johannah York; m. by do., July 24, 1730.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Crandall; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 21, 1734-5.
" Rebecca, and David Lewis; Aug. 28, 1734.
Lawton Mary, and Sanford Noyes; Nov. 24, 1738.

Lester Elizabeth, and Trustum Billings; Sept. 10, 1740.
Lewis Ann, and William Ross; Apr. 18, 1711.
" John, (of James,) and Tacy Crandall; m. by Joseph Hall, J. P., Mar. 3, 1717.
" John, Jun., and Mary Burdick; Mar. 12, 1718.
" Israel, and Mary Mash; m. by Joseph Hall, J. P., Mar. 27, 1718.
" Israel, and Bathsheba; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., June 30, 1720.
" John, and Anna Clarke, Nov. 24, 1720.
" Jane, of Israel, and Daniel Greenell, Jun.; May 21, 1727.
" Mary, and Nathaniel Lewis; Nov. 13, 1729.
" Nathaniel, and Mary Lewis; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 13, 1729.
" Joseph, and Mary Lewis; m. by do., Apr. 1, 1731.
" Mary Lewis, and Joseph Lewis: Apr. 1, 1731.
" William, and Mary Gavitt; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Oct. 10, 1733.
" George, and Sarah Lewis; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 22, 1733.
" Sarah, and George Lewis; Nov. 22, 1733.
" Jerusha, and George Brown, Jun.; Apr. 4, 1734.
" Bathsheba, and William Bentley; Aug. 1, 1734.
" David, and Rebecca Larkin; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Aug. 28, 1735.
" Hannah, and William Crumb; Apr. 25, 1736.
" Elizabeth, and John Crandall; June 28, 1738.
" Thankful, and John Lewis; Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Thankful Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Margaret Burdick; m. by do., May 3, 1739.
" Esther, and John Crandall; Apr. 19, 1740.
" Elisha, and Lydia Justus; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Nov. 30, 1740.
" John, (Fuller,) and Ann Lankford; m. by do., June 3, 1741.

Lewis Anna, and George Kenyon; June 16, 1741.
" Mary, and William Hern; Oct. 26, 1742.
" Avis, and Hubbard Burdick; Nov. 1, 1743.
" Martha, and John Maxson; Sept. 13, 1744.
" Mary, and William Davis; Apr. 24, 1745.
Lillibridge Thomas, and Mary Woodmansee; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 12, 1726.
Lombard Daniel, of Newport, and Deborah Dyre, of W.; m. by Elder Joseph Clarke, Sept. 24, 1747.
Loveless Mary, and Richard Bennett; Jan. 12, 1726.
" Joseph, and Elizabeth Toms; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 20, 1728.
" Ann, and Solomon Partelow; Apr. 21, 1731.

M.

Maccoon Isabel, and Edward Bliven; Oct. 2, 1691.
" Abigail, and Benjamin Brown; Apr. 6, 1730.
" Mary, and John Larkin; July 24, 1730.
Mecomber Jonathan, and Sarah Vars; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Sept. 8, 1765.
Mash Mary, and Israel Lewis; Mar. 27, 1718.
Maxson John, and Judith Clarke; Jan. 19, 1687.
" Dorothy, and Joseph Clarke, Jun.; Jan. 5, 1692.
" Jonathan, and Content Rogers; May 1, 1707.
" Elizabeth, and John Davis; Aug. 25, 1715.
" John, Jun., and Thankful Randall; Sept. 26, 1724.
" Content, and James Babcock; July 7, 1731.
" Avis, and Samuel Hubbard Burdick; Nov. 5, 1731.
" Elizabeth, and Jonathan Wells; Nov. 29, 1734.
" Jonathan, and Jemima Mumford; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 6, 1735.
" John, of Westerly, and Tacy Rogers, of New London; m. by Elder Stephen Gorton, Oct. 27, 1736.
" Bethiah, and Thomas Davis; Jan. 5, 1737.
" Content, and Richard Dake; Dec. 4, 1739.
" Judith, and James Davis; Jan. 10, 1740.
" Joshua, and Anna Slack; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Sept. 20, 1742.

Maxson Goodeth, and Nathan Burdick; Oct. 14, 1743.
" William, and Hannah Reynolds; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 14, 1743.
" John, and Martha Lewis; m. by John Lewis, J. P., Sept. 13, 1744.
" Mary, and Joshua Chase; May 12, 1748.
Meekcome Rachel, and James Hall, Jun.; Ap. 17, 1721.
" Joseph, and Jemima Ross; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 9, 1734.
" William, and Patience Allen; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Ap. 2, 1738.
" Nathan, and Anna Hall; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 23, 1743.
Minor Deborah, of Ephraim, and Joseph Pendleton, July 8, 1696.
Morris Cattron, and Samuel Allen; Aug. 20, 1707.
Mott Phebe, and Cyrus Richmond; Mar. 27, 1734.
" Sarah, of Edward, and William Thomas; July 16, 1738.
" Jonathan, and Johannah Page; m. by Stephen Richmond, Oct. 11, 1740.
Mulkins Henry, and Abigail Babcock; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 4, 1740.
Mumford Jemima, and Jonathan Maxson; Jan. 6, 1735.
Munroe Sarah, and Job Taylor; Nov. 18, 1742.

(*To be continued.*)

Hannah Dockray.—This lady, the heroine of the Indian love episode, after her capture was banished to Fisher's Island, and died there after a painful illness. The Indian was kept a long time in Newport jail, and finally sent to the West Indies. The poets had the affair in rhyme and used to sing it to a common air, and even played it on the violin. Mr. Dockray, the father of the unfortunate girl, forbade it, and suppressed every copy he could get hold of. He even forbade its being written under penalty of his eternal displeasure. Whether or no there is a copy in existence to-day we know not.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.)

(*Continued from Page 73.*)

G.

Gavitt Elijah, of Ezekiel; May 28, 1734.
" John, " " July 13, 1736.
" William, " " Nov. 11, 1737.
" Amie, " " Dec. 1, 1739.
" Ezekiel, " " June 15, 1741.
" Hannah, " " Mar. 8, 1742–3.
" Lucy, " " Dec. 5, 1744.
" Elijah, " " Jan. 6, 1746–7.
" Ichabod, " " Oct. 30, 1750.

Greenell Susannah, of Daniel and Jane; July 29, 1728.
" Susannah, " " " " died June 17, 1733.
" George, " " " " Mar. 2, 1731–2.
" Susannah, " " " " Dec. 25, 1733.
" Jane, " " " " May 30, 1736.

Greenman Catherine, of Silas and Eunice; Apr. 22, 1738.
" Abigail, " " " " Apr. 15, 1740.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 30, 1741–2.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Nov. 5, 1744.

Greene Sarah, of Benjamin and Eleanor; Feb. 28, 1714–15.
" Humility, " " " Feb. 6, 1716.
" Eleanor, " " " Mar. 2, 1718.
" Benjamin, " " " Mar. 2, 1720.
" Matthew, " " " Mar. 13, 1722.
" Amie, " " " Jan. 7, 1727.
" Caleb, " " " Mar. 21, 1729.
" Joseph, " " " June 23, 1731.

H.

Hall Sarah, of James and Sarah; Dec. 25, 1693.
" Jane, " " " Aug. 29, 1695.
" Honor, " " " Aug. 14, 1697.
" Eliab, " " " Aug. 23, 1699.
" James, " " " Sept. 17, 1701.
" Joseph, " " " July 8, 1703.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 10, 1705.
" Benjamin, " " " Nov. 19, 1707.
" Amie, " " " Sept. 26, 1709.
" Jonathan, " " " Nov. 18, 1711.
Hall Benjamin, of James and Rachel; Apr. 17, 1722.
" David, " " " " Dec. 11, 1723.
" Anna, " " " " May 1, 1725.
" Timothy, " " " " Dec. 20, 1726.
" James, " " " " May 11, 1729.
" Amos, " " " " July 8, 1731.
Hasell Thankful, of Joseph and Rachel; July 22, 1716.
" Mercy, " " " " Feb. 4, 1718.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 17, 1719.
" Joseph, " " " " May 17, 1721.
" William, " " " " Mar. 19, 1723.
" James, " " " " Feb. 4, 1726.
" Jemima, " " " " Sept. 8, 1727.
Hazelton Barberry, of Jarvis and Barberry, July 27, 1736.
Hern Dorothy, of William and Dorothy, Feb. 14, 1726.
" William, " " " " Sept. 22, 1727.
" Samuel, " " " " Jan. 14, 1730–1.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 29, 1734.
" Joshua, " " " " Sept. 19, 1738.
Hill John, of John; Oct. 3, 1699.
" Mary, " " Feb. 27, 1701–2.
" Ebenezer, " " and Mercy; March 25, 1733–4.
" Tacy, " " " " Dec. 17, 1727.
" Jonathan, " " " " Apr. 25, 1730.
" John, " " " " Nov. 21, 1734.
" David, " " " " Nov. 18, 1736.

Hill Josiah, of Ebenezer and Thankful; May 26, 1745.
" " " " " " died Nov. 13, 1745.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 27, 1747.
" Timothy, " " " " Jan. 28, 1749.
" Josiah, " " " " Sept. 13, 1754.
" Ebenezer, " " " " Jan. 15, 1757.
Hiscox William, of Thomas and Bethiah; May 31, 1705.
" Ephraim, " " " " June 2, 1707.
" Edith, " " " " Sept. 6, 1709.
" Mary, " " " " July 12, 1713.
" Thomas, " " " " May 17, 1715.
" Joseph, " " " " Apr. 22, 1717.
" Hannah, " " " " Jan. 22, 1719–20.
Holway Benjamin, of Benjamin and Penelope; Dec. 30, 1714.
" Experience, " " " July 4, 1716.
" " " " " died Jan. 21, 1726.
" Joseph, " " " Feb. 10, 1717.
" Penelope, " " " Jan. 12, 1719.
" William, " " " Feb. 18, 1721.
" Samuel, " " " Apr. 3, 1723.
" Hannah, " " " Dec. 7, 1724.
" " " " " died, Dec. 15, 1730.
Hoxsie Martha, of Joseph and Mary; Apr. 13, 1729.
" Gideon, " " " " Dec. 14, 1729.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 14, 1731.
" Joseph, " " " " May 8, 1733.
Hull Sarah, of Joseph and Elizabeth; Sept. 8, 1732.
" Trustum, " " " May 28, 1734.
" Hannah, " " " May 13, 1736.
" Elizabeth, " " " Apr. 7, 1738.

J.

Johnson John, of Jonah and Mary; Sept. 8, 1709.
" Ezekiel, of Stephen and Susannah; Oct. 23, 1728.
" Stephen, " " " " Sept. 23, 1730.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Jan. 24, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " " " May 24, 1735.

K.

Kenyon Martha, of Joseph; May 8, 1725.
" John, " " Dec. 4, 1727.
" Mary, " " July 20, 1729.
" Paine, " " Apr. 20, 1733.
" Joseph, " " Feb. 5, 1736.
" Mary, of Peter and Naomi; Aug. 3, 1737.

L.

Lanphere Theodosius, of Theodosius and Rachel; Jan. 31, 1707–8.
" James, of Theodosius and Rachel; Nov. 22, 1710.
" Joshua, " " " Nov. 23, 1712.
" Abigail, " " " Mar. 27, 1715.
" Susannah, " " " Dec. 14, 1716.
" Nathaniel, " " " Mar. 22, 1718.
" Mary, " " " Dec. 14, 1721.
" Samuel, " " " Dec. 23, 1723.
" Stephen, " " " Feb. 5, 1725–6.
" Jabez, " " " Mar. 25, 1731.
" Joseph, " " " Sept. 20, 1736.
" Elizabeth, of Seth and Sarah; Aug. 10, 1715.
" Amie, of Richard and Mary; June 22, 1715.
" Lucy, " " " " July 3, 1718.
" Esther, " " " " Feb. 21, 1720–1.
" Sophia, " " " " Oct. 12, 1724.
" Josepha, " " " " Jan. 25, 1726–7.
" George, died Oct. 6, buried Oct. 7, 1831.
Larkin Rebecca, of John (deceased) and widow Rebecca; Oct. 14, 1761.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Johannah; Feb. 12, 1730–1.
" Joshua, " " " " Aug. 20, 1732.
" John, of John and Mary; May 1, 1731.
" Nathan, " " " " June 13, 1732–3.
" Daniel, " " " " Dec. 19, 1734–5.
" Timothy, " " " " Oct. 10, 1736.
" Lebeus, " " " " June 5, 1738–9.

Larkin Benajah, of Samuel and Sarah; June 18, 1732.
Lewis Joseph, of John; Oct. 16, 1683.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 17, 1687.
" Mary, " " May 4, 1689.
" Anna, " " Jan. 6, 1691.
" Abigail, " " May 20, 1693.
" John, " " Jan. 30, 1698.
" William," " Feb. 1, 1701–2.
" Israel, of Israel and Joanna; June 22, 1695.
" Benjamin," " " " June 8, 1697.
" Joanna, " " " " May 21, 1700.
" Anna, " " " " July 13, 1704.
" Nathaniel," " " " Mar. 23, 1706.
" Jerusha, of John and Ann; Jan. 11, 1706–7.
" Jerusha, of Joseph and Mary; July 13, 1707.
" Joseph, " " Dec. 25, 1709.
" Thankful, " " June 15, 1720.
" Absolam, " " Nov. 25, 1724.
" Hannah, " " Nov. 21, 1726.
" Hannah, of George and Elizabeth; Jan. 15, 1713.
" Samuel, " " Dec. 21, 1715.
" Mary, " " Sept. 21, 1716.
" James, " " Dec. 18, 1719.
" Ebenezer, " " Mar. 18, 1722.
" Othniel " " Apr. 15, 1723.
" John, of John, Jun., and Mary; Apr. 9, 1719.
" Elisha, " " " Dec. 30, 1722.
" Mary, " " " Jan. 22, 1723–4.
" Joseph, " " " Mar. 2, 1728.
" Stephen, of John, (of James,) and Tacy; Apr. 9, 1719.
" Joseph, " " " Mercy, second wife; Apr. 28, 1721.
" Mercy, of John, " " " " July 1, 1726.
" Edward, of John, " " " " June 19, 1728.

Lewis Joshua, of John, (of James,) and Mercy, second wife; Nov. 20, 1729.
" Nathan, of John, " " " "
May 23, 1733.
" Zebulon, of John, " " " "
Sept. 3, 1734.
" Samuel, of John, " " " "
Sept. 15, 1736.
" Amie, of John, " " " "
Jan. 29, 1737-8.
" Penelope, of John, " " " "
Mar. 29, 1739.
" John, of John, " " " "
July , 1751.
" Elisha, of Israel and Mary; Feb. 4, 1718–19.
" Enock, of Israel and Bathsheba; Oct. 13, 1720.
" Jonathan, of John and Anna; Aug. 21, 1721.
" John, " " Apr. 13, 1723.
" Avis, " " Aug. 8, 1725.
" Anna, " " Nov. 13, 1727.
" Kezia, " " June 12, 1730.
" Joshua, " " May 13, 1733.
" Ezekiel, of William and Mary; Dec. 16, 1723.
" William, " " Apr. 8, 1725.
" Prudence, " " Apr. 2, 1727.
" Sarah, " " May 15, 1731.
" Mary, " " Sept. 26, 1733.
" Annie, " " May 31, 1735.
" Hannah, " " Mar. 1, 1737–8.
" Benjamin, of John and Ann; Jan. 24, 1748–9.
" Amos, of Nathaniel and Mary; Apr. 29, 1731.
" Nathaniel, " " Feb. 28, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " July 31, 1735.
" Jean, " " June 22, 1737.
" Rhuhamah, " " Oct. 7, 1739.
" Elijah, " " Oct 11, 1741.
" Mary, " " July 10, 1743.

Lewis Israel, of Nathaniel and Mary; Sept. 15, 1745.
" Elizabeth, of Joseph, Jun., and Mary; July 18, 1731.
" David, " " " Nov. 12, 1733.
" Joseph, " " " Nov. 25, 1735.
" Oliver, " " " Sept. 23, 1738.
" Esther, " " " Mar. 2, 1741.
" Betsey, " " " July 28, 1744.
" Mary, " " " July 24, 1747.
" Peleg, " " " June 2, 1749.
" Bethana, of Elisha and Dorcas or Tabitha; Jan. 7, 1745.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 3, 1746.
" Joseph; died Sept. 23, 1751.

M.

Maxson Judeth, of John and Judeth; Sept. 23, 1689.
" Mary, " " Oct. 26, 1691.
" " " " died, Mar. 16, 1692.
" Betniah, " " July 31, 1693.
" Elizabeth, " " Nov. 7, 1695.
" Hannah, " " June 13, 1698.
" John, " " Apr. 21, 1701.
" Dorothy, " " Oct. 20, 1703.
" Susannah, " " Oct. 19, 1706.
" Joseph, " " Dec. , 1709.
" Avis, " " Dec. 27, 1712.
" Joseph, " " died, Dec. , 1710.
" Joseph, Jun., Mar. 10, 1692.
" Bethiah, ( ) wife of Joseph, Jun.; July 31, 1693.
" Bethiah, of Joseph, Jun., and Bethiah; Oct. 19, 1716.
" Mary, " " " Aug. 28, 1718.
" Judeth, " " " Sept. 17, 1720.
" Joseph, " " " Jan. 20, 1722–3.
" Zebulon, " " " Apr. 15, 1725.
" Susan, " " " Aug. 25, 1727.
" Mason, " " " Mar. 6, 1729-30.

Maxson Content, of Joseph, Jun., and Bethiah; Dec. 31, 1732.
" Nathan, " " " Sept. 30, 1736.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan and Content; Jan. 16, 1707–8.
" Content, " " " Jan. 28, 1708.
" Joseph, " " " Jan. 14, 1711-12.
" John, " " " Mar. 2, 1714.
" Naomi, " " " May 6, 1716.
" Samuel, " " " July 20, 1718.
" Caleb, " " " Nov. 1, 1721.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 20, 1723.
" William, of John, (of Joseph,) and Hannah; Jan. 20, 1717–18.
" Amos, " " " " Mar. 16, 1720.
" Joshua, " " " " Feb. 1, 1721–2.
" Isaiah, " " " " Jan. 21, 1723–4.
" Goodeth, " " " " June 5, 1726.
" Tacy, " " " " Dec. 15, 1728.
" Judeth, " " " " Jan. 17, 1730–1.
" Torrey, " " " " Jan. 22, 1732–3.
" Sylvanus, " " " " May 3, 1735.
" Hannah. " " " " Dec. 3, 1737.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 23, 1739.
" Jesse, " " " Martha, 2d wife, June 11, 1745.
" Ruth, of John, " " " " Jan. 31, 1746–7.

Maxson John, of John, Jr., and Thankful; Aug. 27, 1725.
" Matthew, " " " Apr. 27, 1727.
" David, " " " July 24, 1729.
" Joseph, " " " Mar. 23, 1731.
" Benjamin, " " " Feb. 21, 1733.
" Stephen, " " " May 3, 1735.
" Thankful, " " " July 16, 1737.
" Daniel, " " " Sept. 25, 1739.
" Joel, " " " May 28, 1742.
" Eleanor, " " " Jan. 24, 1748–9.
" Jonathan, of John and Tacy; Aug. 24, 1737.
" Esther, " " June 13, 1739.
" Annie, " " Jan. 24, 1740–1.
" William, of William and Hannah; Nov. 16, 1745.
Meekcome Joseph, of Joseph and Jemima; Oct. 10, 1735.
" Thomas, " " Dec. 24, 1737.
" Elias, " " Oct. 5, 1739.
" Peleg, " " Oct. 24, 1741.
" Jeremiah, " " Jan. 10, 1743–4.
" Anna, " " Mar. 15, 1745–6.
" William, " " Mar. 15, 1745–6.
" Benjamin, " " June 27, 1748.
" Ross, " " June 16, 1751.
" Joseph, Sen., died, Jan. 22, 1750–1.
Moore Stephen, of John; April 20, 1716.
" George, " May 28, 1719.
" David, " Sept. 13, 1721.
Mott Hannah, of Samuel and Hannah; Dec. 30, 1726.
" Deborah, " " Aug. 9, 1729.
" Thankful, " " Aug. 9, 1729.
" Edward, of Jonathan and Hannah; Dec. 16, 1731.
" Abigail, " " Sept. 12, 1734.
" Samuel, " " Oct. 31, 1736.
" Edward, of John; Dec. 15, 1736.
Mulkins Abigail, of Henry and Abigail; Mar. 21, 1741–2.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CONNECTICUT PENSIONERS.

A list of Soldiers engaged in Philip's War, in the campaign through the Narragansett Country, who received land from the Government for their services.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE HON. RICHARD A. WHEELER,

Judge of Probate, District of Stonington.

IT is well known that Captain George Denison, Captain John Stanton, and other prominent men of Stonington and vicinity, took an active part as volunteers in the Narragansett Indian War. In 1696 the General Court of Connecticut granted to them a tract of land six miles square, comprising the present town of Voluntown. Believing that a list of the names of these men would be interesting to your readers I herewith send you a copy for publication.

At a meeting of the volunteers held at Stonington, July 1st, 1701, Capt. Richard Bushnell was chosen Clerk to make a list of the names of the volunteers, and to make entry of all votes as shall be passed by said volunteers.

At the same meeting above said the company proceeded to the choice of a Committee, who are empowered to pass all those who shall offer themselves as volunteers, and desire their names to be entered accordingly, and the clerk to enter no persons' names as volunteers without the approbation of the Committee hereafter named, or the major part of them. The persons made choice of to do the above said work are Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, Lieut. James Avery, Sergt. John Frink, Richard Bushnell, and Deacon Caleb Robes.

A list of the names of the English volunteers in the late Narragansett War is as follows:

Maj. Edward Palmer,
Capt. Geo. Denison,
Maj. Wait Winthrop,
Rev. James Fitch,
Sergt. John Frink,
Capt. James Avery,
Capt. John Stanton,
Rev. James Noyes,
Rev. Moses Noyes,
Capt. Ebenezer Johnson,
Sergt. Moses Johnson,
Nicholas Cottrell,
Lieut. Thomas Miner, (dec'd)
John Hull,
James Avery,
John Avery,
Thomas Avery,
Joshua Baker,
John Wickwire,
Ephraim Colver,
William Potts,
Edward Colver,
Samuel Yeomans,
John Lewis,
John Fish,
William Williams,
George Denison,
William Denison,
Nathaniel Beebe,
Henry Stephens,
Edmund Fanning,
Thomas Fanning,
John Bennett, (deceased),
Philip Bill, "
William Burnett,
Thomas Rose,
Richard Smith,
John Smith,
Francis Smith,
Moses Huntley,
Henry Bennett,
Harry Peterson,
Samuel Stephens,
Henry Hall,
William Champlin,
Capt. Pendleton,
Daniel Connit,
John Pameter,
Samuel Roger,
Daniel Relsin,
John Mintor,
John Stephens,
Ebenezer French,
John Griswold,
Nehemiah Smith,
John Wheeler,
Nath. Hayden, (deceased),
Joseph Hull, "
Samuel Sheather, "
John Charles, "
Samuel Frisbee, "
John Plant, "
Samuel Fox,
Jacob Joy,
Clement Miner,
William Pendall,
Daniel Stubbins,
John Hough,
Samuel Roberts,
Joshua Abell,
Thomas Rood,
William Knights,

Philip Bill,
Deroy Springer,
Ezekiel Maine,
William Wheeler,
Thomas Worstee,
Gersham Palmer,
Jonathan Armstrong,
Samuel Stanton,
Daniel Stanton,
James Morgan,
John Keene,
John Latham,
John Waterhouse,
Joseph Morgan,
Nathaniel Park,
William Douglass,
Manasseth Miner,
James Willett,
Joseph Stanton,
Aaron Stark, (deceased),
John Stark, "
James York, "
Thomas Bell, "
Richard Bushnell,
Samuel Lathrop,
Soloman Tracy,
John Willey, (deceased),
Samuel Tubbs, "
Robert Park,
Peter Spicer,
Jonathan Rudd,
Richard Cork, (deceased),
Thomas Park, "
Henry Elliot, "
Thomas Bliss, "
Isaac Wheeler, "

Matthew Jones.
Thomas Williams,
Joseph Waterhouse,
Richard Dart,
Samuel Hough,
William Hough,
Abel Moir,
Jeremiah Black,
John Plumb,
Thomas Hungerford,
John Packer,
Samuel Packer,
Nathaniel Holt,
Robert Lord,
John Wollis,
Richard Smith,
Edward DeWolf,
Aaron Huntley,
James Murphy,
Robert Holmes,
Daniel Comstock,
George Chapell,
Thurston Reinard,
Hugh Rowland,
John Lathrop,
James Welch,
Daniel Clark,
Edward Shipman,
Joseph Ingraham,
Joseph Colver,
William Billings,
John Shaw,
Stephen Richardson,
James Danielson,
Roger Overy,
Ebenezer Billings,

Peter Cross,	Jonathan Burtch,
Jonathan Jennings,	William Johnson,
Caleb Fobes,	Samuel Richards,
John Gallup,	Thomas Brand,
Nathaniel Chesebro,	William Champlin,
Ephraim Miner,	John Babcock,
Joseph Miner,	Edward Larkin,
Samuel Miner, (deceased),	Daniel Shaw,
John Ashcroft, "	Thomas Reynolds,
Joshua Holmes,	William Lees,
Daniel Tracy,	John Larabe,
Edmund Fanning,	Joseph Northrup,
William Roberts,	Robert Old,
John Denison,	Walthan Gillot,
Matthew Griswold,	John Somes,
Richard Lord,	Samuel Fish,

Stephen DeWolf.

At a meeting of the volunteers held at Stonington July 2, 1701, the Company granted Capt. Samuel Mason an equal share or interest with them in that tract of land granted to them by the General Court.

Manufacturing at Biscuit City.—Manufacturing commenced here about 1812 on spinning cotton yarn by a stock company. The stockholders changed their stock quite frequently, until finally, about 1818, they sold out to Joshua and Rouse Clarke, who turned their attention to the manufacturing of carriages, and made the first light carriages that were made in this part of the State. This business was continued many years. After the death of one of the partners, Mr. S. S. Harley purchased the property and continued the business, and put in a grist mill. Finally Mr. Harley abandoned the carriage making, and depended upon the grist mill alone, which is even now continued though under a different management. The water power here is very limited, and this no doubt has materially affected the success of manufacturing.

TOWN CLERKS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

KINGS TOWNE AND NORTH KINGSTOWN.—Contributed by Hon. John B. Pierce, Town Clerk of North Kingstown.

The old records were very badly damaged by fire, and this fact must account for the terms of the town clerks not being more precisely given. We believe, however, that we have named every one who has held the office in our town.

Samuel Fones and John Fones were clerks under the proprietors, and perhaps none others were employed for this purpose so long as the proprietory lasted. Forward we find.

Andrew Willett, 1700.
Ephriam Bull, 1701.
Andrew Willett, 1703.
Samuel Fones, Mar. 17, 1703–4, to Ap. 11, 1715.
Frances Willett, July 11, 1715, to 1736.
Immanuel Northup, 1736 to 1739.
Benoni Hall, 1739 to 1743, when he became the first town clerk of Exeter.
Samuel Thomas, 1743 to 1761.
George Northup, 1761 to 1771, when he died in office.
George Thomas, Dec. 21, 1771, to June, 1813.
Jonathan Reynolds, June, 1813, to June, 1836.
Nicholas N. Spink, June, 1836, to autumn of 1843.
Samuel Pierce, autumn of 1843, to June, 1860.
Nicholas N. Spink, from June 5, 1860, to June, 1873.
John B. Pierce, from June, 1873, and present.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.—Contributed by Hon. John G. Perry, town clerk of South Kingstown.

Robert Hannah, June, 1723, to June, 1736. 13 years.
Benjamin Peckham, Jun., June, 1736, to June, 1743. 7 yrs.
Thomas Hazard, (of Robert), June, 1743, to June, 1747. 4 years.
Samuel Gardner, June, 1747, to June, 1748, 1 year.

Thomas Hazard, (of Robert), June 1748, to June, 1749. 1 year.
Jeffrey Watson, June, 1749, to June, 1753. 4 years.
William Potter, June, 1753, to June, 1779. 26 years.
James Helme, June, 1779, to June, 1812. 33 years.
Silas Brown, June, 1812, to June, 1827. 15 years.
Thomas R. Wells, June, 1827, to June, 1853. 26 years.
Rouse Helme, June, 1853, to Jan., 1858. 4 years, 7 mos.
John G. Perry, Jan., 1858, and present.

NOTE.—Town election first Tuesday in June.

EXETER.—Contributed by Hon. Nathan B. Lewis, town clerk of Exeter.

Benoni Hall, Mar. 22, 1742, to June, 1760.
Benj'n Reynolds, June 3, 1760, to June 7, 1763.
William Waite, June 7, 1763, to June 4, 1765.
George Pierce, June 4, 1765, to June 4, 1771.
Gideon Mosheir, June 4, 1771, to June 1, 1773.
Nicholas Gardiner, June 1, 1773, to June 1, 1784.
Stephen Reynolds, June 1, 1784, to June 1, 1824.
Gershom Palmer, June 1, 1824, to June 5, 1827.
Avery Browning, June 5, 1827, to June 4, 1833.
Thomas Phillips, June 4, 1833, to Ap. 2, 1872.
E. P. Phillips, Ap. 2, 1872, to June 4, 1872.
Nathan B. Lewis, June 4, 1872, and present.

WESTERLY.—Contributed by the Hon. Samuel H. Cross, town clerk of Westerly.

May 18, 1669, Joseph Clarke.
June, 1700, John Babcock.
June 25, 1702, Joseph Pendleton.
June 28, 1704, Joseph Clarke, Jr.
June 27, 1705, Joseph Pendleton.
June 25, 1706, John Babcock.
June 20, 1732, William Babcock.
June 24, 1751, Silas Greenman.

June 3, 1760, Joseph Crandall.
June 1, 1790, Samuel Bliven.
June 2, 1807, Jesse Maxson, Jr.
Nov. 17, 1824, Stephen Wilcox, Jr.
June 1, 1830, Jesse Maxson.
Nov. 4, 1844, Joseph W. Wilcox.
June 6, 1848, J. Hobart Cross.
June 7, 1853, James M. Pendleton.
June 5, 1855, Wm. E. Parkinson.
Ap. 2, 1856, Jirah I. Gray.
Ap. 6, 1859, Samuel H. Cross, and present

CHARLESTOWN.—From Historical sketch of Charlestown by Wm. F. Tucker, Esq.

William Clarke, from Sept. 4, 1738, to Sept., 1747.
Joseph Stanton, Jr., from Sept. 4, 1747, to Sept., 1753.
Robert Potter, from Sept. 4, 1753, to Sept., 1755.
Joseph Hoxsie, from Sept. 4, 1755, to Sept., 1760.
John Champlain, from Sept. 4, 1760, to Sept., 1761.
Gideon Hoxsie, from Sept. 4, 1761, to Sept., 1762.
John Champlain, from June, 1762, to Nov., 1763.
Joseph Hoxsie, from Nov., 1763, to June, 1769.
James Congdon, 3d, from June, 1769, to June, 1772.
Joseph Stanton, Jr., from June, 1772, to June, 1773.
James Congdon, 3d, from June, 1773, to June, 1783.
John Champlain, from June, 1783, to June, 1785.
Col. Peleg Cross, Jr., from June, 1785, to June, 1787.
Benj'n Hoxsie, Jr., from June, 1787, to June, 1791.
Col. Peleg Cross, Jr., from June, 1791, to June, 1817.
Samuel Stanton, from June, 1817, to June, 1838.
John Stanton, from June 5, 1838, to June, 1847.
Wm. H. Perry, from June, 1847, to June 5, 1849.
Gideon Hoxsie, Jr., from June 5, 1849, to Mar. 24, 1851.
John Stanton, from Mar. 24, 1851, to June 1, 1852.
Charles Cross, from June 1, 1852, to Apr. 4, 1881.
George C. Cross, from Apr. 4, 1881, and present.

Richmond. — Contributed by Hon. Halsey P. Clarke, town clerk of Richmond.

Aug. 28, 1747, John Webster, and until June, 1749.
June 6, 1749, William Clarke, and until June, 1750.
June 4, 1750, John Webster, and until June, 1751.
June 4, 1751, Simeon Perry, and until Aug. 28, 1754.
Aug. 28, 1754, Stephen Hoxsie, and until June, 1755.
June 3, 1755, John Tefft, and until June, 1762.
June 3, 1762, Thomas Lillibridge, and until June 1, 1777.
June 1, 1777, Thomas Tefft, and until June 1, 1812.
June, 1812, Reynolds Hoxsie, and until June 2, 1852.
June 2, 1852, Halsey P. Clarke, and present.

Hopkinton. — Contributed by Hon. Edwin R. Allen, town clerk of Hopkinton.

Ap. 4, 1757, Simeon Perry, and until April, 1760.
Ap. 16, 1760, Joshua Clarke, and until June, 1768..
June 7, 1768, John Maxson, Jun., and until June, 1774.
June 7, 1774, Abel Tanner, and until June, 1787.
June 5, 1787, Caleb Potter, and until June, 1818.
June 2, 1818, Christopher C. Lewis, and until June, 1858.
June 1, 1858, Henry Whipple, and until June, 1867.
June 4, 1867, Edwin R. Allen, and present.

First Burial at Fernwood.—The first interment in Fernwood Cemetery, (a beautiful little yard on the road between Kingston Hill and the railroad depot), was that of Mr. Cyrus French. Mr. French was born in Berkeley, Mass., May 17, 1756. Was the son of Samuel French of that town. He married Susanna, daughter of Capt. Moses Harrington, of Grafton, Mass. She was born Aug. 16, 1761, and died April 11, 1821. They removed from Grafton to South Kingstown Dec. 4, 1791, and Mr. French died here June 10, 1826. His wife who had died before, was removed and placed beside him in Fernwood.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Old Grist Mill at Perryville.—The old grist mill of the Perrys' stood close beside the pond. The trench was lengthened out and the present mill built by Wm. T. Browning. It has now passed into the hands of W. R. Carpenter. The old mill was built about 1700, as mention is made of it at that time in the old records. It was said to be haunted and many stories to that effect were told.

A Haunted Place.—The old people delighted to spin weird stories about ghosts in the vicinity of the Friends meeting-house, at Perryville. Our inquiries fail to find any one who had seen anything to confirm these suspicions.

Commendable Thrift.—In the Matoonic District many of the small farmers are fishermen, and have in this way accumulated a small fortune. Fishermen are proverbial for their carelessness of earnings. This thrift and economy proves that fishing can be made as honorable and as respected as any occupation.

The Palatine Light.—Mr. R. F. Gardiner, now near 90 years of age, says he has seen the Palatine light and it appeared to him like a ship on fire. A few days after he had seen it there was a terrible southeast gale. He has seen it three times in his life. Mrs. George S. Rathbone says she saw it in the summer of 1880 and thought it was an electric light on board of a steamer, and never would have thought different had she not seen Mr. Joseph P. Hazard's article on the subject in print. As to how it looked she said it resembled a burning ship low down on the horizon. A southeast gale followed the visitation. This is in harmony with the statements of others on the subject, who speak of southeast gales following its appearance. There have been years in which no appearance of this light has been observed. A southeast gale

always follows its appearance of more or less severity. This is indeed a strange phenomena and well may engage thoughtful persons. The fact is apparent. The question now remains to demonstrate the cause of it.

Site of the Old Barber House, South Kingstown.—The old Barber house stood on a knoll northeast of the house where Mrs. Luke Clarke now lives, on the west side of Barber's pond. Nothing but a small pile of stones now mark the spot. This spot marks the site of the settlement of the first Barber family in Narragansett.

Site of the Daniel Sherman House.—This house stood not far from a great pine tree. The wreck of the chimney is still plainly seen. This house we should say was not far from a mile east of Usquepaug village on a road leading to Kingston. Mr. Sherman was a prominent man in his day, and a member of the town council many years. The council met here many years. He kept a tavern, we are told, known as the "Pine Tree Tavern."

Anecdotes of "Nailer Tom."—Nailer Tom was a staunch Friend of the old school and William Jenkins favored progression. In passing opinions upon the subject in meeting the "Nailer" said to Mr. Jenkins: "The children of Israel when in the wilderness found they could not go forward, and they at once began to look around for the cause. They found it was because there was a wedge of gold in the camp, and that first it must be got rid of. That, brother, is the matter with us to-day. There is a wedge of gold in the camp and we must get rid of it, if we would walk forward in the simplicity of Jesus." "Nailer Tom" did not like to be interrupted in meeting while he was talking. Mr. Wm. A. Robinson tried this once with the following result: The Nailer fixed his eye upon him and motioning with his finger said, "Sit down, William, sit down; thee has said already far more than thy capacity will warrant thee in saying." It is needless to write the brother sat down.

Anecdote of Dr. William G. Shaw.—Dr. Shaw was a very eccentric character and many are the stories told of him. When the modern Advent doctrine under the lead of William Miller and his disciples raged through Narragansett, Wickford was not exempt. Many sermons were preached and converts made. After one of these meetings a convert, filled with the great importance of the subject, met the old doctor who inquired of him the news. The convert thought this a good opportunity to tell him. He therefore told him that Christ was coming and would make all things new; and he would have preached the old doctor a lesson had the doctor not cut him short in his own blunt, peculiar way. Giving his head a well known cant, and grunting out in a manner potent with himself, said: "Glad to hear it; glad of it, for the devil has been here long enough."

Elisha Watson's Start in Life.—Mr. Watson by great economy had accumulated the sum of fifty dollars, with which he went to Newport to buy a hogshead of rum and other things needful to set up his grocery. Unfortunately he lost it. He told Mr. Benjamin Brown his story, and that gentleman kindly lent him the like sum. With this he made his purchases. His profits soon enabled him to pay off the loan and increase the stock in his store, so that in time, being successful, he became very wealthy.

Earthquakes in Exeter.—In one of the town clerk's books we find the following inscribed on the inside of the cover. "Nov. 18, 1755. About four o'clock in the morning was felt a very severe shock of an earthquake to such a degree as to shake the tops of chimneys down, and about half an hour afterwards another shock was felt. Nov. 22, 1755. About 9 o'clock P. M., another small earthquake."

"Oct. 23, 1761. Some time in the evening a violent storm of wind and rain, by which fences, trees, haystacks, and also divers buildings were thrown down."

GENEALOGICAL AND EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VARS FAMILY.—We are pleased to announce that N. B. Vars, Esq., of Coventry Centre, R. I., is engaged in preparing a genealogy of the *Vars Family.* The gentleman has indeed chosen a family that will compare favorably with others. We trust every member of his family will consider it a point of honor to give him the information sought. We shall be ever pleased to help on the research and the gentleman can have the use of our pages for inquiries and in any way to aid him. This family history we shall dearly love to see written.

THE GREENE FAMILY.—General George Sears Greene, of New York, has collected a vast amount of information relating to the *Greenes of Rhode Island;* and in the future will publish the same. It will indeed be a grand work, and will add another important link to the family history of Rhode Island.

THE HOLDEN FAMILY.—We learn that Frederic A. Holden, of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., has collected for publication a mass of information relating to his family. It will be beyond doubt a valuable work.

CORRECTIONS.—We wrote Dr. John B. Tillinghast is preparing a history of the Tillinghast family. It should read James B. We are sorry thus to rob John B. Tillinghast, Esq., of the honor thus given him, but we wish to do the correct thing, and so give here the genial doctor, James B., the credit that is his due. We thank the Doctor for calling attention to this matter, and his complimentary notice of our first number.

On page 75 of our magazine we wrote Cyrus French died 1726, read 1826.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD USQUEPAUG.

To the Narragansett Historical Register:

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

DEAR SIR:—In your first number, which has just reached us, we notice your article on the "Origin of Usquepaug," as follows: "Usquepaug, or more properly Usquebaug, is an Irish word signifying 'water of life.' This name no doubt was bestowed upon the place by some of the early settlers who came from Ireland."

It may be interesting to your readers to pursue this subject further to see for themselves whether the name as applied to a river and also a pleasant little village on its banks is Indian or Irish.

Us-que-baugh is an Irish word compounded of *uisge*, meaning water, and *bagh*, meaning life, and is the name of a compounded liquor.

That this Irish word might have had some weight in shaping the present pronunciation of the name of the place and river in question may be admitted.

It is not necessary, however, to look outside of the Indian language for the derivation of the word. The termination is written by the oldest writers *pog* and *paug*. The terminations *paug*, *pog*, *baug*, *aug*, &c., are quite common in Indian words in that region and perhaps in other regions as will be seen by the following: *A-cun-taug* a brook, *Appo-naug* a town, *Min-a-baug* a pond, *Py-quaug* now Wethersfield, *Qua-ca-taug* a neck of land, *We-ka-paug* a stream running into *Quon-o-con-taug* pond near Westerly, *Quin-ne-baug* a river, &c., &c.

By Davell's deposition given Aug. 1, 1711, it will be seen that Hall's Purchase, in 1696, was called *Chep-e-chew-wag* or *Waw-wos-ke-pog*. This purchase was bounded on the west by the present Usquepaug River, and it is probably the same river that was referred to in 1698 by Joseph Gardiner, of Newport, in his deed of 1048 acres of land bounded east by *A-woon-ca-paug* to Edward Boss. This land lay west of the river in Shenton's purchase. The *paug* is therefore, we conclude, evidently Indian and the Ä-woon-ca or *Waw-wos-ke* has been reduced to *Usque*, by whom or for what purpose it is perhaps interesting to know, yet nowhere do we find the termination written *baugh*, as the Irish word would require, even by the most ancient writers. Finally we believe the word is derived directly from the undoubted Indian name *Waw-wos-ke-pog*, as referred to by that ancient and well informed surveyor, Joseph Davell.

Yours truly,

J. WARREN GARDINER,

Exeter, R. I.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.—The editor of this grand historical publication has

very kindly sent us the January, April and July numbers of this work. We are truly thankful to be thus remembered by him, and would say the contents have given us great satisfaction to read, and we truly appreciate the compliment; and wish every New England scholar and historian would make it a point of honor of subscribing for this work. It deserves and should have the encouragement of every scholar interested in New England history.

The Newport Historical Magazine.—We have received the July number of this publication. It has a very interesting make up, and will no doubt be much valued by Newport people. It should be well patronized, and truly deserves encouragement. It has become a valued friend with us, and from it we have drawn our inspiration to publish our own Register. It will always be a pride with us to stand well with this work. The two magazines can and should work together, and thus will save in a more enduring form than formerly much valuable matter that in the future years will be very highly valued by scholars.

Our Westerly Agent. — "Friend," George Foster, of Westerly, has very kindly consented to act as our agent in his town, and will in our name solicit subscriptions for this magazine. All favors bestowed upon him we shall feel grateful for. We do not intend this portion of Narragansett to be neglected in our work, and we therefore would request our Westerly friends and those interested in the history of this part of Narragansett to send to us, or our agent, such facts, and to copy for us any document that might in their opinion be of interest to our people. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. McSparran's Journal.—S. S. Rider, Esq., Providence, R. I., is preparing for publication the journal of Dr. McSparran. This will be a valuable addition to the history of the Narragansett Country. The work should be well patronized.

Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.—We are kindly informed by Mr. Updike's family that they have under serious consideration the plan to republish the above history. We hope this may be accomplished in the near future, and we shall be pleased to note in our magazine the progress of this work so popular and so valued in Narragansett. It is in every way true of this work that—"Every Narragansett family should have a copy."

The Genealogical Record of Charlestown.—The Hon. George C. Cross, the able and pains-taking town clerk of Charlestown, has placed in our hands a Mss. containing a complete list of the Marriages, Births and Deaths of his town up to the year 1850, as found recorded in his office. This Mss. we have arranged and shall print it as soon as space will permit. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Cross for this valuable favor he has bestowed upon us.

The Johnny-Cake Letters. — Mr. Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, R. I., has published, in book form, "Shepard Tom's" Johnny-Cake Letters. These letters make a handsome little volume of over 400 pages. They form some very interesting reading, and the many friends of "Shepard Tom" will thank Mr. Rider for his happy thought of preserving them in this delightful manner. We have enjoyed many a laugh at his droll stories, as they are here told; and in a way as only the "Shepard" can tell them. The work is worthy of a liberal patronage, and no doubt will be highly esteemed by those who are so fortunate as to purchase a copy of this neat and tastily got up edition. Mr. Rider sells his book at $1.25 per copy, post paid.

A Difficulty in Old Records.—Mr. Ray Greene Huling has called our attention to the fact that wrong names are given to parties, and he complains of the difficulty of reading correctly the old records of Westerly. He says we write "John and Isabel Bliven," and give five children, while his copy

reads Edward and Isabel (see page 64), and confirmed by the marriage of Edward Bliven and Isabel Maccoon (see page 52), in the year preceding the birth of first child. The second child we called Edwin, when it should be Edward, &c. We are pleased to have these criticisms from one who knows the difficulty of rightly reading the old records. We noted several mistakes in the records of this nature, and note also that in the later books some are corrected. As soon as our list is completed we shall commence a new series from the 3d, 4th and 5th books to bring the record down to 1850, and we trust that this second list will be found more correct. We have noted that *Edwin* and *Edward* are used frequently to designate one person. We had one case where the mistake was so plain that we wrote Edward. In other cases we let it remain as written. As it stands, it seems imperative that these records should be re-written. We are doing our part towards it, and we try our utmost to read accurately and correctly. Of this the reader can rest assured, and he but needs to become familiar with our plan of doing the work to be convinced of the fact.

Important Papers.—We have had placed in our hands several very important historical papers, and have others in process of preparation. We feel that our work is fast winning its way into the confidence and esteem of the Narragansett people ; and we are more than satisfied with the research and friendly aid from Narragansett scholars. Nothing succeeds better than a united effort between editor and readers, and this we are pleased to learn is ours.

A History of Wickford.—We take pride in announcing that we are preparing, with the aid of others, a series of papers illustrating the vicinity of Wickford, the first settlement of the Narragansett country. We are also happy to say our papers will throw a flood of light upon its early history, and will be found of more than common interest to our readers.

Our Genealogical Sketches.—In number three we shall commence our series of sketches of Narragansett families prepared from our notes, and from those of others who have made researches into the earlier history of their families.

An Interesting Discovery.—We have discovered that the maternal ancestors of *three* of our *Presidents*, and we think one instance of paternal ancestry that have belonged at one time in the Narragansett Country. This interesting incident we intend to present in full in some future number. Northern Rhode Island is proud of *Garfield's* ancestry. We add for Southern Rhode Island, *Fillmore*, *Grant* and *Hayes*. Our Democratic friends are proud of that old standard bearer *Douglass*. Who says Rhode Island, and particularly Narragansett, has not produced noble descendants?

Paper Relating to Quidnessett.—We are happy to announce that we will be enabled in future numbers to present a series of papers illustrating the history of *Quidnessett* from the pen of a gentleman who has spared no pains or trouble in order to obtain a clear and extensive history of this part of Narragansett. We bespeak for this interesting communication a rich treat for each one of our readers.

Future Intentions.—We intend our numbers to be made up from the very best that we can obtain. We have decided not to illustrate until we have first obtained a safe position to do so. We are trying to obtain patronage enough to warrant our present size, and this we shall be in a short time able to do with our friends' aid and the influence our enthusiastic patrons will exert for us. We are not working for money and profit, so much as to do good and to save up the historical matter of the Narragansett Country. We are preparing a series of illustrations for future numbers to be used as soon as we can pay for the extra outlay from the receipts by subscription. Our course is to be honest, faithful, impartial and just. We shall aim to be accurate and shall spare no pains to have our work an authority upon matters relating to Narragansett history.

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THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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A PLAN FOR LOCAL HISTORY.

CONCEDED that every local historian has his own peculiar ideas upon this subject, it logically follows that every history so far written has its own peculiar plan of treatment. These works have so far given more or less satisfaction according to the ability of the writers. Could it be possible to bring a plan into practical operation that would be applicable to all cases, we think a vast improvement could be made in this important field of research.

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society have a plan by which all genealogies printed in their "REGISTER" are governed, and this plan has worked so far happily, and is easy and quickly understood, and very simple in its arrangement. Its authors certainly deserve high praise for so happy a conception.

Why, therefore, can not a general plan be adopted for local history? A town history more or less divides itself off into sections very sharp and clear. For example:

1. Indian history, tradition, antiquities, &c.
2. The early settlers and purchases.
3. The church history.
4. Educational interests.
5. Manufacturing interests.
6. Genealogical facts.
7. Natural history.
8. General history.
9. List of local officers.
10. Miscellaneous items.
11. Towns relation and position in regard to others.
12. Sketches of eminent men,

and, perhaps, other sections might be added or some of these condensed.

It now follows that to write up a good local town history each of these sections need attention. In order to do this no better way can be devised than to keep each separate, and to treat in this way each one independently of the others. If time only allows it would be better to take only one section and finish it thoroughly than more and do it carelessly. One or two sections well written if no more is ever added, finishes so much of the town history, and other writers, if so disposed, can then go on and complete the work by writing out the unfinished sections. Each section so treated will have its historical value. If the historian has not had a training before, one section of his history well done, will train him how to improve upon the succeeding ones, and in this way give him good discipline.

We never fancied setting a limit and never go beyond it. While we admit some town histories would make only a fair sized volume, other towns require twice the space and should have it. To crowd down to the first instance would be to spoil it. The people and historian should have a genuine love for the work and money should be freely used upon it. A pride should be had to illustrate, and the more profuse the better. This will be valuable as time rolls on. The people should delight to post their historian, and in every way possible to aid him in his search. If a town history is conceived in the right spirit and carried out it will add a jewel to the town records that will beautify and crown all with lasting glory.

An Early Murder in Wickford.—The place where Thomas Flounders (or Flanders) killed Walter House is believed to have been between Thomas Holloway's house and Jeremiah Carpenter's, on the north side of the road and a little east of the town house. It is far more likely to have taken place somewhere between Richard Smith's house and the Devil's Foot.

A WORD WITH OUR READERS.

TWO numbers of our REGISTER have been published and time enough has elapsed so that our readers can now form an estimate of its merits. Number 3 is now before you. We deeply regretted the fact that the two men whom we relied upon to advise with us should die so close together. In the Hon. Z. Allen and Judge Potter we felt and knew we had two sincere friends who would have been of great service to us. We did not think best, however, notwithstanding our great loss, to defer publication. In this manner Number 1 was printed, and critical friends if so disposed can find matter therein to take exceptions to. Number 2 in our humble opinion is better; of Number 3 we leave the reader to judge if we have not improved by their advice and suggestions and some by more experience in the publishing business ourselves.

There has been so much written falsely of our history that it is nearly impossible to get it right the first time. Our historical notes particularly are decidedly open to this fault. We are in earnest about having things correct. No one regrets an error of this kind more than ourselves, or feels pained sooner at the sarcastic thrusts made at us. We are straining every nerve to win success, and a kiss feels better on our cheek than a blow.

We have invited, in both preceding numbers, our friends to set us right when in error. Thoughtful suggestions and corrections will always be thankfully received by us. We shall present the very best that is in our power to offer. We shall spare no pains or trouble to make our work acceptable. We realize in the fullest degree the fact we have no light labor before us. As the late Mr. Allen wrote us: "*Perhaps no portion of New England has had so much falsehood written upon it by both friends and foes, and that in the face of truths within reach of the writers themselves.*" This gentleman clearly saw the great obstacles to surmount and, therefore, he,

in the greatness of his heart, offered us his advice in regard to our undertaking. Judge Potter gave us the same warning and suggested the REGISTER as a collector and a medium by which these perplexing questions could be settled.

Now, kind readers, will you set us right upon errors we make if it is in your power to do so? The controlling motive in our present undertaking is to preserve, collect and set right the history of southern Rhode Island. Shall we have a chance? Shall we be put down for a few errors when there has been so many made by preceding writers? All we ask or expect is a chance, and if this is given us we shall do the very best we can, and all that lies in our power. Who can do more?

A FEW WORDS FOR THE COUNTRY.

HOW often we are pained to hear the country scorned by the city people, and yet in every instance this is done in a vain and thoughtless manner. If these people could be made to see the country in its true light they would never be heard giving vent to so low and ignorant allusions.

That the country feeds all must be admitted. Therefore to sneer at that which feeds and thus sustains life is weak as well as being ungrateful. This alone should silence all vanity. But there is another reason why the country should be respected. It is because it is the home of our ancestors, and where now rests their sacred dust. These men grubbed and toiled, and from these now barren plains earned by rigid economy a competency which has been the beginning of many a large fortune.

A reverence should be had for the "old homestead." None should be allowed to return to nature, but should be made a pleasant retreat in summer from the heat of the city by their present owners. A pleasure always surrounds a visit to the

old homestead such as does not surround a visit to any other spot. The poet felt this divine influence when he penned the lines—

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

We would call your attention to this subject and suggest that the more the country is built up, adorned and respected, the stronger become our cities. It should be a point of honor with every man of wealth to keep up a country residence. If he does this he is benefited two ways, and so is the public. A country residence in summer is always delightful, and the pleasure derived from a visit is lasting and beneficial. We trust this subject will be thoughtfully looked to and justly considered. If it is we feel confident much can be said in favor of the place where our first ancestors lived and died.

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

From June 21, 1778.

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library, Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon, *Aft*, afternoon. *h*. hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast southwest, southeast. *v*. variable. *m*, morning.

(*Continued from page 106.*)

7th Month. July, 1780.

1st. r. W, s. Hoed for cousin Hazard. Aft. went to Little Neck. George brought home coal.

2d. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Went sailing.

3d. f. W, sw. Made nails. The carpenter came to work.

4th. C. W, sw. Made nails. George sold his calf. Aft. v.

5th. f. W, w. Made nails. Cousin Hazard's mare died.

6th. c. W, sw. Made nails. The carpenter left work.

7th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons for Robinson's boat. Went to the head of the cove with Robert.

8th. c. W, s. Hoed corn morning. Aft. went fishing. Dined at cousin Hazard's.

9th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to Little Neck and swimming.

10th. c. W, sw. Made nails. The French fleet anchored off.

11th. W, nw. F. Went fishing. Made nails. The French fleet went into Newport.

12th. c. W, n. Went to Newport.

13th. c. W, s. The troops landed last night. The town was illuminated.

14th. c. W, s. Went about town.

15th. c. W, se. Returned home. Went swimming.

16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went in swimming.

17th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Yesterday Dr. Torrey's wife was buried at Tower Hill.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails for George.

19th. c. W, sw. Split wood for George.

20th. c. W, w. Made nails for George. 4 ships of war off Little Neck.

21st. c. W, nw. m; Aft. W, sw. Made nails for George. 3 ships went out of Newport. 15 sail of.

22d. c. W, n. Made nails for George. Aft. hoed my corn. A fleet anchored off Point Judith.

23d. c. W, n. Went to Stephen Hazard's in Point Judith. The fleet lay off there.

24th. c. W, s. Made nails for George.

25th. c. W. se. m. Worked for George then went to Newport.

26th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

27th. c. W, sw. Worked for George.

28th. c. W, sw. Worked for George. Thunder and r in the night.

29th. C. some r. Worked for George. A brig went into the ferry yesterday.

30th. m, C. W. ne. Went to meeting. Aft. c. W, se. Went to the ferry to help Rowland bring his boat to Narrow river.

31st. c. W, se. Made nails. The militia met at Tower Hill.

8TH MONTH. AUGUST, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Worked for cousin Hazard.

2d. C. W, sw. F. Rolled rods. Worked for cousin Hazard. Pulled flax.

3d. c. W, sw, t, v. Last night made nails.

4th. v. F. Aft. c. s. Made nails some.

5th. c. W, sw. Made nails F. Aft. raked hay for cousin Hazard. The fleet went away off the west end of Block Island.

6th. c. W, ne. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Little Neck.

7th. C. W, sw. Worked for cousin Hazard.

8th. c. W. e. Worked in the shop. Sick the bigger part of the day.

9th. t, r. W, e. Mended Tommie's shay.

10th. C. W, n; Aft. W, s. Made nails. The Continental soldiers went home this morning.

11th. C. W, s, F. Made nails. Went to catch fish.

12th. C. W, sw. Made clasps for boat's masts. Went swimming. George went to Providence with Thomas' horse.

13th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Caught fish; one weighed 12 lbs. 7 oz.

14th. h. W, sw. Worked for George.

15th. C. W, sw. Split iron for George. He returned last night.

16th. c. W, sw; t in evening. F. Split iron. Made nails. m. mended a scythe.

17th. C. W, e. Made baskets.

18th. C. W, s. Mended the deck of the Yawl.

19th. C. W, n. Made nails. Aft worked for cousin Hazard. Raked sedge. Saw three ships.

20th. c. W, n. Aft went to Little Neck.

21st. c. W, se. Went to Newport. Went on board the French Admiral.

22d. c. W, sw. Went to Jonathan Sexton's.

23d. c. W, sw. Went about town.

24th. c. W, sw. and very warm. Aft went to cousin Nicholas Easton's. The fort, ships and army all fired at five o'clock.

25th. c. W, ne. F. Sailed around Rose island. Aft went to Jonathan Easton's. The ships fired at 4½ o'clock. They were all dressed in colors.

26th. c. W, sw. Returned home by way of the ferry.

27th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting and rode the sorrel horse. Dined at Peleg Peckham's. Began the "Memorial of America."

29th. c. W, sw. Stoned the spring.

30th. c. W, n. Got some coal of John Wilson; 2½ bushels. Made nails.

31st. v. W, e. Made nails. George brought home a load of coal brands.

9TH MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1780.

1st. C. W, n. Borrowed three bushels of charcoal of James Congdon. Made nails.

2d. v. W, se. Made nails. Stephen repaired the shop floor with clay.

3d. v. W, se. Aft W, n and s.

4th. c. W, v. Made nails. Aft went to the river to catch fish but got none.

5th. C. W, n. Borrowed 3½ bushels of charcoal of John Wilson. Read the "Memorial of America" and the "History of Col. Church."

6th. c. W, n. Made work for George Hazard's boat. Began "Robert Barclay's Apology."

7th. C. W, sw F. Kept James Congdon. Aft made nails.

8th. v. W, sw. George went to Providence in Rowland's boat. Made nails. Brought two bushels of coal from James Congdon and then went to Little Neck in the evening. Taken very sick with the quinsy. Had Dr. Willard. Robert watched with me.

9th. c. W, sw. Lay on bed all day. James Congdon watched this night. Sister Tanner and Sally came from Newport. Robert went for them.

10th. c. W, sw. Sat up this night. Andrew Nichols watched.

11th. c. W, n. Sat up in the bed this day. Samuel Clarke watched this night.

12th. r. W, sw. Got up in the bed. Samuel Helme watched this night.

13th. C. W, sw. Got up.

14th. C. W, nw. Got up.

15th. C. W, w. Went to cousin Hazard's. Thomas Hagar, son of Thomas, married Nancy Rodman in Leicester, June the sixth. Amen.

16th. c. W, w. Went to Newport with sister Tanner and Sally. Began "Moral essay of Paine."

17th. C. W, s. Staid in the house.

18th. h. W, sw. Delivered Robinson's and Whitfield's letters.

19th. r. W, sw F; Aft W, ne. Read the "moral essay of Paine."

20th. C. W, n. Kept house all day.

21st. C Fn. W, n; Aft c, v. Kept house.

22d. c. W, v. Kept house.

23d. c. W, ne. Kept house.

24th. C. Fn; Aft W, sw. Kept house.

25th. c. W, n. Kept house.

26th. c. W, n. Kept house.

27th. r. W, ne. Kept house.

28th. W, w by n. Kept house.

29th. c. W, w. Kept house. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke.

30th. c. W, se. Kept house. A ship came from France.

10th Month. October, 1780.

1st. c. W, nw. Aft W, s. Walked out.

2d. c. W, nw. Walked out.

3d. C. W, n. Kept house. Began a collection of prose and verse for the use of schools.

4th. C. W, n. Went out.

5th. C. W, ne. Kept house.

6th. C. W, n. Walked out.

7th. r. W, ne. Sister Tanner moved into Mumford's house. A ship went ashore on the Neck at night. Very hard storm.

8th. c. W, w. Read out the history of Joseph and his brethren.

9th. f. W, sl. Went about town. Delivered Redwood his shoes and knee buckles.

10th. C. W, w. Aft W, n. Returned home. A herd of swine went into the west bay. Began board at Thomas Hazard's. Finished reading the collection of prose and verse for the use of schools.

11th. W, n. Went to Tower Hill. Had one leather apron of George Wilson.

12th. W, se. Settled with Dr. Willard.

13th. W, r, sw. Moved my chest to cousin Hazard's.

14th. c. W, w. Made a writing desk.

15th. C. W, se. Went to meeting.

16th. C. W, w. Sold my field to George Straight, a black.

17th. C. W, nw. Tommy and Nancy came here.

18th. c. W, nw. Received a letter from brother Benjamin dated August 30, 1780. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. Moved my things up to the shop &c. this morning.

19th. c. W, s. Went to Tower Hill after a jacket and sent it to Newport. Went to meeting. Made nails.

20th. h. W, se. Made nails. Stephen went home. Wrote a note to sister Tanner.

21st. h. W, s. Made nails. Went to Dr. Willard's, Tower Hill, for advice.

22d. f. W, s. Went to cousin Hazard's. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

23d. f. W, v. Handled 2 flats. Went to Dr. Willard for Jesuit's bark.

24th. c. W, n. Made nails. Ben Peckham had his nails. Nancy came here and Tommy Hazard.

25th. c. W, n. Made nails.

26th. c. W. sw. Made nails. Received a letter from sister Tanner.

27th. f. W, w. Made nails. Sun eclipsed.

28th. r. W, n. Made nails.

29th. C. W, n. Staid at home.

30th. C. W, n. Made nails. Stephen came home.

31st. r. W, s. Made nails.

11TH MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1780.

1st. Snow. W, w. George settled with cousin Hazard.

2d. C and cold. W, w. Bought a sheep of cousin Hazard. Went to mill.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to mill. Rowland went to Newport. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

4th. c. W, nw. Went to Newport.

5th. c. W, nw. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke and Sally B. Fisher. Went to N. Easton's.

6th. c. W, nw. Went about town.

7th. C. W, ne. Returned home with Tommy Robinson and Redwood.

8th. c. W, nw. Sat shoes on old mare.

9th. Snow. W, sw; F, n. Went to meeting.

10th. c. W, w. Made nails.

11th. c. W, nw. Made do.

12th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Went to John Wilson's to enquire after William Card. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner and George. Split rods.

13th. C. W, n. Went to Tower Hill to Dr. Willard's and got pills. Began to make my tools.

14th. r. W, n. Made my tools.

15th. c. W, n. Redwood went home. George returned home. Made tools.

16th. C. W, ne. Went to meeting. Made a chest to put tools in.

17th. C. W, n. Made tools.

18th. v. W, n. Fixed tools in my chest.

19th. r. W, n. Staid at home.

20th. c. W, nw. Made deck nails.

21st. c. W, w. Made deck nails.

22d. v. W, n. Split rods. Made tools.

23d. c. W, w. Rowland went to Newport. Went to meeting.

24th. C. Some snow. W, e. Made nails.

25th. Hard storm. W, sw. Made nails. Chappell came here to work.

26th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. A schooner went into Newport.

27th. c. W, w. Went to Tower Hill. Got one bushel of onions.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill. Made nails. George came home.

29th. f. W, sw. Made frame house. Went to Tower Hill for Dr. Willard for George.

30th. C. W, w. Made bellows. B attended shop.

12th Month. December, 1780.

1st. c. W, n. Went to Tower Hill to carry Andrew Nichols' bag. Made nails.

2d. C. W, n. Stephen carted wood. Made nails.

3d. Snow. W, e. Staid at home.

4th. Made bar for drill. Stephen went home. W, nw. Made nails.

5th. c. W, w. Made upright drill stock.

6th. h. W, n. Shod the old mare all round. Went to James Congdon's.

7th. C. W, n. Put irons on toes of my shoes.

8th. r. W, ne. Made nails.

9th. c. W, s. Made nails. Made a key for Brown's padlock.

10th. v. W, ne. Went to cousin Hazard's.

11th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

12th. c. W, n. Fixed my cage traps. Made some small tools.

13th. c. W, nw. Snow squall. Sold my trap cage. Made nails.

14th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. After went to the old mill for George's hog. Then to Tower Hill. Got clock of Brown and turnips of Andrew Nichols.

15th. C. W, w. Went to Little Neck. Went on board Robert's sloop.

16th. C. W, e. Yesterday died Admiral DeTerney. Went to Newport.

17th. C. W, s. Lodged at Hill's.

18th. f. W, sw. Bought sundry things in town.

19th. f. W, sw. Went about town.

20th. c. W, nw. Returned home. Bought of Henry Hunter 2 of Bales' dictionaries. George brought home a load of coal.

21st. c. W, w. Went to meeting, and there was married John Congdon and Sally Knowles.

22d. C. W, ne. Settled with little Nick. George went to Boston Neck. Lodged at Ben's.

23d. r. W, e. Went to Great Island.

24th. f. W, w. Went to Ben Peckham's and returned home.

25th. C. W, e. r. Ben and Hannah came home. Made nails.

26th. c. W, w. Ben and Hannah lodged here last night.

27th. c. W, nw. Killed hogs. Lodged at cousin Hazard's this night.

28th. c. W, w. Staid at cousin Hazard's.

29th. c. W, w. Fixed Tommy's shoes for his horse. Went to Rodman's mill.

30th. c. W, sw. Shod Tommy and Nancy's horses. Went to Rodman's mill and returned home.

31st. c. W, w. Frosty week. Settled my board with Hannah this day week and Pereginel Paine's.

1st Month. January, 1781.

1st. C. W, w. Went to cousin Jeffrey Champlain's and lodged. Enock Hazard's child was buried this day. Made nails.

2d. C. W, w. Returned home. Got a copy of Susannah Hazard's will. Made nails.

3d. C. W, ne. Made nails.

4th. Some snow. W, se. Went to meeting. Broke the vise. Made nails.

5th. C. W, w. Made nails.

6th. h. W, w. Shod sorrel horse. Made two keys.

7th. r. W, ne. Staid at home.

8th. c. W, w. Made nails.

9th. C. W, e. Made latch and key.

10th. v, t. W, se. Made nails.

11th. c. W, w. Made nails.

12th. c. W, w. Made nails.

13th. c. W, nw. Went to Little Neck in canoe and returned by the cove.

14th. v. W, se. Kept house all alone. Went to cousin Hazard's.

15th. c. W, w. Made nails.

16th. c. W, w. Made nails.

17th. c. W, w. Rolled rods.

18th. C. W, e. Went to meeting. Drawed rods.

19th. c. W, w. Drawed rods. Finished reading "Robert Barclay's Apology."

20th. C. W, e. Went to Tower Hill and brought home my grains. Three ships were off Newport. Put lock on door. Robert brought home cart. Began and read the "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage."

21st. r. W, e. Aft W, w. Began the "Theory of the Earth Concerning the Conflagration."

22d. C. W, e. Drawed rods.

23d. C. Snow. W, n. Drawed rods.

24th. C. Snow. W, w. Lent a lock to sister Tanner. Mended a candle stick.

25th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Made nails. Fixed the heels of cousin Hazard's shoes.

26th. C. W, n. Made nails. Three ships went into Newport.

27th. C. W, n. Set shoe on old mare. Made nails.

28th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

29th. c. W, sw. Worked for James Congdon.

30th. W, nw. Made nails.

31st. c. W, nw. Went to Newport. Carried Robinson's cow and calf.

2d Month. February, 1781.

1st. C. W, sw. Nath'l Clarke and Eunice Barney were married in meeting.

2d. v. W, sw. Went about town.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to friend Walter Haynes'.

4th. Snow. W, ne. Went to cousin Nicholas Easton's.

5th. C. W, w. Went to Providence.

6th. c. W, w. Went to Pawtuxet.

7th. W, sw, h. Staid in at uncle Clarke's.

8th. C. W, w by s. Returned to Newport.

9th. c. W, nw. Went to Walter Haynes'.

10th. Snow. W, n. Went to Walter Haynes'.

11th. c. W, nw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged at Ben's.

12th. c. W, w. Returned home by the ferry.

13th. C. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged at Ben's.

14th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

15th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

16th. C. W, e. Made nails.

17th. C. W, nw. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill.

18th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
19th. Snow. W, w. Made nails.
20th. c. W, nw. Made nails.
21st. c. W, w. Made nails. Fixed the bellows in the shop.
22d. r. W, sw. Went to meeting.
23d. c. W, w. Made nails.
24th. c. W, w. Made nails.
25th. c. W, nw. Staid at home. Henry Gardiner died.
26th. c. W, nw. Went to Tower Hill. Fixed my nail boxes.
27th. C. W, w. Made nails.
28th. C. W, n. Made nails.

3d Month. March, 1781.

1st. C. W, n. Went to meeting.
2d. C. Some r. W, ne. Made nails. Simon Smith worked here.
3d. c. W, w. Made nails. Received letter from sister Tanner.
4th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
5th. r. W, sw. Made nails.
6th. C. W, w. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill. General Washington went to Newport this day. The town was illuminated.
7th. Snow. W, ne. Made nails. Simon Smith worked here.
8th. C. W, n. Niles fleet sailed.
9th. c. W, n. Went to Paris Gardiner's to board.
10th. C. W, sw. Went to board to Little Rest.
11th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
12th. C. W, sw. Went to Jeffry Champlain's and lodged.
13th. c. W, nw. Went to board at Little Rest.
14th. v. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged.
15th. c. W, sw. Returned home.
16th. c. W, n. Went to Taylor's mill.
17th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill. Redwood came home. He returned home. Wrote a letter to Hannah.

18th. c. W, sw. Wrote a letter to Thomas Hazard. Prince Helme died.

19th. C. W, ne. Crusted last night. Set out for Providence. Went to Providence.

20th. c. W, w. Went to Uxbridge to Dr. Willard's.

21st. c. W, w. Went to Worcester.

22d. c. W, nw. Went to Leicester to cousin Rodman's.

23d. Snow. W, s. Staid at Rodman's.

24th. c. W, w. Returned to Tanner's.

25th. C. W, sw. Went to Mendon.

26th. C. W, sw. Went to Providence to Clarke's.

27th. c. W, ne. Went to Newport.

28th. C. W, e. Staid at sister Tanner's.

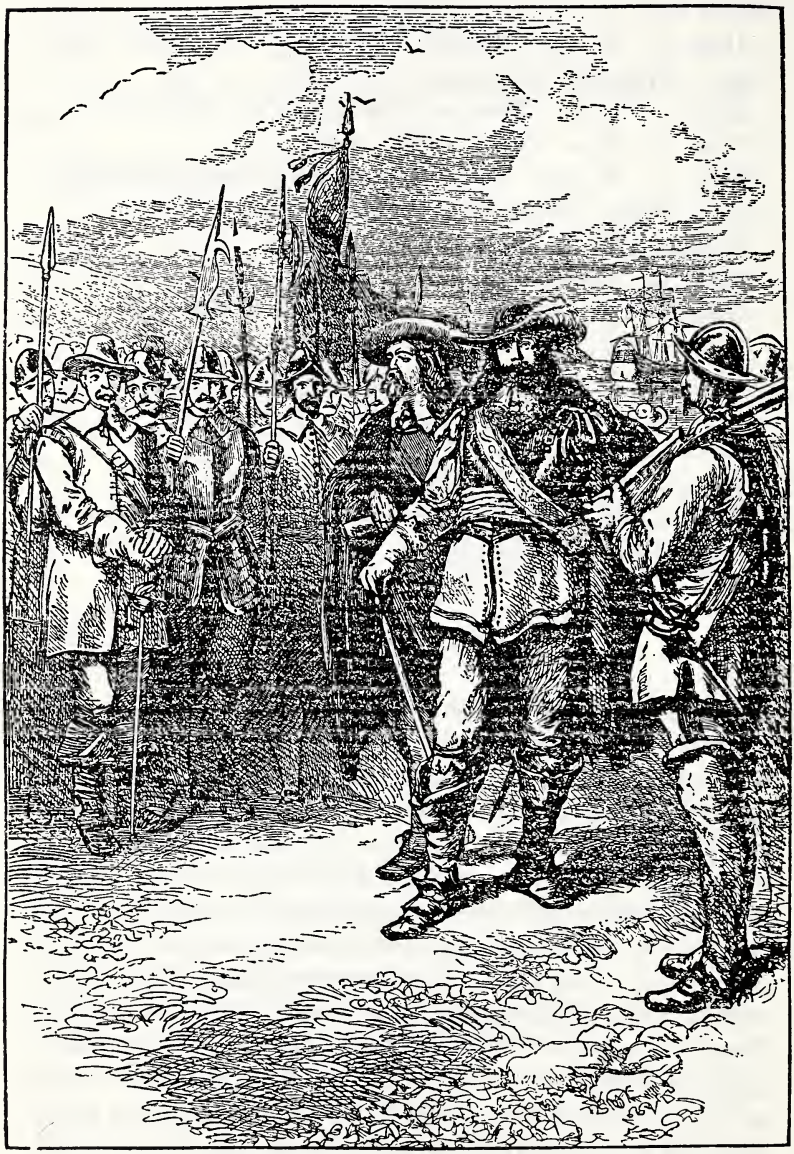
29th. C. W, n. Returned home. Began board with Benjamin Hazard.

30th. c. W, nw. Whitewashed the house.

31st. c. W, sw. Shod cousin Hazard's wheels. Benjamin Hazard settled with George.

(*To be continued.*)

A Salute to Gen. Harrison and its Results.—March 4, 1841, the friends of General Harrison, in South Kingstown, determined to fire a salute on the day of his inauguration as President of the United States. They procured a cannon and fifty cartridges, and drew the gun upon a small knoll just north of the Peacedale Mills, and now occupied by the residence of Mr. Russell Barber, and at once commenced firing. After firing the fifty charges they procured another fifty and commenced firing again, this time very rapidly. The cannon exploded and killed George Potter, son of Nicholas, and Elias Crumb, formerly of Westerly, outright. The latter was engaged to be married to Miss Hannah Larkin. This severe and fatal accident was caused by the careless handling of the gun, and it seems strange that people will play with such dangerous weapons in so careless and so heedless a manner.



LANDING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS AT BOSTON.

Landing of the Royal Commissioners.—The Commissioners landed in Boston, February 15, 1664. They were Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, Col. George Cartwright, and Mr. Samuel Maverick. Their orders were to settle the disputes between the Colonies and to decide such other questions as might be laid before them. Their decision in regard to the Narragansett question was very unjust, but fortunately for Rhode Island it was not carried out. It seems they were not a success as a commission for the annalists of the time speak in no very flattering terms of them. Perhaps they tried to please both parties and so succeeded in pleasing none.

A Singular Marriage Certificate.—To all people to whom it may concern; this may certify you that Nathaniel Bundy, of Westerly, took ye widow Mary Palmister of said town, in ye highway, with no other clothing but shifting, or smock, on ye evening after the 26th day of April, 1724; and was joined together in that honorable estate of matrimony, in ye presence of John Coles, Peter Crandall, James Coney, Moses Downing, George Stillman, Mary Crandall, Mercy Hill; and was so joined together as above said, ye day and year above mentioned. Per me

JOHN SAUNDERS, *Justice.*

Registered ye 29th day of April, 1724. Per

JOHN BABCOCK, *Town Clerk.*

The Telephone.—The line through this town (North Kingstown) was opened for business January 7, 1882. The first message from Wickford was from Thomas S. Wightman to Thomas J. Alfred, South Providence.

Confectionery in Wickford.—J. Stowell & Co. opened January 1, 1882, a confectionery store in Wickford. They make their own confections and a specialty of pop corn candy. Have so far had good success.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from Page 134.*)

N.

Nett Thomas, and Mary Corey; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Dec. 25, 1734.

Newbury John, and Zeriah Burch; m. by elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1739.

Noyes Thomas, and Mary Thompson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., May 1, 1731.

" Sanford, and Mary Lawton; m. by John Maxson, Nov. 24, 1738.

P.

Page Johannah, and Jonathan Mott; Oct. 11, 1740.

Palmer Elihu, and Deborah Reynolds; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 19, 1726–7.

" John, and Mary King; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Mar. 17, 1750–1.

Palmister John, and Mary Burch; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Nov. 22, 1712.

" Mary, (widow), and Nathaniel Bundy; Apr. 26, 1724.

" Thankful, and Jeremiah Lake; Apr. 1, 1737.

" Freelove, and David Tefft; Nov. 26, 1737.

" Joshua, and Hannah Tucker; m. by William Hern, J. P., Jan. 19, 1738–9.

" Daniel, and Elizabeth Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, July 10, 1739.

" Elizabeth, and Daniel Palmister; July 10, 1739.

Partelow Solomon, and Ann Loveless; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 21, 1731.

Peckham Daniel, and Mary Ross; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., Feb. 11, 1719–20.

Pendleton Joseph, and Deborah Miner, of Ephraim, of Stonington, Conn.; m. by Rev. James Noyes, July 8, 1696.

" Joseph, of Westerly, and Patience Potts, of William, of New London; m. by Nehemiah Smith, J. P., Dec. 11, 1700.

" James, (of Caleb), and Elizabeth Lanphere, of George; Jan. 12, 1709–10.

" James, and Elizabeth Brown, of Thomas, of Stonington, Jan. 6, 1717–18.

" Caleb, and Mary Randall; Oct. 25, 1716.

" Ann, and Samuel Babcock; May 15, 1723.

" Joseph, and Sarah Worden; at Newport, by Rev. James Honeyman, Jan. 9, 1723.

" William, of Westerly, and Lydia Burrough, of Groton, at Stonington; m. by Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, Mar. 10, 1725–6.

" Bryant, of Westerly, and Anna Wilcox, of Stonington; at Stonington, m. by Daniel Palmer, J. P., Mar. 11, 1725.

" Ruth, and Benoni Smith; Dec. 28, 1726.

" James, of James of Westerly, and Abigail Brown, of Stonington; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 22, 1731–2.

" Obadiah, and Rachael Hadfall; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 4, 1736.

" Rebecca, and Oliver Stewart; Aug. 21, 1741.

" Lois, and Benajah Gavitt; Sept. 7, 1746.

Pettis Susannah, and John Fardis; Dec. 27, 1733.

Pierce Edward, and Bathsheba Closson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 3, 1731.

Pooler George, and Amie Vars; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Aug. 8, 1742.

" Zaccheus, of Westerly, and Jean Tanner, of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Clarke, J. P., Nov. 27, 1746.

Potter Thomas, of Thomas, of Kings Towne, and Mary Babcock, of George, of Westerly; m. by Rouse Helme, J. P., Mar. 19, 1717–18.

Potts Patience, of Wm., and Joseph Pendleton; Dec. 11, 1700.

Prentice Experience, and William Darby; Feb. 9, 1743–4.

Prosser Cattron, and Daniel Lanphere; Jan. 24, 1730–1.

" Ichabod, and Patience Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1735.

R.

Randall Eleanor, and Benjamin Greene; Mar. 19, 1714.

" Mercy, and Stephen Wilcox; July 12, 1716.

" Mary, and Caleb Pendleton; Oct. 25, 1716.

" Thankful, and John Maxson, Jr.; Sept. 26, 1724.

" Elizabeth, and Edward Wells; Jan. 12, 1725–6.

" John, and Dorothy Cottrell; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 22, 1726.

" Abigail, and John Brown; Oct. 16, 1729.

" Rebecca, and Nicholas Cottrell; Oct. 3, 1735.

" Nathan, and Eleanor Cottrell; m. by Stephen Babcock, J. P., July 22, 1736.

Rathbone Joshua, of Block Island, and Martha Card, of Westerly; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., Nov. 30, 1721.

" Mercy, and John Bliven; Nov. 8, 1727.

" Samuel, and Elizabeth Dodge; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 15, 1732–3.

Ray Anna, and Samuel Waud; Dec. 20, 1745.

" Lydia, and Thomas Hubbard; May 7, 1747.

Reynolds Thomas, of John, of Stonington, Conn., and Sarah Clarke, of Joseph, of Newport, R. I., aged 20 years, Jan. 29, 1683; m. at Newport by Caleb Carr, assistant, Oct. 11, 1683.

" Mary, and John Tefft; Nov. 11, 1721.

" Desire, and Peter Burdick; Apr. 17, 1726.

" Deborah, and Elihu Palmer; Jan. 19, 1726–7.

" Joseph, and Presilla Richmond; m. by George Babcock, J. P., July 14, 1729,

" Hannah, and William Maxson; Oct. 14, 1743.

Rhodes Anna, and James Bliven; Jan. 22, 1734.
" Penelope, and Thomas Burdick; Feb. 9, 1737–8.
Richmond Cyrus, and Jane Crandall; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Jan. 29, 1718–19.
" Rebecca, and Peter Worden; May 26, 1720.
" Presilla, and Joseph Reynolds; July 14, 1729.
" Elizabeth and Joseph Hull; Nov. 11, 1731.
" Cyrus, and Phebe Mott; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 27, 1734.
" Lydia, and John Allen; Mar. 30, 1744.
Robinson Edward, son of Margaret Hull, widow, of Newport, and Johannah Irish, of John, of Little Compton; m. by Giles Slocum, ass't, Oct. 11, 1708.
" John, and Mary Irish; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Aug. 23, 1733.
" Mercy, and Edward Wilcox; Jan. 5, 1738–9.
Rogers Samuel, and Patience ———; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Apr. 28, 1707.
" Content, and Jonathan Maxson; May 1, 1707.
" Peleg, and Isabel Brand; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Aug. 25, 1726.
" Edward, and Mary Bailey; m. by George Babcock, J. P., July 22, 1728.
" Robert, and Mary Williams; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Oct. 7, 1728.
" Thomas, of James (deceased), and Zerniah Woodmansee, of Joseph; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Oct. 3, 1734.
" Tacy, and John Maxson; Oct. 27, 1736.
" Jonathan, of New London, and Hannah Hiscox, of Westerly; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 26, 1737.
Ross William, and Ann Lewis; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Apr. 18, 1711.
" Mary, and Daniel Peckham; Feb. 11, 1719–20.
" Jemima, and Joseph Meekcome; Jan. 9, 1734.
" William, and Abigail Swaros; m. by William Hern, J. P., Oct 25, 1739.

" Thomas, and Lois Wells; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Mar. 7, 1739–40.
" John, and Hannah Saunders; m. by William Stern, J. P., Feb. 27, 1740–1.
" Ann, and Edward Bliven, Jr., May 30, 1743.

S.

Satterlee John, and Experience Lanphere; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 5, 1726–7.
Sampson Sarah, and Joseph Sawcross; Apr. 27, 1737.
Sanford Elizabeth, and Simeon Clarke; Dec. 20, 1736.
Saunders Stephen, and Rachel Bleason; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Nov. 19, 1721.
" Elizabeth, and Peter Brown; Dec. 15, 1726.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Crumb; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 30, 1732.
" Thankful, and Cornelius Stutson; Oct. 25, 1733.
" Abigail, and Ephraim Hiscox; Oct. 29, 1733.
" William and Mary Vars; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Nov. 15, 1733.
" Joshua, and Freelove Bliven; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 25, 1739.
" Mary, and Thomas Sisson; Oct. 10, 1740.
" Hannah, and John Ross; Feb. 27, 1740–1.
" Stephen, Jun., of Westerly, and Lydia Wilcox, of Charlestown; m. by Wm. Babcock, J. P., Aug. 12, 1744.
Sawcross Joseph, and Sarah Sampson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 27, 1737.
Scallenger Martha, and William Wright; Mar. 24, 1745–6.
Sisson Thomas, and Mary Saunders; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 10, 1740.
Slack Mary, and Elisha Burdick; Feb. 25, 1739.
" Anna, and Joshua Maxson; Sept. 20, 1742.
Smith Benoni, and Ruth Pendleton; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 28, 1726.
" Mehitable, and Isaac Worden; Aug. 31, 1740.

Stanton Hannah, and James York; Nov. 13, 1695.
" Hannah, and Joshua Babcock; Aug. 11, 1735.
" Thankful, and Elias Thompson; Mar. 24, 1736.
" Joseph and Mary Champlain; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 9, 1738.
Stewart Elizabeth, and Ebenezer Burdick; Jan. 21, 1730–1.
" Joseph, and Sarah Jagers; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Sept. 6, 1732.
" Mary, and Thomas Foster; Apr. 5, 1736.
" Sarah, and Joseph Witter; Dec. 9, 1736.
" Oliver, and Rebecca Pendleton; m. by Rev. Nathaniel Eells, Aug. 21, 1741.
Stillman George, and Deborah Crandall; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Apr. 13, 1706.
" George, and Mary Burdick; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 3, 1737.
" Deborah, and Benjamin Tanner; Apr. 13, 1741.
Stutson Cornelius, of Scituate, now of Westerly, and Thankful Saunders, of W.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 25, 1733.
Styles Israel and Hannah Hall; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 10, 1735.
Swaros Freelove, and Edward Bliven; May 12, 1719.
" Abigail, and William Ross; Oct. 25, 1739.

T.

Tanner Rebecca, and Benj'n Brand; Mar. 16, 1734.
" Elizabeth, and Benj'n Burdick; Dec. 28, 1737.
" Benjamin, and Deborah Stillman; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 13, 1741
" Jean, and Zaccheus Pooler; Nov. 27, 1746.
Tash Elizabeth, and George Brown; Sept. 25, 1729.
Taylor Job, and Sarah Munroe; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., Nov. 18, 1742.
Tefft John, of Kings Towne, and Mary Reynolds, of Westerly; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Nov. 11, 1721.
" David, and Freelove Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1737.

Tefft Sarah, and Thomas Wilcox; July 2, 1739.
" Jonathan, and Mary Bailey; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 29, 1740.
Thomas William, and Sarah Mott, of Edward; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 16, 1738.
Thompson Tamson, and Edward Wilcox; May 1, 1698.
" Anna, and Stephen Babcock; Oct. 12, 1726.
" Rebecca, and John Burdick; Oct. 21, 1730.
" Susannah, and Joseph Babcock, Dec. 9, 1730.
" Mary, and Thomas Noyes; May 1, 1731.
" Mary and David Burdick; July 25, 1733.
" Elias, and Thankful Stanton; m. by Rev. Elias Rossiter, Mar. 24, 1736.
Tikon Sampson, of Westerly, and Betty Wogg, of Stonington; m. by William Hern, J. P., June 15, 1748.
Toms Elizabeth, and Joseph Loveless; Jan. 20, 1728.
Tucker Sarah, and John Larkin; June 15, 1726.
" Rebecca, and Roger Larkin; Mar. 19, 1730.
" Simeon, and Sarah Hall; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., May 1, 1737.
" Hannah, and Joshua Palmister; Jan. 19, 1738–9.
Turner Samuel, and Rebecca Davison, both of Stonington, at Westerly; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 4, 1727–8.

U.

Utter Thankful, and Thomas Weeks; Nov. 8, 1741.

V.

Vars Theodoty, and Mary Dodge; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Dec. 21, 1732.
" Mary, and William Saunders; Nov. 15, 1733.
" Amie and George Pooles; Aug. 8, 1742.
" Sarah, and Jonathan Macomber; Sept. 8, 1765.
Viley Grace, and James Brand; Feb. 22, 1741.
Violet Thankful, and Thomas Clarke; May 27, 1740.

W.

Waud Samuel, and Anna Ray; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Dec. 20, 1745.

Webster Margaret, and Joseph Enos; Sept. 20, 1716.
" Hannah, and Ezekiel Barber; Nov. 28, 1736.
Weekes Thomas, of Warwick, and Thankful Utter, of Westerly; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Nov. 8, 1741.
Wells, Thomas, of Westerly, and Phebe Greene, of Stonington, at S.; m. by Daniel Palmer, J. P., Sept. 22, 1717.
" Edward, of Westerly, and Elizabeth Randall, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 12, 1725–6.
" Naomi, and Peter Kenyon; Sept. 15, 1726.
" Rebecca, and William Clarke, Jun.; Sept. 1, 1731.
" Jonathan, and Elizabeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson; Nov. 29, 1734.
" Phebe, and Christopher Edwards; Oct. 24, 1735.
" Henry, and Mercy Brand; m. by Elder John Maxson, July 30, 1739.
" Lois, and Thomas Ross; Mar. 7, 1739–40.
Wilcox Edward, of Westerly, and Tamson Thompson, of Taunton; m. by Elder Sam'l Danforth, May 1, 1698.
" Edward, of Westerly, and Dinah Barber, of South Kingstown; m. by Rouse Helme, J. P., June 14, 1716.
" Stephen, and Mercy Randall; m. by John Babcock, J. P., July 12, 1716.
" Anna, and Bryant Pendleton; Mar. 11, 1725.
" William, and Susannah Burdick; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 11, 1727–8.
" Edward, of Stonington, and Mercy Robinson; m. by William Hern, J. P., Jan. 5, 1738–9.
" Thomas, and Sarah Tefft; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, July 2, 1739.
" Lydia, and Stephen Saunders, Jun.; Aug. 12, 1744.
Wilkinson, Mary, and William Browning; Aug. 5, 1728.
Williams Mary, and Robert Rogers; Oct. 7, 1728.
Witter Joseph, and Sarah Stewart; m. by Elder John Maxson; Dec. 9, 1736.

Witter John, Jun., and Amie Davis; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., Sept. 7, 1740.
Worden Peter, Jun., and Rebecca Richmond; May 26, 1720.
Warden Sarah, and Joseph Pendleton; Jan. 9, 1723.
" Isaac, and Mehitable Smith; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Aug. 31, 1740.
Wogg Betty, and Sampson Tikon; June 15, 1748.
Woodmansee Mary, and Thomas Lillibridge; June 12, 1726.
" Zerniah, and Thomas Rogers; Oct. 3, 1734.
Wright William, (mulatto), and Martha Scallenger, (indian); m. by William Babcock, J. P., Mar. 24, 1745–6.

Y.

York James, and Hannah Stanton; Nov. 13, 1695.
" Johannah, and Joseph Larkin; July 24, 1730.

(*End*).

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from Page 143.*)

N.

Nichols David,	of David and Sarah;		Mar. 27, 1734–5.
" Elizabeth,	"	"	Dec. 17, 1736.
Noyes James,	of James and Ann;		Mar. 18, 1707–8.
" Bridget,	"	"	May 25, 1710.
" Dorothy,	"	"	Oct. 1, 1712.
" Sarah,	"	"	Nov. 17, 1714.
" Elizabeth,	"	"	Apr. 17, 1717.

O.

Odell Joseph, of Joseph and Elizabeth; Aug. 14, 1718.

P.

Palmer John, of John and Hannah; Mar. 27, 1694.
" Ephraim, " " Feb. 21, 1699.
" Joseph, " " Sept. 2, 1704.
" Hannah, " " Sept. 5, 1706.
" Mary, " " Nov. 1, 1709.
Palmister Benoni, of John and Mary; Sept. 7, 1713.
" Benajah, " " Nov. 28, 1714.
" Thankful, " " Apr. 8, 1716.
" Daniel, " " Apr. 20, 1718.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan and Penelope; Feb. 21, 1721.
" Elizabeth, " " Dec. 13, 1725.
" John, " " Apr. 24, 1729.
" Penelope, " " May 17, 1734.
Parks Joseph, of Joseph and Abigail; Nov. 1, 1756.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 1, 1756.
Peckham Hannah, of Daniel and Mary; Oct. 23, 1720.
" Mary, " " Feb. 22, 1722.
" Daniel, " " Sept. 25, 1726.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 31, 1729.
" Abel, " " Feb. 17, 1733.
Pendleton Joseph, of James and Hannah; b. Sudbury, Mass., Dec. 29, 1664.
" Deborah, of Joseph and Deborah; Aug. 29, 1697.
" Deborah, wife of Joseph, died Sept. 8, 1698.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Patience; Mar. 3, 1702.
" Joseph, " " died Feb. 18, 1706.
" William, " " Mar. 23, 1704.
" Joshua, " " Feb. 22, 1705–6.
" James, of James and Elizabeth; Nov. 21, 1710.
" Obadiah, " " Nov. 1, 1712.
" Christopher, " " Apr. 12, 1715.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 12, 1715.

Pendleton James, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Jan. 3, 1718–19.
" Samuel, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Sept. 21, 1720.
" Thankful, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, July 14, 1725.
" Read, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Feb. 24, 1728–9.
" Hannah, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, July 3, 1731.
" Ruth, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Dec. 19, 1734.
" Abigail, of Caleb and Mary; Dec. 10, 1717.
" Sarah, " " July 27, 1723.
" Mary, " " Apr. 2, 1727.
" Benajah, " " July 24, 1729.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Sarah; Oct. 26, 1724.
" Patience, " " June 13, 1726.
" Lois, " " Aug. 22, 1728.
" Sylvester, " " Aug. 5, 1730.
" Eunice, " " Sept., 1731.
" John, of Bryant and Anna; Sept. 26, 1727.
" Nathan, " " Dec. 3, 1729.
" Anna, " " Mar. 26, 1732.
" Amos, of William and Lydia; June 21, 1728.
" Anna, of Priam; Mar. 20, 1731.
" Caleb, " " Dec. 7, 1734.
" Freelove, of William and Lydia; Oct. 30, 1731.
" Peleg, " " July 9, 1733.
" John, " " May 20, 1737.
" Benj'n, " " Sept. 18, 1738.
" Lydia, " " Mar. 22, 1740–1.
" Ichabod, of James and Abigail; May 9, 1732.
Perry Elizabeth, of Samuel and Susannah; Nov. 3, 1719.
" Mary, " " June 10, 1721.
" Samuel, " " Apr. 19, 1723.
" Simeon, " " Mar. 31, 1726.

Perry Hannah, of Samuel and Susannah; Apr. 13, 1728.
Pooler Sarah, of Zaccheus and Jean; July 17, 1747.
" John, " " Aug. 25, 1749.
" Mary, " " May 29, 1752.
Porter Timothy, of John and Desire; Dec. 15, 1725.
" Hannah, " " Nov. 7, 1728.
" John, " " Nov. 25, 1730.
" Desire, " " Feb. 11, 1732–3.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 19, 1735.
" Samuel, " " May 9, 1737.
" Thankful, " " Dec. 7, 1739.
" Nathan, " " June 26, 1742.
Potter Susannah, of Thomas and Mary; Feb. 20, 1718–19.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 29, 1727–8.
" Martha, " " Jan. 3, 1729–30.
" George, " " Jan. 3, 1731–2.
Pullen Mary, of William and Mercy; Nov. 18, 1715.

R.

Randall Mary, wife of Nathan, died Dec. 2, 1735.
" Nathan, of Nathan and Mary, born Oct. 10, 1735.
Reynolds Joseph, of Thomas, born at Newport, June 21, 1684.
" Richmond, of Joseph and Presilla; Jan. 22, 1729–30.
Richmond Lydia, of Cyrus and Jane; Nov. 4, 1719.
" Elizabeth, " " July 30, 1722.
" John, " " June 19, 1724.
" Ann, " " Sept. 1, 1726.
" Cyrus, " " Dec. 8, 1730.
" Mary, of Stephen; Apr. 4, 1731.
" John, " " Feb. 24, 1733.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 21, 1735.
" Adam, " " Mar. 24, 1737.
" Rebecca, " " Mar. 17, 1739.
" Content, " " June 22, 1741.
" Jane, wife of Cyrus, died Apr. 26, 1733.
" Joan, of Cyrus and Phebe; June 7, 1735.
" Cyrus, " " May 26, 1737.

Rogers Lucy, of Samuel and Patience; May 24, 1708.
" Patience, " " Oct. 23, 1709.
" Samuel, " " Sept. 15, 1711.
" Thankful, " " Sept. 11, 1713.
" Mary, " " Oct. 12, 1715.
" Grace, " " July 27, 1717.
" Peleg, " " Jan. 3, 1720–21.
" Patience, " " died, Nov. 18, 1715.
Ross Anna, of William, Jan. 3, 1694.
" Mary, " " May 21, 1700.
" Jemima, of William and Ann; Mar. 14, 1711–12.
" William, " " Aug. 3, 1715.
" Thomas, " " Sept. 11, 1719.
" Isaac, " " Apr. 5, 1722.
" Ann, " " Jan. 21, 1725–6.
" Hannah, " " Oct. 14, 1727.
" Peleg, " " Sept. 9, 1733.

S.

Satterlee Penelope, of Nicholas and Mary; Nov. 15, 1698.
" John, " " Feb. 24, 1701–2.
" Mary, " " Oct. 21, 1703.
Saunders Mary, of John and Silena; Jan. 6, 1699–1700.
" Hannah, " " Dec. 17, 1701–2.
" Elizabeth, " " Oct. 27, 1703.
" Edward, of Edward and Sarah; Jan. 10, 1702–3.
" John, of John and Silena; Oct. 13, 1705.
" Susannah, " " Dec. 4, 1707.
" Samuel, " " Feb. 28, 1710.
" Prudence, " " Jan. 19, 1712.
" Joseph, " " July 5, 1721.
" Mary, of Benjamin and Ann; Jan. 29, 1714.
" Joshua, " " Mar. 6, 1716.
" Daniel, " " Nov. 1, 1717.
" Lucy, " " Nov. 13, 1719.
" Tacy, " " Feb. 4, 1722.
" Nathan, " " Mar. 17, 1724.
" Ann, " " Dec. 15, 1726.

Saunders Stephen, of Stephen and Rachel; Aug. 3, 1722.
" Rachel; " " Sept. 18, 1724.
" Isabel, " " Oct. 14, 1726.
" Ruth, " " July 1, 1729.
" Tobias, " " Mar. 28, 1732.
" Mary, " " July 9, 1734.
" Peleg, " " Mar. 4, 1737.
" Martha, " " Nov. 27, 1740.
" Mary, of John, Jun., and Reede; May 13, 1731.
" Elisha, " " May 29, 1733.
" Benjamin, " " Jan. 8, 1742–3.
Sheffield Mary, of Isaac and Jane; Sept. 29, 1721.
" Martha, " " Nov. 20, 1723.
Slack Abigail, of Samuel and Abigail; Aug. 10, 1715.
" William, " " Mar. 27, 1717.
" Mary, " " Mar. 24, 1719.
" Anna, " " Dec. 17, 1724.
" Temperance, " " Oct. 13, 1727.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 26, 1731.
" Benajah, " " Apr. 24, 1733.
Smith Hannah, of Benoni and Ruth; Nov. 19, 1727.
" William, " " Feb. 13, 1729.
" William, " " died, June 19, 1754.
" Nathan, " " Dec. 22, 1731.
" Nathan, " " died Jan. 11, 1734–5.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 18, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " Oct. 2, 1737.
" Elizabeth, " " May 22, 1739.
" Eleanor, " " June 22, 1741.
" Sarah, " " July 11, 1745.
" Joseph, " " Apr. 4, 1749.
" Joseph, " " died May 5, 1749.
Stewart Daniel, of Oliver and Rebecca; Feb. 23, 1742–3.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 7, 1743–4.
" Rebecca, " " Oct. 31, 1746.
Stillman Deborah, of George and Deborah; Jan. 11, 1706–7.
" Nathaniel, " " May 2, 1709.

Stillman Mary, of George and Deborah; Sept. 27, 1711.
" George, " " Feb. 13, 1713–14.
" Joseph, " " Dec. 5, 1716.
" John, " " June 14, 1719.
" Elisha, " " Apr. 25, 1722.
" Benjamin, " " Jan. 25, 1725–6.
" George, of George and Mary; May 19, 1739.
" Sarah, " " Apr. 1, 1746.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 30, 1752.
" Tacy, " " Apr. 14, 1755.
Swait Richard, of Richard and Mehitable; Feb. 23, 1675–6.
" Susannah, " " Feb. 17, 1677–8.
" Elizabeth, " " Feb. 10, 1679–80.
" Mary, " " Nov. 4, 1682.
" Eleanor, " " June 13, 1687.

T.

Tefft Peter, son of Peter; Dec. 19, 1699.
" Samuel, of Peter and Mary; Feb. 24, 1705.
" John, " " Dec. 27, 1706.
" Joseph, " " Jan. 8, 1710.
" Daniel, " " Apr. 10, 1712.
" Sarah, " " Feb. 14, 1715.
Thompson, Mary, of Isaac and Mary; July 1, 1697.
" Isaac, " " Sept. 26, 1698.
" Samuel, " " July 29, 1700.
" Abigail, " " Jan. 1, 1701.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 3, 1703.
" William, " " Apr. 10, 1704.
" Nathaniel, " " Dec. 31, 1705.
" Anna, " " Sept. 4, 1704.
" Elias, " " Nov. 14, 1708.
" Mary, " " Mar. 18, 1709–10.
" Abigail, " " Oct. 14, 1711.
" Susannah, " " Nov. 25, 1713.
" Joshua, " " Aug. 13, 1714.
" Prudence, " " Mar. 11, 1716.
" Thankful, of Elias and Thankful; June 4, 1737.

Thompson Mary, of Elias and Thankful; June 11, 1739.
" Elias, " " June 8, 1741.
" Mary, " " July 12, 1743.
" Thomas, " " Mar. 17, 1745–6.
" Samuel, " " Jan. 14, 1746–7.
" Samuel, " " died May 14, 1805.
" Isaac, " " May 7, 1749.
" Robert, " " May 21, 1752.
Tikon Sampson, (S.) of Sampson and Betty; May 10,1749.
" Mary, (W.) " " Aug. 22, 1751.
" Elizabeth, (S.) " " Feb. 22, 1754.
" Freelove, (S.) " " Mar. 4, 1756.

U.

Utter John, of Thomas; Jan. 29, 1703.
" Abraham, of John and Elizabeth; Nov. 18, 1732.
" Eleanor, " " Feb. 10, 1733.
" Isaac, " " Jan. 4, 1736–7.
" Jemima, " " 24, 1738.

V.

Vose Joshua, of Joshua and Prudence; Mar. 15, 1737–8.

W.

Weaver Alice, of Thomas and Sarah; May 12, 1737.
" John, " " Feb. 2, 1739.
" Prudence, " " Sept. 2, 1740.
" Davis, " " Apr. 7, 1748.
Welch William, of William and Martha; Aug. 27, 1737.
Wells, Naomi, of Nathaniel and Mary; May 11, 1707.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 9, 1709–10.
" Jonathan, " " June 22, 1712.
" Tacy, " " Jan. 4, 1714–15.
" Ruth, " " Sept. 6, 1717.
" Phebe, of Thomas and Phebe; Oct. 7, 1718.
" Lewis, " " Nov. 30, 1720.
" Thomas, " " Apr. 5, 1723.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 23, 1727.

Wells Caleb, of Thomas and Phebe; May 15, 1731.
" Joshua, " " Oct. 29, 1733.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 12, 1737.
" Edward, of Edward and Elizabeth; Feb. 23, 1726–7.
" Joseph, " " Apr. 16, 1729.
" David, " " July 20, 1731.
" Elizabeth " " Oct. 13, 1733.
" Matthew, " " Feb. 17, 1735–6.
" Thomas, " " Sept. 13, 1738.
" Mary, " " Oct. 17, 1740.
" John, " " June 4, 1742.
" Thankful, " " Dec. 6, 1745.
" Randall, " " Sept. 30, 1747.
" Sarah, " " July 26, 1751.
Wheeler Susannah, of Jeremiah and Susannah; Feb. 10, 1749–50.
Wilbur Samuel, of Stephen; Nov. 2, 1739.
" Stephen, " " Oct. 25, 1741.
" Anna, of William and Mary; May 13, 1748.
Wilcox Sarah, of Edward and Tamson; May 30, 1700.
" Thomas, " " Feb. 18, 1701–2.
" Hezekiah, " " Apr. 4, 1704.
" Elisha, " " July 9, 1706.
" Amie, " " Oct. 18, 1709.
" Susannah, " " Apr. 4, 1712.
" Mary, of Edward and Dinah; Oct. 4, 1717.
" Hannah, " " Oct. 29, 1720.
" Lydia, " " Apr. 6, 1725.
" Susannah, " " Oct. 4, 1727.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 27, 1730.
" David, of Stephen and Mercy; Feb. 13, 1720–1.
" Mercy, " " Aug. 6, 1724.
" Eunice, " " May 22, 1726.
" Stephen, " " Apr. 21, 1728.
" Valentine, " " Feb. 14, 1733–4.
" Edward, " " died, Nov. 5, 1715.
" Thomas, of Edward and Tamson; d. Jan. 15, 1721–2.

Winslow Benjamin, of James and Elizabeth; June 19, 1707.
Willis William, of Henry and Sarah; Sept. 10, 1721.
Worden Elizabeth, of Peter, Jun., and Rebecca; Mar. 29, 1721.
" Gideon, " " " Dec. 22, 1722.
Warner Thankful, of William and Sarah; Mar. 27, 1718.
" William, " " Sept. 15, 1719.
" Joshua, " " July 1, 1723.
" Mary, " " May 1, 1724.

Y.

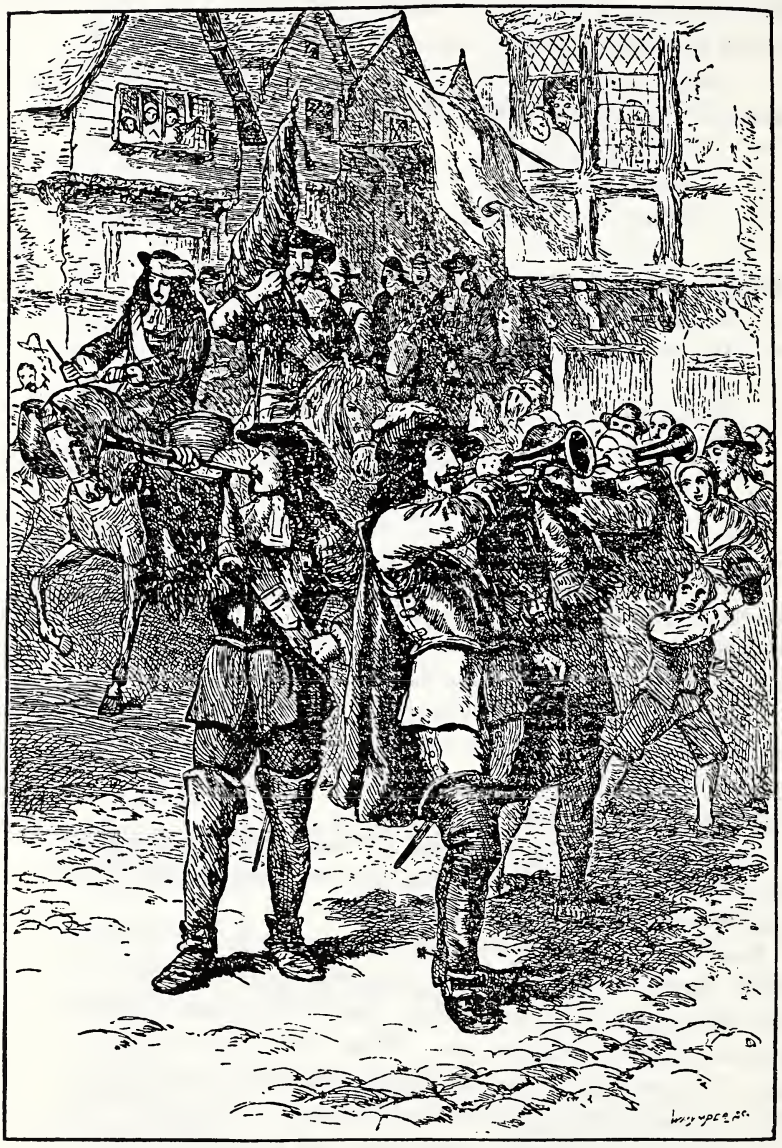
York Hannah, of James and Hannah; Mar. 21, 1697.
" Joanna, " " Dec. 31, 1699.
" James, " " Sept. 6, 1702.
" Anna, " " Jan. 21, 1704.
" Hanson, " " Mar. 14, 1708.
" Thankful, " " Feb. 26, 1711.

(*End.*)

Life-Saving Station, Narragansett Pier. — This station was built in 1873, and its first crew entered on duty Dec. 1, 1873, consisting of Benj. Macomber, Captain; Daniel R. Billington, Horace Briggs, Perry Ralph, Thomas Sennett, Joshua F. Clarke and William C. Chappell. It is on a similar plan to that of Point Judith, and its cost and outfit was about the same in value ($5,000.) It has telegraphic communication with the other Stations.

In order to illustrate the need of such Stations along our coast in the winter season of the year, we must let the following incident speak in its behalf.

March 2d, 1875, Mr. Rowland F. Cooke, with his wife and child, started in a skiff from Prudence Island to Newport. The storm and drift ice together floated them down the bay and out towards the open sea. When rescued by the crew at this Station they were very badly frost-bitten and helpless. Mrs. Cooke's clothing was found frozen to the boat. They were taken to the Station where they all recovered, and then sent on their journey rejoicing.



JAMES II. PROCLAIMED KING.—NEW ENGLAND.

James II. Proclaimed King in New England.—Charles II. died February 6, 1685, and was succeeded by James II., the son of Charles I. The news was brought to Boston by private letter, but none to the Governor as such. In the one to him he was told he was no longer Governor, the charter being vacated. Orders were given to proclaim the new king, which was done with the usual pomp and ceremony. We produce this picture (see page 200) to show how such things were done 200 years ago. The rule of James II. was unfortunate to himself, yet his policy, as carried out by his ministers, was the means of saving Rhode Island from dismemberment, and however much this king may be blamed by historians and statesmen, yet Rhode Island should be ever grateful for his strong arm displayed at the time of need.

The Shooting of Simeon Tucker.—Mr. Simeon Tucker was shot in the back while defending his stock from a party of foragers at the time of the Revolution. We understand the truth of the affair to be this. Mr. Tucker seeing that the foraging party were coming to his house, went out and hid in the potato patch. His little son stood in the door and looked after him. The mother, fearing for the safety of the fugitive, called him away and shut the door. The foragers got the cattle and were driving them away, when he, seeing the state of affairs, headed the cattle off, and again made himself scarce. He was seen, and while in the valley was ordered to halt, to the command of which he paid no attention. One of the party (Raymond Perry) sprung up onto a large rock and fired upon him. The ball struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. This was Mr. Perry's first victim, and he deeply regretted the affair, though doing it under military orders. This Mr. Perry was the father of the Commodores of that name, two men of world wide fame.

Wickford Oyster Company.—The Wickford Oyster Company organized for business in the winter of 1881–2. So far they have met with good success.

AN ORIGINAL HYMN.

BY ELDER WILLIAM NORTHUP.

Elder Northup was for 57 years pastor of the First Baptist Church, North Kingstown. He was called to the ministry when about 18 years of age. He died May 31, 1839, in the 79th year of his age. In the following lines he warns his companions, and entreats them to follow in the way he has chosen.

Hark careless youth and hear me tell,
I was a rebel bound to hell;
But God's free mercy did abound,
And heaven encircled me around.

In sin I did myself employ,
My heavenly peace for to destroy;
Pray youth don't do as I have done,
Such dreadful hazard for to run.

Sure eighteen years or more I lost,
Before I took my Savior's cross;
Divine compassion turned my mind,
And consolation I did find.

And now I choose to wear the cross,
All that I had I count but loss;
And in the gospel mean to stand,
And preach it through this barren land.

Come now dear youth the Son embrace,
Bow to his feet yea kiss his face;
He'll be to you a friend yea, more,
Will save you from the fiery shore.

Remember time flies swiftly by,
Your body in the grave must lie;
Your soul must mount to God and hear
Your final doom and sentence there.

To heavenly joys you'll enter in,
Or have the merits of your sin;
You'll praise the name of Jesus there,
Or sink to regions of despair.

First School House at Curtis Corner.—The first school at Curtis Corner was kept in the basement of the house now occupied by Mrs. Riely, a few rods south of the Corner.

THE SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS IN THE NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY.

NO doubt the history of these early Baptist churches will be interesting to most of our readers, and therefore we give from "Knight's History of the Churches in Rhode Island," the following sketches. Rev. Richard Knight, the author, has the name of being a careful and painstaking writer, and certainly he spared no trouble or expense in order to have his statements reliable. The reader can rely upon his statements with confidence. His work was printed in 1827 and the sketches are brought down to that date. We should be pleased to have our readers give us any later information in regard to them.—ED.

NORTH KINGSTOWN CHURCH.

"Elder Thomas Baker was one of the first elders of the Newport Six Principle Baptist Church, and soon after his ordination removed to North Kingstown and raised up a church of that order. This was the first Baptist church formed in that country. The earliest records of this church is in 1710, although it must have been gathered many years previous to that time, as Elder Baker removed there about 1664 and commenced collecting and preaching to this society and was their pastor many years. In 1710 Richard Sweet was ordained their pastor, and continued to serve them with zeal and usefulness many years and died about 1740. David Sprague was ordained colleague to Elder Sweet in 1733. He was a native of Massachusetts. Removed to Scituate, R. I., and joined the Six Principle Baptist Church in that town under the care of Elder Samuel Fiske, and commenced preaching in that church at first with great satisfaction, but they soon discovered that he endeavored to support the Calvinistic creed for which he was admonished and disapprobated by the church on that account. He said he turned back and preached the general way, or free offer of salvation for all, but a jealousy existed in

the minds of the brethren in regard to his sincerity, and he left the church at Scituate and went to North Kingstown, and, uniting with that church preached among them for many years to good acceptance, and until he received his ordination, and gained the confidence of the church and people when he again began to advocate his predestination sentiments which caused much uneasiness in the church and dissatisfaction. He was often admonished but still persisted. Elder Sweet had become aged or deceased, and the ministerial duties devolved principally upon Elder Sprague, but finding that he could not be reclaimed he was dismissed from that church, and refused the privilege of preaching in their meeting-house upon a petition to the church signed by seventy-four persons for that purpose. Mr. Sprague then went to South Kingstown, and after a short tarry at Exeter, James Wightman was called and ordained to the pastoral office in this church, and served them with fidelity, zeal and faithfulness until his death in 1791; and the church grew and flourished under his ministry. Nathan Hill was ordained a colleague with him in 1781, and continued an able and faithful worker until about 1794, when he was suspected and accused of licentiousness which caused much difficulty and a long labor and severe trial in the church which at length terminated in the expulsion of Elder Hill from the church, which greatly retarded their usefulness for many years, being destitute of a pastor or any public gift; but they were supplied by the yearly meeting with ministers from other churches monthly, by which their travail and communication was kept up until John Gardiner began to improve his gifts to acceptance among them, and was called by the church and ordained their pastor in 1808, since which time they have travelled in peace and love, and Elder Gardiner continues to administer the ordinance to them. This church continues steadfast in the faith and practice of the Six Principles.

At the yearly meeting held with the Smithfield church in 1826, (Sept. 8,) John Slocum was ordained deacon of the North Kingstown church."

North Kingstown settled in 1639. Thomas Baker, 1659.

Richard Sweet, 1710. David Sprague, 1737. James Wightman, 1750. Nathan Hill, 1781. John Gardiner, 1808. John Slocum, 1833."

A very interesting fact in connection with this church is that Roger Williams used to preach to the early settlers and indians from his settlement in Rhode Island in 1636 to 1660, (Elder Baker's time). Mr. Williams preached to these people, and it was his influence that persuaded Elder Baker to take up his residence among them. This gives us a church that can be traced back to the first settlement of our town, and the only one that can do this by many years. Another fact that is well worth recording is placing Mr. Williams as first pastor, and numbering his successors forward and including the present one, and we have only eight of them! Where can another church in the state be named that can cover from 1636 to 1882 with the same or less number of pastors? We believe this church carries the palm for long pastorates.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN CHURCH.

"It evidently appears from history and the records of the other churches that an ancient church of the Six Principle order was formed in South Kingstown, soon after the town was settled, under the pastoral charge of Elder Daniel Everett, and was a flourishing church for many years. Elder Everett represented this church at the association of the churches of this order held in Newport in 1729, and continued a delegate of this church for many years after. He was a very gifted and pious minister, and many united with the church under his ministry. The records of Warwick church give an account of numbers being baptized in South Kingstown by Elder John Hammett, pastor of Warwick church, at different times about 1750, who had hands laid on them by Elder Everett. Doubtless many of these joined his church, and that Elder Hammett assisted him in the ordinance of baptism when age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of performing that sacred rite. I have no particular record of Elder Everett's ordination or death, but it appears that he was pastor of this

church in 1725, and continued to serve them in that capacity until after 1750, and that Elder David Sprague, who was ordained a colleague with Elder Sweet in North Kingstown church in 1737, having afterwards advocated the doctrine of particular election and reprobation, and upon the petition of 74 members of that church was dismissed on that and other accounts from that church in 1750, upon which he went to South Kingstown about the time of Elder Everett's death, and confused the minds of the members of that church by preaching these sentiments among them, which caused them much difficulty, and, having no pastor to feed them with the sincere milk of the word, nor watchmen to guide and guard in keeping the faith and ordinances as they were delivered, divisions ensued; the church finally fell from their steadfastness and in time became extinct.

South Kingstown church settled 1680. Daniel Everett, pastor, 1680."

If our author has made no mistake he gives a pastorate over this church of 70 years by one man. We can call no other pastorate to equal this time to our mind in this part of Rhode Island. In the first number of this magazine we gave the history of the "First Baptist Church of South Kingstown." This church was no doubt erected out of material that belonged to this church and those mostly who followed Elder Sprague's views.

RICHMOND CHURCH.

The earliest record obtainable of this church commences in 1723, but doubtless had a much earlier origin. It appears that they then chose Daniel Averitt, of Providence, for their pastor. He removed with them in that year and was ordained to the pastoral office May 25, 1732, by Elder D. Weightman, and N. Eyers, of Newport, and B. Harrington, of North Kingstown. In 1733 two deacons were appointed, and one was chosen in 1735. The records of this church appear to be missing from 1735 to 1774, when John Pendleton was chosen their pastor. Feb. 11, 1771, this church voted not to com-

mune with any person, nor admit any member that did not hold strictly to the Six Principles of Christ's Doctrine. We presume that this church ever held to these principles as the Elders that were called to ordain Elder Averitt all held to them in full. The church called Henry Joslin to take the watch and care of them June 7, 1788, and he was ordained their pastor August 14, followed by Elders R. Hopkins, J. Weightman, and T. Manchester. It appears by their records that Thomas Greene, William Marks, William Kenyon, David Nichols, Joseph James, and Elnathan Terry served them at this time as deacons, but some of them were not ordained, but received ordination soon afterwards. There had existed a branch of this church for some time at Broadalbim, New York, and William Allen, of Amsterdam, in that vicinity, was called and ordained an assistant pastor to Elder Joslin in 1798, the 6th of November. Many of their members had removed to the state of New York and earnestly solicited Elder Joslin to come and settle with them. Accordingly on the 8th of March, 1806, Elder Joslin requested liberty of the church to remove there which was granted, and a letter of recommendation given him, and sometime afterwards he removed there. The church being now left destitute of a weather shepherd in September, 1810, they met to look out some one to take charge of the church, when they selected and called deacon Joseph James to that office. He accepted the call. David Kenyon and Weeden Barber were chosen deacons at the same time, and they were all solemnly ordained to their respective offices September 17, 1810, by Elders Joslin, Sprague and Gardiner. They still remain members of the church. Elder James has long walked with this church a faithful and exemplary soldier of the cross, but at present is so impaired by age and infirmities that he seldom attends meeting, and the church has been for some time dependent upon sister churches for public gifts and administrations of ordinances among them. This church has regularly progressed in the cause of their Redeemer for many years, and have generally enjoyed much peace and union, although in Elder Pendleton's time he caused

them trouble. He was a man of talents and an eloquent and powerful preacher, but ambitious and of an irritable temper, which occasioned much grief in his church and difficulty in the yearly meeting to which they belonged. They have maintained a respectable standing, and although almost a continual drain has been experienced by removal of members to the western countries, and frequent deaths, yet members have been added. A revival commenced among them in 1812, and about one hundred converts joined them in a short time. They have an ancient and commodious meeting house in which the yearly meeting has been held in rotation for many years. The church at present consists of one Elder, two deacons and about one hundred and five members. (1827).

ONE LINE OF THE CASE FAMILY.

Contributed by Hon. John B. Pierce, Town Clerk of North Kingstown.

AT the General Court of Elections held at Providence, May 22d, A. D. 1655, Mr. Roger Williams, Moderator, the name of WILLIAM CASE appears among others as being received as a freeman of the Colony. His name also appears in the list of freemen of New Port, 1655, Bartlett's R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., folio 302 and 303.

JOSEPH[2] CASE, (prob. son of William) and Hannah, his wife, are recorded in the Kingstown records, 1696 to 1700, as having children born, to wit:

1. JOSEPH[3], July 16, 1678.
2. WILLIAM[3], May 27, 1681.
3. MARY[3], Dec. 2, 1682.
4. HANNAH[3], July 6, 1687.
5. MARGARET[3], Aug. 20, 1690.
6. JOHN[3], Nov. 20, 1692.
7. EMANUEL[3], Nov. 2, 1699.

Joseph[2] Case lived to be an aged man; died, 1738. His wife, Hannah, died 1712.

Joseph[3] Case, Jun., son of Joseph and Hannah, born July 16, 1678, mar. Elizabeth Mitchell; she was born Nov. 10, 1686, was daughter of Elisha Mitchell; had children:

1. Ann[4], born Jan'y 18, 1704; mar. Aaron Milliman.
2. Joseph[4], born Dec. 17, 1706–7.
3. Elizabeth[4], mar. Timothy Herrick.
4. Elisha[4], born June 28, 1712.
5. Mitchell[4], born May 29, 1722; married Ann, daughter of Alexander Brown, M'ch 1, 1743.
6. Sanford[4], m. Mary, daught. of Alexander Brown, 17—.
7. Hannah[4], mar. John Crandall.
8. Alexander, } born Aug. 29, 1710.
9. Mary[4], } mar. Jereh V. Sheffield.

When the division of the town of Kingstown took place, Feb'y, 1722, into North and South Kingstown, the homestead, farm and residence of the Case family was east of Kingston Hill, now owned by the heirs or legatees of the late Judge Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown. Joseph[3] Case, Jr., died in 1738 or 1739; his will was probated Feb'y 11, 1739, in South Kingstown, Jabez Bowen and Benj. Weight, witnesses, in which he nominated his son, Joseph[4] Case, of North Kingstown, sole Executor.

Joseph[4] Case, of North Kingstown, son of Joseph, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, was born at Kingstown, Dec. 17, 1706; married Sarah Mumford, Dec. 18, 1729, by whom he had:

1. Desire[5], born Sept. 15, 1733; married Giles Peirce, Jr., of East Greenwich.
2. Elisha[5], born Aug. 16, 1735.
3. Ann[5], born Aug. 29, 1739; married Benj. Fowler.
4. Joseph[5], born Dec. 27, 1741; married Abigail Weight, Dec. 29, 1763.
5. Thomas[5], born Sept. 30, 1746.
6. Sarah[5], born 1748; married Thomas Clark.

Joseph[4] Case died 1786, his will was probated the same year by the Town Council of North Kingstown, in which he provides for his wife, gives his son Joseph his homestead and other lands with his new house; gives his daughter, Desire

Peirce, £500 in lawful money, also his daughter, Sarah Clark, £500 in lawful money; a grand son £100, and his grand daughter, Ann Spink, £100, who was daughter of Ann, who married Benj. Fowler, 1763, and died 1764, leaving this daughter Ann who married Isaac Spink. It is presumed that Elisha, Thomas and Ann died before their father, as he does not mention them in his will.

Joseph Case[5], son of Joseph[4], Jr., of North Kingstown, and Sarah Mumford, his wife, married Dec. 29, 1763, Abagail Weight, daughter of doctor Benjamin Weight, had children, to wit:

1. Abigail[6], born 1765.
2. Sarah Ann[6], born 1767.
3. Joseph[6], born 1768.
4. Elisha[6], born 1770, mar. Ann Clark.
5. Benjamin W[6], born 1772, an eminent physician.
6. Betsey[6], born 1775, mar. Willet Carpenter.

Elisha Case[6], son of Joseph[5] Case and Ann Clark, his wife, had

1. Joseph[7], born 1810.
2. Abby W.[7] ——

Joseph Case[7], son of Elisha[6], mar. Dorcas Weight, daughter of Matt and Mercy Weight, 1846, had children:

1. Joseph[8], dec'd.
2. Abby[8], dec'd.
3. Benj. W.,[8] mar. Ellen C. Lane, 1881.
4. Joseph[8].

School in Boston Neck (upper part).—The house where Gilbert Stuart was born had a room wherein was kept a school many years. The first school house in this neighborhood stood in the southwest corner of lot, and close to the wood, on land now belonging to Mr. Benjamin Bicknell and wife. This gave way in 1844, when a new house was built on the east road, on land belonging to Thomas Greene. This has given way to the present building, standing still further south, built in the summer of 1874 at a cost of over $1500.

ONE LINE OF THE GARDINER FAMILY.

Contributed by Esther B. Carpenter, Wakefield, R. I.

AMONG the papers of the late Sylvester Gardiner, of Boston Neck, was found one endorsed as follows: "The within contains the Genealogy of the Gardiners written by the Rev. James H. Carpenter for Sylvester Gardiner, at his (J. H. Carpenter's) father's house, Dec'r 10th, A. D. 1844." It was collated from scattered notes gathered by Mr. Gardiner, who was not without zeal in such research, and includes some particulars not enumerated in Updike's Narragansett History. See page 125 of this work.

GENEALOGY OF THE GARDINERS.

Dec. 10, 1844.

JOSEPH GARDINER, the youngest son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, came over with the first settlers of this country. He was born in 1601, and died in Kings County, R. I., in 1679, aged 78 years. He left six sons, viz:

1. BENONI, a weaver, who died 1731, aged 104 years.
2. HENRY, who died 1737, aged 101 years.
3. WILLIAM, who died at sea. Supposed to have been killed by pirates.
4. GEORGE, who died aged 94 years.
5. NICHOLAS, a respectable farmer; who died very aged.
6. JOSEPH, who died very aged.

WILLIAM GARDINER, the eldest son of Benoni above, was a shoemaker, and earned a large fortune. In later life he gave up his trade and became a farmer. Born, 1671; died, Dec. 14, 1732, at the Boston Neck homestead, aged 61 years. He left 7 children, viz:

1. JOHN, a respectable farmer, who died July 6, 1770, aged 74 years.
2. WILLIAM, who died at sea, aged 29 years. He married

Elizabeth Gibbs and had four children, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

3. THOMAS, who died at sea, aged 24 years.

4. SYLVESTER, who died aged 76 years, and was buried near Newport, R. I. His wife was a Gibbon, of Boston. He left 3 sons and 4 daughters.

5. ABIGAIL, who married Caleb Hazard. Children, 3 sons. Her second husband was William Robinson. Children, 6 sons and 2 daughters.

6. HANNAH, who married Rev. James McSparran. Both died childless.

7. LYDIA, who married Capt. Josiah Arnold. She died aged 21 years, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter.

All the sisters were very beautiful.

JOHN GARDINER, the eldest son of William above, was born 1686, and died 1770. His first wife was Mary Hill. She died June 11, 1738, aged 38 years. Children were 1 daughter and 2 sons, viz:

1. ANSTIS, who married Rowland Robinson, and had 3 children: a, Hannah; b, Mary; c, William, who married Nancy Scott, a widow, of Newport.

2. THOMAS, who had a family, and lived to a good old age.

3. AMOS, who married Sally Bill. Had many children, and lived to a good old age. He was a respectable farmer.

John Gardiner, for his second wife, married Mary Taylor from Long Island, N. Y., whose ancestors were of Dutch extract. (She was neice and namesake of Mary Taylor, the wife of Francis Willett, of Boston Neck.) Children, 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz:

4. WILLIAM, who was named after his grandfather. He married Eunice Belden, of Hartford, where he died a merchant, leaving a son named James.

5. JOHN, a respectable farmer, who married Sarah Gardiner. Children 4 sons and 3 daughters. He died 1808, aged 62 years, and his wife died 1816, aged 62 years.

6. BENJAMIN, who had 3 wives. The *first* was a Nichols. Children, 5 sons and 1 daughter. The *second* was a Cogges-

hall. No children. The *third* was a Howland, who had 4 sons. He died, a respectable farmer, in 1819, aged 69 years.

7. Abigail, who married Lodowick Updike. Children, 6 sons and 4 daughters. She died 1826, in her 84th year, and he in 1840. He was a respectable farmer, living near Wickford.

8. Mary, who died unmarried Oct. 16, 1762, in her 18th year.

9. Sarah, who died, unmarried, of consumption, June 16, 1771, in her 20th year.

10. Lydia, who married Robert Champlain. Her second husband was John Faxon, who moved to Machias, Maine, where he died. She left 2 daughters and 3 sons, and died very aged in 1842.

Sylvester, the fourth son of William, who sprang from Benoni, married Ann, daughter of Dr. Gibbon, of Boston. She, after his death, married Mr. Powell.

Sylvester had a son John, who was educated in England, and was drowned in going to or returning from the West Indies (?). He left two sons: 1, John Sylvester John; 2, William.

The Rev. Dr. John Sylvester John lately died at Harrowgate, England, aged 59 years. His brother, William, carried on the brewing business in Boston. Both were educated and married in England.

The Gardiner homestead estate was bought by the gr-gr-grandfather of the present Sylvester of Boston Neck. His name was William. It was bought of James Newton, of Colchester, Conn., April 22, 1724. The house was built about 1728.

Seals in Narragansett Bay.—During the winter of 1880, 1881, seals were seen on the ice in Narragansett Bay. The passengers on the steamer Eolus, on her regular trips from Newport to Wickford in February, 1881, often observed seals on the ice. On one occasion they saw thirty-five at play, and fourteen were on one piece of ice. They did not seem a bit scared at the approach of the boat.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WICKFORD.

WE give four traditions of the origin of the name of this place, and beg leave to say here there is no truth in the matter worthy of any historical importance, but is merely fiction, and given to show how far some traditions are from the truth.

I. It is said to have come from Mr. Lodowick Updike who used to own the land upon which the place is built. It was formerly an island, and the place where entrance was made was called the ford; then Wick's ford, (referring to Mr. Updike who was commonly called "Wick," and "Old Wick." From *Old Wick's ford*, and *Wick's ford*, it is claimed came this name.

II. A sick lady, on her way from New York to Boston, stopped there to rest, and going out one morning for a walk she found a spring bubbling out from under a stone which greatly interested her, and she said it put her in mind of a similar spring that she used to visit in her childhood, in her native town, Wickford, England.

III. Roger Williams and Richard Smith were in conversation one evening and Mr. Smith was remarking how apt was Mr. Williams' name to his settlement, (Providence,) to which Mr. Williams suggested he (Smith) should have a name also to his settlement. Mr. Smith remarked that it would be a grand idea, and that he had thought much upon it but had come to no definite conclusion. There was present at this interview a lady, a guest of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Williams suggested that perhaps the lady could help Mr. Smith out of his dilemma. On being thus appealed to she laughingly said: "We are all very fond of our native town, and so am I of mine, which is Wickford, England." The gentlemen were very gallant and concluded that would make a very pretty name, and in this way was the name adopted.

IV. The teamers who drew ship timber down to the Point, (now Baker's wharf,) complained how bad the ford was at

night. (The ford by the way was in the road close to where Mr. Shippee's blacksmith shop now is.) In order to remedy this they furnished a lamp, which consisted of a wick drawn through an iron ring and elevated to burn, the other end drawing from an open vessel of grease or oil in an open pot, which contrivance was called a "Kill Devil." One Whitman used to gather the oil for the lamp at the ford. In time it came to be spoken of as the ford at the wick, or the wicks ford, in time running into Wickford.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

Number 1.

I. THE HANGMAN'S BILL.

May 10, 1751.

Rec'd of Beriah Brown, Esq., Sheriff, the sum of fifty pounds for executing of Thomas Carter.

Witness,
Silas Helme,
Samuel Steadman.

his
John X DeGrand.
mark.

II. BILL FOR HORSE KEEPING.

£4. Tower Hill, Aug. 8th, A. D. 1751.

Then Received of Beriah Brown, Esq., four pounds, ye charge of keeping of Wm. Jackson's horse, ye man that was lately murdered by Thos. Carter.

R'd P't, Row'd Robinson.

III. WRIT FOR THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS CARTER.

Rhode Island, Kings County, Sc.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO our Sheriff of our County of Kings County, or to his Deputy; GREETING:

WHEREAS, at our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery; Began and held at South Kingstown, in and for our County of Kings County on the first Tuesday of April in the twenty-fourth year of our Reighn, A. D. 1751.

Thomas Carter, late of Newport, in our County of Newport, mariner: was legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also was convicted of Robbing the s'd William Jackson, and feloniously taking and carrying away from him his proper Estate, one Horse, and in deer leather, and money to the value of one thousand and eighty pounds of the old tenor; and, WHEREAS, our aforesaid Court held as aforesaid, Did Pass and pronounce Sentence against the said Thomas Carter in the words following, Viz: YOU, Thomas Carter, being legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also convicted of robbing him of a horse, leather, and money to the value of £1080 of O. T. WHEREFORE tis the Sentence of this Court that you be carried to the Gaol from where you came, and closely confined till Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1751, and then to be drawn to the place of execution, and there Between the Hours of Eleven o'clock forenoon, and two in the afternoon to be hung by the Neck till you are Dead, and then your Body to be cut Down and Hanged In Chains near the place of Execution till Consumed, of which Execution Remains to be Done.

WE Therefore Strictly Charge and Command You to Prepare and Provide a Suitable Gallows, to be Erected in Said South Kingstown in, or near the place called the Training Field, and in Some Convenient Time before the Day of Execution appointed in the above said Sentence, being the Tenth Day of May, A. D., 1751; and also to provide Suitable and proper materials in order to hang the Body of aforesaid Criminal in Chains according to the aforesaid sentence, and on the aforesaid tenth Day of May you are hereby commanded to

take proper and Sufficient aid, and then you are to Proceed and Execute Said Sentence at the Time therein appointed for the same to be Done, and for so doing This Shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

GIVEN under the Hands and seals of three Justices of said Court, at South Kingstown aforesaid, the Sixth Day of April, in the Twenty-fourth year of our Reighn, A. D. 1751.

JONATHAN RANDALL.
JOHN WALTON.
B. HASSARD.

IV. MRS. HANNAH S. PARK'S PETITION FOR RELIEF.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to be holden at Newport, in said State in May, 1782.

The Memorial of Hannah Stanton Park, of Charlestown, (widow), Humbly showeth that Captain Benjamin Park, your Memorialist's late husband, being highly impressed with the justness of the American War, and zealous at the risk of his life, of rendering his country every service in his power, did, in the beginning of the month of June, 1775, at the expense of about forty pounds lawful money, arm, and otherwise equip himself; and set himself out to join his brethren in the American Army then lying against and blockading the British Army in Boston. That he arrived among our troops some few days before our troops took possession of, and broke ground on Bunker Hill. That in pursuit of his laudable intentions he joined himself with that brave handful of men under the command of the never to be forgotten General Warren, with full purpose, at the risk of his life, to contribute all in his power to defend that important hill. When your Memorialist's husband was in that dreadful action of the 17th of June, where he received two wounds from the enemy in the action of that day, and was, in the retreat of our army, left to suffer the cruel rage of a merciless enemy. Since which time he has not been heard of, nor found among the living, and your Me-

morialist having thus suffered in the cause was left a widow with eight small, fatherless children to support, without any consolation but of that of his having spilt his blood for his Country's cause. That your Memorialist hath ever since, even beyond her ability, exerted and contributed all in her power to pay taxes to carry on the war, and has of late been obliged to borrow money for that purpose, insomuch that the debt she has contracted to discharge her taxes, and support her family, hath increased to a large debt upon her. Wherefore your Memorialist would pray the interposition of your Honors in her favor, and that she may have some just part of the public monies adequate to her late husband's losses in arms and necessaries in the public service: Or that your Honors would otherwise take into consideration her distressed circumstances, and grant and enact that she may in future be exempted from all public taxes during the war, or such time as your Honors in your great wisdom shall think just and reasonable. And your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Your Honor's Humble Servant,

Dated at Charlestown, H. S. Park.
This 20th day of April, A. D. 1782.

The Dark Day of 1881.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881, the sky was pale and often changing to a dense yellow, and so dark that we had a lamp to write by. We understand that there is a fire raging in the woods in Canada, and this accounts for the phenomenon. We have detected for several days the smell of forest smoke, and can this afternoon. A fog mingled with the smoke would produce such a result if the sun shone upon it. The people were much excited, and seemed looking for a tempest or some other dire disaster. The yellow shade reflected back from the surface of the earth gave things certainly a weird strange look. This can be called in truth the dark afternoon, and perhaps will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

THE SCHOOL LAND DEED.

IN TRUST. SAMUEL SEWALL AND WIFE TO JOHN WALLY.

Contributed by Mrs. Peleg Noyes, Wickford R. I.

THIS Indenture made the fourth day of February, Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Seventh year of reighn of our Sovereighn Lord William the Third by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King; Defender of the Faith, &c. Between Samuel Sewall of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, within his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esq., and Hannah, his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Hull, of Boston, aforesaid, Esq.: and Judeth his wife, deceased, on one part: and John Wally of the same Boston, Esq., on the other part, Witnesseth. That the same Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, For and in consideration of the Special Trust and confidence that they have, and do repose in the said John Wally, his heirs and assigns—And for *love*, *kindness*, and *goodwill*, with which they bear to the Inhabitants of the town of Petaquamscut in the Narragansett Country, otherwise called Kings Province, as well English as Indians and their posterity, and to the intent and purpose. That the lands and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned may be settled, secured, and improved. For and towards the Encouragement of Literature and good Education, and the maintainance of a learned, sober, and orthodox School-master in the said town. And further for and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings in Money to them in hand paid by the said John Wally before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof to the full satisfaction they do hereby acknowledge, and thereof, and of every part thereof acquit, exonerate, and discharge the said

John Wally, his heirs, Executors, and Administrators forever by these presents. Have given, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed; by these presents for them, and their Heirs, do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John Wally and his heirs forever a certain part or parcel of land situated, lying, and being at Petaquamscut aforesaid at the westermost end of their the said Samuel and Hannah's lot, which said lot lyeth in the Northwest corner of the said Petaquamscut, and is Number Four. The said hereby conveyed and granted parcel of land to contain five hundred acres. Bounded, Southerly on lot laid out to Thomas Mumford, which is Number three. Northerly on the lot which is laid out to John Wilbur, Number five; and easterly by a line to run across the above mentioned lot of them the said Samuel and Hannah Sewall; Together with all and singular the meadows, Pastures, swamps, woods, underwoods, trees, ways, waters, water-courses, streams, Fishing, Fishing-places, wastes, heaths, mines, minerals, quarries, Liberties, Priviledges, Immunities, Proffits, immoluments, Advantages, Easements, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Five hundred acres of land, or any part, or parcel thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the Estate, right, title, Interest, property, possession, claim and damage of them the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, or either of them of, in or to, or out of the premises, or any part or parcel thereof and all rents, issues, revenues, and profits received or payable therefor, or for any part or parcel thereof. To have and to hold the above mentioned given and granted premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said John Wally his heirs and assigns forever. To the use hereinafter mentioned. That is to say. Upon Special Trust and confidence, and to the intent, that he the said John Wally his heirs and assigns shall and of the yearly rents and proffits of the above given and granted premises pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, and their heirs forever, The sum of sixpence current money of New England upon the first day of May annually if the same shall

by them be demanded upon the premises, and upon the free trust and confidence. That the remaining rents, Issues, and proffits of the premises above mentioned the said John Wally his heirs and assigns shall employ and improve for and towards procuring, settling, supporting, and maintaining a learned, sober, and orthodox person from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter to instruct the children and youths of the above mentioned town of Petaquamscut as well English then settled, or to be settled as Indians, the Aboriginals, Natives and proprietors of the place. To read and write the English language and the Rules of Grammar. Provided always. And it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, That it shall not be lawful at any time or times hereafter for the said John Wally, his heirs and assigns, or any of them to change, convey, employ, or convert the said lands and hereditaments with the appurtenances, or any part thereof, or the rents, Issues, or Proffits thereof, or of any part thereof to any other use, or uses, intent or interests, or any other ways than to the use above mentioned, nor to extinguish, release, determine, frustrate, or make void any rent or rents, condition or conditions, grant, covenant, or agreement, reserved, contained, mentioned, or implied, lease or leasee of the premises hereafter made or ended, nor for any longer term or time than Forty years,—Provided further that such School-Masters as is hereinabove mentioned, Shall from time to time be approved and allowed of by the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, or the survivor of them; and after both of their deaths then by the minister of the Third Church in the Town of Boston aforesaid, and the Town Treasurer of said Town for the time being and their successors in said office forever. And that the said School-Masters shall from time to time exercise his function and office in such house or edifice as shall be erected for that purpose in some convenient place within the limits of the Town of Petaquamscut aforesaid at the appointment and direction of the Minister of the Third Church in the Town of Boston aforesaid, and the Town Treasurer of said Town.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL SEWALL. (L. S.)
HANNAH SEWALL. (L. S.)

Signed and sealed and delivered in presence of
STEPHEN SEWALL.
SAMUEL SEWALL, JUN.
EDWARD TRUFRAY.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE FOSTER, WESTERLY, R. I.

THE earliest authentic and distinct accounts of the *Foster Family*, of Narragansett, yet attained appear to be the arrival here of three young men, brothers, John, Thomas and Caleb Foster, from—as the record of the old deed still extant says—"Salem, in the government of Massachusetts Bay, in 1708–9." They settled in what was then Westerly, now Richmond, "Westerly and Kingstown" then comprising what is now Washington county. John, with his widowed mother, probably, on this, his first purchase—for the boundaries being only from one marked tree, or stake, to another, without courses or other landmarks, cannot now be accurately located—of 100 acres of land in a rectangular plat, as stated in the above mentioned deed made by one John Hall, who seems to have been a sort of dealer, or "land speculator," as we say now, and to whom there are deeds of previous dates from the colonial land officers of larger tracts; and also from him to other parties of subsequent dates. The price paid was "fourteen pounds in current silver money" and possession was given in the old Scotch style, by "turf and twig." Here he soon built the antique and heavily timbered, but now old house, still standing

on the road between Carolina Mills and Woodville, and which was afterwards for a time occupied and long owned by his grand son, John Foster the third—as we call him by generation from the exodus of Salem—and from him descended to his daughter Sarah Sheffield, who owned it down to about 1850, when it passed out of the family after a possession of some 140 years.

The first named, John Foster the first, married Margery Card in 1724. They had five children born to them in the next seven years, viz: Card, Mary, John, Hannah and Christopher, as correctly stated in the first number of the REGISTER. John, long known as "*honest John*, was childless, and gave his farm in Richmond to his grand nephew, my uncle, John Foster the fourth, of Charleston, so called. Christopher, like his two uncles Thomas and Caleb, seems to have left but few descendants, some remnants of whom, like the late Lawton Foster, have remained in and about Hopkinton, while others have migrated or otherwise disappeared. But Card Foster, the eldest son, had three children, two of whom—daughters—died young; one being buried on the memorable dark day of 1780. But his son, John Foster the third, my grandfather, was born in Richmond in 1755, and married Ruth Hoxsie in 1776. They were both earnest members of the Society of Friends and raised a family of seven children, two of whom, Ethan and Othniel, had each a numerous family, and from them have descended those of that name now in this part of the state, excepting perhaps some scattered individuals of much later arrival and different origin.

The last named, John Foster the third, inherited a considerable tract of land in Richmond, about where Wyoming is now situated, and during the Revolution, taxation became so heavy, that with all his great strength and resolution he found it almost impossible to raise sufficient means to pay his taxes, and military fines, and *distraints*, for he was a true quaker, and therefore could neither fight, train, or *voluntarily* pay fines even for not doing so. In this strait he at one time offered all his estate *rent free* to any one who would occupy it

and pay the taxes, but found no takers. Soon after the war closed, however, he found purchasers in a company of men who bought the larger part of it upon the stipulated condition, that the payments were to be made in regular annual installments of fixed quantities of corn. This provision, when the continental currency became worthless and corn high, proved so advantageous, as to well remunerate him for his previous hardships and struggles in holding on to it, but at the expense of being dubbed "Corn Foster" by his chagrined and ill-natured debtors, and the payments necessarily extending through a number of years, gave them time to nurse and intensify their feelings. But as the indebtedness was gradually extinguished it all passed away, and no reasonable grounds remain to suppose that he acted other than the part of a strictly honorable and christian man in the transaction, being conspicuous as a pronounced, energetic, and upright man, free from all hypocrisy and deceit himself, he was little disposed to be tolerant of them in others, but otherwise mild and gentle in his intercourse among men, very affectionate to his friends, and his religion that of the heart, rather than the head. About the year 1795 he purchased a tract of land in North Stonington, Conn., upon which he resided until 1818, when he returned and settled near the water in Charlestown, R. I., where he died suddenly in 1825, with what the doctors then called "cramp in the stomach," identical probably with what is now known as Angina of the heart, or more freely heart disease, and with which two of his children and several of his grand children have since been carried off. One of his daughters, however, my aunt Judith Peckham, still survives, though nearing the close of her 92d year.

Those elder Fosters of Richmond were evidently a plain, prosaic, laborious and stalwart people, but possessing withal a hearty honesty, and integrity and uprightness of purpose and character which so distinguished most, or many of our New England ancestry, and stands out in such strong and honorable contrast with that of many of their easy-going and demoralized descendants, who are already reaping some of the

bitter fruits of blighting and mildew, which their neglect of those high and necessary virtues have so soon brought upon themselves, and others also, in some cases.

NOTES ON NARRAGANSETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSEPH P. HAZARD OF THE "CASTLE," SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.

THE LAST WOLF.

Mr. Joseph P. Hazard, informs us on authority of Thomas B. Hazard, (Nailer Tom), born 1756, died 1845, that the last wolf killed in this part of Rhode Island, was killed in the woods north of the Snuff Mill, (Roomes woods), when he (Nailer Tom) was a boy.—*Letter Feb.* 10, 1882.

BEACH POND RIFLE SAND.

1830. At this time mowers used about June 1st every year, to go up to Beach and White ponds, for the fine white sand to whet their scythes with during the coming mowing season. They had a grand frolic with it all, and this no doubt helped to make the sand obtained at such a distance better for their use.—*Letter Feb.* 21, 1882.

BOSTON FOLKS ARE FULL OF NOTIONS.

This saying, now world-wide, came around in this way. The Narragansett Indians were many of them mechanics. Many are good stone masons and stone cutters. One whose name was pronounced "Bosum sided" was a watch maker, and after he married he set up business at Indiantown, Charlestown. He died about 1830. One was a tinker and used to make annual excursions to Boston in the spring for the purpose of plying his vocation. He went down one spring and returned after a very brief visit. He was silent as to why he

did not stay longer. Another of the tribe happening in Boston, learned that he had been caught stealing, and had been whipped at the cart's tail through the town, and a polite and emphatic invitation given him to leave, which he had thankfully received. Of course when he came home he told his story and the tribe became eager to learn the facts from the culprit himself. On being asked about it he gave no other information than the "Boston folks are full of notions."

NARRAGANSETT AND BOSTON.

The relations between Boston and Narragansett in the olden times were very intimate. Farmers used to sell their dairy in the Boston market. Journeys often were made there and return on horseback. Parties were often given in Narragansett whose guests came from Boston, Newport and New London.

THE NAME OF POINT JUDITH.

Old President Josiah Quincy, of Boston, who died at the age of 92 or 93, with every tooth in his head sound and as bright as a youth's, told me that Point Judith was named after Judith Quincy. A Massachusetts Quincy married a Clarke, (I think), of Point Judith, and lived and died there.

WILLIAM LUNT.

Barber Lunt was a remarkable character and a great favorite with old and young, high and low. He was a fine looking man. He died unmarried. He had been in the Revolutionary Army, and he said that he had shaved General Washington many a time. He used to shave the lawyers, assemblymen and the other prominent characters that used to gather at stated times at the court house on Kingston Hill. He was ever overflowing with his jokes. He made a sort of failure once, and turned out a frying pan, a broiler, a pair of tongs and twenty letters on bankruptcy.

FISH IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN STREAMS.

Rocky Brook took its name from the stream flowing through it that is full of Rocks. Trout used to be very plenty in this stream and Sauketucket down to the year 1830. Herring by millions were found in these streams in the spring. People living near Kingston Hill could go out and find a mess of herring in the brooks close to the door, until the mill dams shut off the communication.

FOUNDING OF PEACE DALE.

This place was founded by Rowland Hazard of Dale Carlia house. He named the place after Peace, his wife's family name, whom he married about 1793.

QUAKER MEETINGS AND COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The Society of Friends when I was a youth were quite numerous in Narragansett. I used to hear that in the olden times the Friends held a local yearly meeting in their meeting house that used to stand in the corner of the road, a short distance west of the present Tower Hill heights house. It lasted about a week. Connected with these meetings the "worlds' people" held a meeting near by, wherein they indulged in horse racing, rollicking, betting, gambling, and other descriptions of vulgarity and vice.—*Anec. from letter Feb.* 21, 1882.

ANECDOTE OF MASTER KELLEY.

Master Kelley was an Irishman and noted for his love of a good joke, a good dinner, and his courtesy of manners. On one occasion he was set down to dine from a plate of cold potatoes which he took to as a matter of course. On being asked what he thought of his dinner, he said: "I have seen better, and I have seen worse." He was then told a better dinner would be served directly.

CYRUS FRENCH.

Mr. French came to Kingston mysteriously. He lived and died here a worthy and respectable citizen. As Mr. French was reticent upon his private affairs, people were curious to learn his history. It was said he was in some way concerned in "Shay's Rebellion."

LEVI TOTTEN.

Mr. Totten was at one time a noted lawyer on Kingston hill. He showed a share of Indian origin. He was a man highly respected and esteemed.

FIRST "SHAY" IN NARRAGANSETT.

My grandmother Hazard owned and used the first chaise in Narragansett. She died about 1800.

QUERIES.

7. THEODATY RHODES.—This name occurs often in the Westerly records. Who were his parents? Whom did he marry? When did he marry? Had he children? If so, their names and births? Can any reader or friend of the REGISTER enlighten us? N. B. V.

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8. STANTON.—Benjamin Stanton born Dec. 20, 1675, Newport, R. I.; m. Martha ——— and died 7th mo. 18th, 1760. He was a physician, a root and herb doctor. He became rich and prominent, and entertained handsomely. His daughter Martha b. 1712, d. 1776, m. 1734, James Gould, of Middletown. He had a daughter Sarah. Did he have a son Benjamin? If he did what became of that son? A Benjamin Stanton became freeman of Newport, May 3d, 1726, who might be a son of the above. Will our readers and friends give us information on these matters? B. I. S.

9. Is there in existence a plat or description of the "*Little Purchase*," so called, being the tract of land between Wood river and Shannock purchase? J. L. K.

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10. Has any one papers or information relating to the Hebrews of Newport? We shall esteem all aid here as a great favor. F. D.

ANSWERS.

To query 4, vol. 1, page 76.

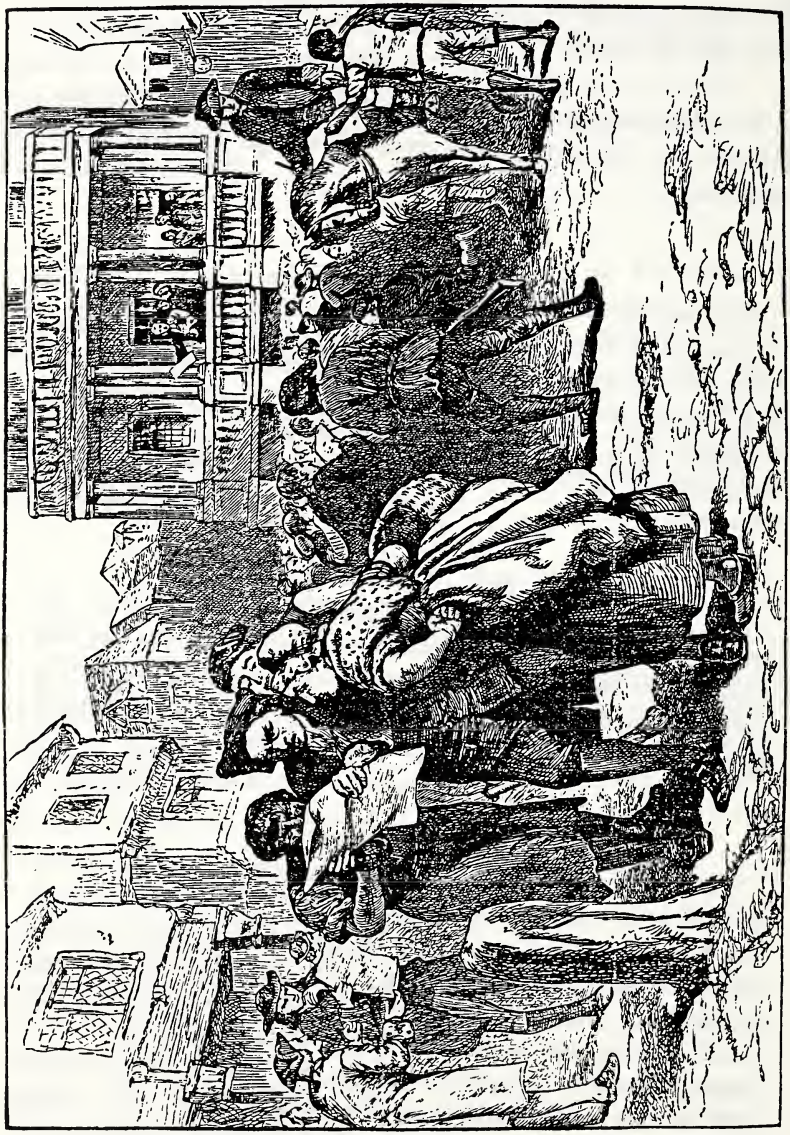
The will of Wm. Bentley, currier, approved in Kings Towne, 1720, mentions his wife Sarah, sons Benjamin, William, James and Thomas, and daughter Jane Whitman. Benjamin receives a tract of land, the other children small bequests. The widow is residuary legatee and executrix, with her son Benjamin also executor. JOHN B. PIERCE.

To query 3, vol. 1, page 76.

The will of James Hiames, (possibly son of John,) approved in Kings Towne, March 13, 1744, mentions his wife Abigail, son Benjamin, daughters Mary Whitford, Sarah Wilcox, Elizabeth Brown, Deborah Wilcox; sons George, James and Sylvester, daughters Desire and Freelove.

JOHN B. PIERCE.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY.—This invaluable work is before us, and we are deeply impressed with the various historical topics treated in its pages, and convinced that the work has great scholarship and is and must fulfill a long felt want in American literature. It presents something solid and enduring, and something that is a pleasure to read. The steel portraits of distinguished men are done in the highest style of the art, and forms an attractive feature. The typography of the work is excellent. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers. $5.00 per year.



READING THE STAMP ACT.—NEW ENGLAND.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Reading of the Stamp Act.—The spirited illustration on page 230 will convey to the readers' mind a vivid picture of the time that tried men's souls. This scene is only one of many of similar character that our artist's pen could sketch in various parts of New England at that time. Narragansett was as much excited as these people seem to be, and read the act with as much interest as our artist has shown. How many and far reaching were the plans of government that sprang from the opposition to these measures.

School at Dark Corner.—Mr. Arnold Sherman says, when a boy he went to a school kept in a building then standing, between the present residence of Mr. James Sherman and the Arnold place, north. The ruins of this old building still plainly mark the spot.

Stephen A. Wright.—The life of this man was very romantic. By trade he was a blacksmith, and had worked at his trade several years about Wakefield. When the California fever broke out Mr. Wright was the first to start. He went first to the west, and then, upon his family joining him he crossed overland with Fremont to California. He first went to farming, but the gold fever breaking out near him he went to the mines, where he set up in business and opened a store for mining goods. He became very wealthy and returned to Rhode Island, and spent a good portion of it about Wakefield; he said he meant to wake the place up. He did this so successfully that the place has not yet lost the force of push and vigor Mr. Wright gave it. He returned once more to California, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying at the Prescott House, San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1879, aged 58 years. It is claimed by his friends that he established the first banking-house in San Francisco, opposite the present United States Mint, although this honor seems now to be claimed by others.

Malbone Gardiner. — Malbone was the son of Nathan Gardiner. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1802. His father died about this time (Mar. 11, 1802), and his mother followed the father a few years after (July 13, 1807). Malbone tried to practice law on Kingston Hill. Drunkenness was the curse of his life, and he spent his fortune of $10,000 in a few years after coming into possession of it. Becoming so much embarrassed that he finally got into jail. When he got free he tried to keep school. His vice ruined the business and soon he had to resort to manual labor. On the 5th of December, 1841, he signed the pledge, and soon began to lecture on temperance. He broke down frequently. He died among his friends in New York State about the year 1850. He was never married. Thus is given, in a few sentences, the history of a mis-spent life. Talented, respected, wealthy, and finely educated. Possessing a fine form and easy manners. Endowed by nature with gifts enough to have made an honorable career for himself; yet giving way to a base and soul-lowering passion he perished as a fool. How sad to think of the many victims to the curse of drink.

Site of the Adam Gould House. — The site of Mr. Gould's house was about 150 rods north of the present Colored meeting-house, near Curtis' Corner. This place is historic as the place where the cats were let out of the bag, as narrated by Mr. Comstock in his history of the affair. Mr. Gould was part Quaker, and he did not like the New Lights, because he said they were too noisy in their worship. His wife followed New Light doctrine, and the two used to differ over it, and he predicted that they would some time turn into cats. Perhaps this led to the fact of the place being chosen for the site of Mr. Comstock's *Cat*-astrophe. When Mr. Gould discovered so many cats around his house (he not knowing how they came there), naturally supposed his prophecy had been fulfilled, and he so stated it to his wife, who took at once more logical and reasonable grounds. The dispute over it

caused the joke to take on a new richness, and added immensely to it; and particularly as the old man seemed so honest and sincere about his own convictions in the matter, and seemed to really believe his statements.

The Nicknames of Places in South Kingstown.—The boys of South Kingstown conceived a great liking for nicknames, and carried it to extreme degrees, so much so that every family, and almost everybody had one of these cognomens attached. As a sample of their aptness this way we give the names of the places in the town, with the boy's name attached, as a piece of curiosity:

Harley's Mill—Biscuit City.
Wells' Carding Mill—The Little Punch Bowl.
Usquepaug—Old Mumford's.
Point Judith—Pirate's Paradise.
Tower Hill, on hill—Sodom.
Tower Hill, under hill—Gomorrah.
Watson's Corner—Rum Corner.
Kingston Hill—Hornet's Nest.
Wakefield—Old Mill.
Peacedale—Wool Slusher.
Rocky Brook—Nigger Swamp.
Bridgetown—Buckey-town.
Narragansett Pier—Mushroom City.
Curtis' Corner—Sot's Hole.
Perryville—Backside.
South Ferry—Sailor's Rest.
Mooresfield—God's Anger.
Tuckerstown—The Wilderness.

Short Notes about Perryville.—1. Jeffrey Champlain, the pilot who piloted the French fleet into Newport at the time of the Revolution, is buried in the Friends' cemetery with his wife and several of his children.

2. Wm. G. Holburton built a wooden mill near Perryville, about the year 1835, and operated it until his death in 1860. He made first satinets and kerseys, and afterwards changed to print cloths, the present business.

3. The old Perry house stood on site where Mr. Geo. A. Carpenter now lives. The house was torn down by Dr. T. A. Hazard, who built the present house. Samuel Perry, the father of the Rhode Island Perrys, is buried in the Friends' cemetery. He gave the lot to the Society for meeting and burial purposes.

4. On top of the hill, west of the Lily Pond, and on the south side of the road, stood the old Log Tavern. A block house was in close neighborhood, of which the oldest persons living around here just remembers.

The Oldest Baptist Church of America.—Extract from a work entitled, "Theodosia Ernest; The Heroine of Faith;" published at Nashville, Tenn., by Graves, Marks & Co., 1858. Now published by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

"Roger Williams at one time adopted Baptist sentiments; at least in some particulars. He desired to be immersed. There was no Baptist minister at hand. He consequently immersed one of his followers, who in turn immersed him; and then he considered himself competent to immerse others. The little company thus irregularly baptized called itself a Baptist Church. But in about four months, Roger Williams changed his opinions, and withdrew from the society. The so-called church soon died out, and the present Baptist Church, of Providence, was founded on an independent basis, separate and distinct from that. It seems probable, however, from recent historical researches that the *oldest* Baptist church in the United States, is that at Newport, in Rhode Island, founded by John Clarke, against the regularity of whose baptism there has been nothing, so far as I am aware, alleged."

From Life and Travels of Samuel Bownas.—*12th month, 1703.*—Coming into Narragansett we were among Friends again. So we went for Rhode Island, and there Friends were very numerous and we had large meetings indeed. There was a marriage of a young man (his name was Richardson), with a daughter of Thomas Rodman, a man of the first rank on the island, so we had the governor (his name was Samuel Cranston), and most of the chief men in the government at the marriage, and we had a precious living time, which gave me great encouragement. The governor was very kind, and queried with me about my imprisonment,* he being a great lover of Friends, but not a professed one himself.

* Mr. Bownas had been imprisoned in Queen's County, New York, for a year lacking three weeks and two days; and had just been discharged, and was making an eastern journey. This seemed to be the subject of the governor's enquiries.—[Ed.]

A Tradition of Elder Palmer's Backside Revivals.—A tradition says that during the height of Elder Palmer's revival fame, he would often hold service in the Backside Country. His friends cut a hole through the ice the night before a baptism was to take place, it being in the winter time. That evening, it was said, beautiful music was heard in the air. The place next day was found clear of ice although the weather was very cold. The music, and no ice forming, were laid to supernatural causes, and was so generally believed that it was said by many the revival turned on this fact alone, and the Elder had the happy faculty of reaping a very successful harvest from the effect of this story which was worthy of the dark ages. The party from whom we had this fact, however, believed it, and firmly maintained that God did, in an unmistakable manner, make His presence known, and greatly blessed the partakers in this memorable revival.

Correction.—On page 149 in giving a list of the town clerks of South Kingstown we give *Rouse Helme.* It should be *Powell* Helme.

EDITORIAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

The Stanton Family.—B. I. Stanton, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., is collecting matter relating to Robert Stanton, a purchaser of Westerly, and his descendants. We are pleased to note that this family is to have a historian, and we know the history will be deeply interesting. The gentleman has a worthy subject which cannot fail to give much happiness in its compilation.

Photographs of Lewis Latham.—F. A. Holden, Esq., of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., is publishing the above work. The gentleman named is a descendant of the said Lewis Latham, b. 1570, d. about 1670. He was falconer to King Charles I. His daughter, Frances Latham, m. (1) Henrie—— Lord Weston; (2) William Dungan; (3) Jeremy Clarke, who brought her to America, settling in Newport, R. I.; (4) Rev. Wm. Vaughn. She had by her (2) husband four children. 1. Barbara, who m. James Barker whose daughter Mary m. (1) Elisha Smith; (2) Israel Arnold son of Stephen. (2) Frances, who m. Randall Holden; (3) Thomas, who m. ————, was first Baptist minister in Pennsylvania, and where he left many descendants; (4) Margaret. By her 3d husband she had many children. So a great many families in Rhode Island draw blood from this Lewis Latham, and therefore this portrait will be of great interest to many Rhode Islanders.

History of the Slocum Family.—We have received from Dr. Chas. E. Slocum, of Syracuse, N. Y., a copy of this work. It is beautifully printed and is indeed a monument of love that well becomes one to erect in honor of his ancestry. The doctor has spared no pains and has taken every means possible in his power to gather the threads of all the various lines of his family. How far he has been successful this work tells. The expense of procuring so much information has been im-

mense, yet the Doctor has cheerfully met this in order to erect his memorial. Of his labor he may well be proud, and his book cannot fail of becoming a treasure unto all of the name. It is a work that every member of the family should have. Price, $5.00.

Our Ancestors. — We have received number 1 of volume I, of this interesting work, and after reading it must say, it bids fair to be a very important work, and its title we consider very aptly chosen. The portrait of H. R. Linderman, M. D., "Director of the United States Mint," which graces the first page, is very neatly executed. The sketch following we think ably written. The work is published quarterly by the Genealogical Association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, No. 311 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and edited by M. A. De L. Van Horn. Price $2.00 per year, in advance.

Our Illustrations. — We present in this number several illustrations done in antique, illustrating scenes of historical importance in "ye olden tyme." The last one presented in this work we consider a fine picture, and the work from which it is taken ("Antique Boston"), promises to be a work of great importance to the historical student. The illustrations herewith presented are from the Photo-Electrotype Company of Boston, Mass. This establishment, at 63 Oliver street, is well worth a visit. We have arranged with the company to illustrate our magazine, and we shall hereafter present in every number, specimens of their handiwork. We feel confident in announcing that our illustrations from this establishment will give perfect satisfaction to our readers.

The Newport Historical Magazine. — We have the October number of this work, and are pleased with its table of contents. It is doing a grand work for Newport County, and we are pleased to see that it is doing it in so able and satisfactory a manner.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register is before us, and its rich table of contents is a real pleasure to read. The work itself is solid, and those who are so fortunate as to read this (October, 1882) number, will find something to well repay them for their time.

Proceedings at Dedication of Congregational House. — We have received this interesting publication. Its historical sketch was a pleasure to read. The remarks at the dedication of the house were timely, and the words fitly chosen.

Early History of Groton, Mass. — We have received a copy of this historical record from the hand of its distinguished author, Dr. Samuel A. Green, the present mayor of Boston. The Doctor's pains-taking method, and love of deep historical research, has produced a work that the good people of Groton may well be proud of. It has proved to us an interesting study, and we have learned from it several historical facts of importance, in regard to the history of Southern Rhode Island.

Our Thanks. — We here thank the editors of the following newspapers of Rhode Island, who kindly exchange publications with us:

"The Providence Press," (daily edition) of Providence, R. I.

"The Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle," of Pawtucket, R. I.

"The Bristol Phenix," of Bristol, R. I.

"The Newport Journal," of Newport, R. I.

"The Rhode Island Pendulum," of East Greenwich, R. I.

"The Narragansett Times," of Wakefield, R. I.

"The Hope Valley Advertiser," of Hope Valley, R. I.

"The Shannock Sentinel," of Richmond, R. I.

"The Index," of Boston, Mass.

We here thank the above editors for the kindly notice they gave us, and also the "PAWTUXET VALLEY GLEANER," "NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY," and "NEWPORT MERCURY," for like favors. We should like to see our Rhode Island exchange list grow, and will cheerfully exchange favors. We also appreciate the exchange given us by the following historical works:

"THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE," of Newport, R. I.

"THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER," of Boston, Mass.

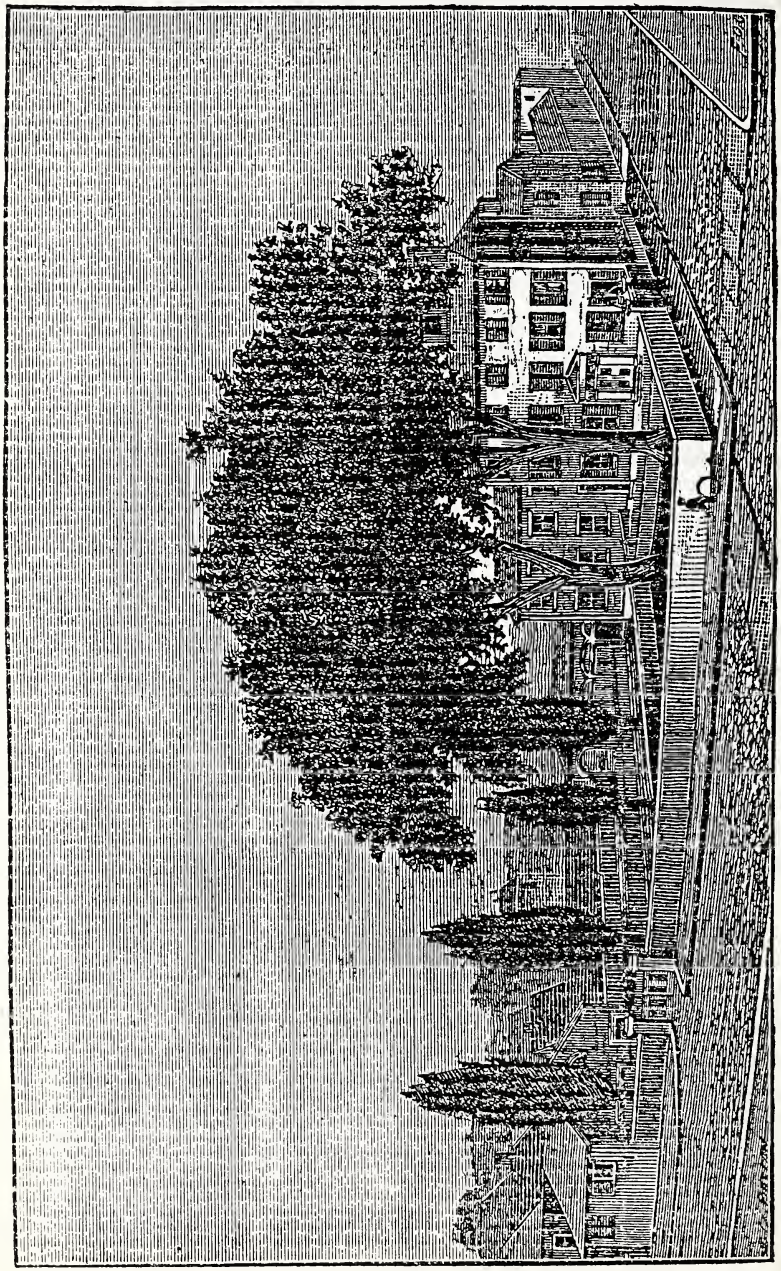
"OUR ANCESTORS," of Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY," of New York.

We return the kindly notice given us by these works, and thank them for their favors to us.

OUR NEXT NUMBER. — We have thought best not to announce all the good things which we shall present in our next to our readers. We will say, however, that we shall spare no pains in order to present a number fully up to what has been already printed, and as much better as we can make it. We shall have several beautiful illustrations drawn and engraved expressly for us. Our readers can rest assured that we are in earnest, and mean to do our very best, and we are grateful for the kind words our friends have written us, and their words of confidence we shall try to be worthy of.

We take pleasure in announcing that we shall commence in our next number a series of articles, with illustrations, describing the old homesteads of Narragansett. We have also in hand several valuable and interesting papers from our contributors, and shall present a few of them in our next. We have also the promise of more to follow. A gentleman in England will send us valuable favors for our future numbers.



DALTON MANSION, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CONGRESS AND WATER STREETS, BOSTON.

VOLUME 1. APRIL, 1883. NUMBER 4.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY
THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
HAMILTON, R. I.

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ORIGIN OF NARRAGANSETT.

FEW Indian words have been spelled in more ways than this. From the nature of the Indian language it is evident that no "r" should be used in it. Roger Williams wrote it, *Nahigonsick* and *Nantigansick*; Gookin,— *Neckegansitt;* Callender,— *Nantyggunsiks.* In Winslow's "Good News from New England" it is written *Nunohiggunset;* in Judge Johnson's life of General Greene he has it *Nanhigunsit.* These are all spelled without the "r." Many instances, however, are found where the "r" is used.

The meaning of the word is still more uncertain. "Madame Knight" in her journal, pages 22 and 23 says, at a place where she happened to put up for a night in that country she heard some of the "town topers," disputing about the word *Narragansett.* One said it was so named by the Indians because there grew a brier there of such prodigious height and bigness, who quoted an Indian of so barbarous a name for his author that she could not write it. Another said it meant a celebrated spring which was very cold in summer, and as hot as could be imagined in the winter." See Drake's books of the Indians, page 87.

Roger Williams makes affidavit and says, "I also profess that being inquisitive of what root the title or denomination Nahiganset should come, I heard that Nahiganset was so named from a little island between Puttisquamsett and Misquomacuk on the sea, and fresh water side. I went on purpose to see it and about the place called Sugar Loaf Hill, I saw it, and was within a pole of it, but could not learn why

it was so called Nahiganset." See R. I. His. Col. Vol. III., page 4.

Mr. Trumbull quotes Williams as above and says,—"To which I have nothing to add." Dexter Ch. page 1–13.

Narragansett is from Nanrantsouack and means a *carrying place.* Norridgewock is also a corruption of the same word. See Mem. Ames Acad., New Series, Vol. I., pages 372–3.

See Potter's History of Manchester, N. H., page 23.

WHENCE CAME THE NAME OF QUAKER.

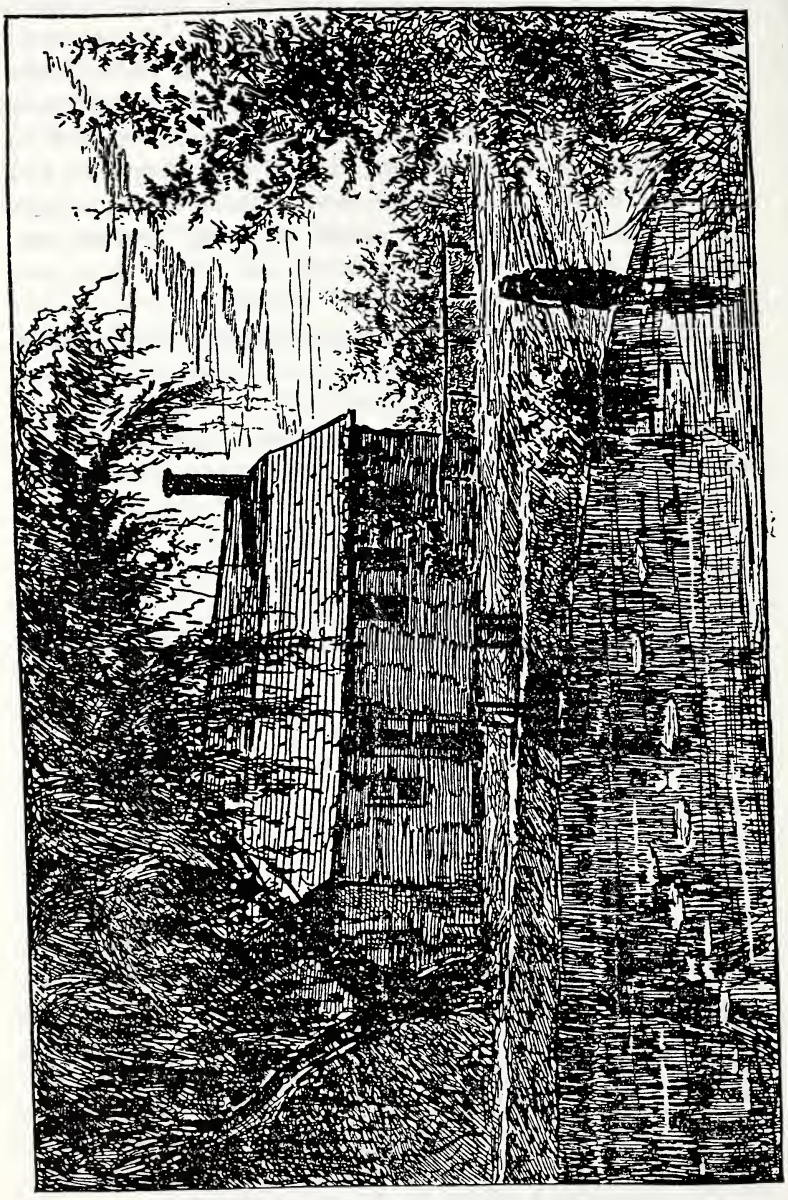
A "FRIEND" asking us the above question, and learning the origin of the word, suggested, that it would be a good idea to make it public for general information. It seems that when this religious creed was in its infancy they went by several names as "*New-lights*," "*Professors of the light*," "*Soul lovers*," "*Soul friends*," "*Friends of the soul*," etc. The word "*Friend*" they seemed to love the best and therefore more generally adopted it. In some of their religious tenets they adopted (in the opinion of the age) extreme views and so at variance with the generally received opinion as to call from the more established faiths all the ill words by which one religious creed could vent its hatred and scorn upon another. It is not too much to say that no one word in the English language that in any way conveys the idea of reproach, scorn, hate, infamy, vileness, lewdness, contempt, meanness, etc., etc., has been left out of the list by those who wished to express their abhorrence of this new creed. So common was it that even new words were invented to carry a double-distilled dose of venom. This religious frenzy ended in persecution as is well known, crossed the Atlantic and invaded our New England homes. The Justices of the Peace in England were charged to keep a vigilant eye on this sect, and persecution being popular with the masses, the authorities aided the fiendish pro-

pensity of those ignorant and priest deluded people. One of the most zealous of these persecutors was a Justice named Gervas Bennett, and on one of his persecuting raids (it was in the year 1650), he gave vent to his hatred by remarking that "They were nothing but a lot of *Quakers*, and so wicked that their souls trembled at their own blasphemy and *Quaked* with fear." This word seemed to catch a new inspiration from these persecuted people, and they have successfully made a name given in reproach, and meant to be used only as a by-word, respected and honored. It is thought that this word is older than we give it, but we have not found the word in use before that time, and the persecution of those people in Massachusetts designated as Quakers in history, and so written, were not so called at the time, as our earliest records fully prove, but the name was bestowed by later writers.

Roger Williams' Block-House.—The site of this house Mr. William G. Madison who lives on the premises, tells us, was on the site of his house, and that in digging the cellar larger he came upon an ancient hiding, for what use it was put to he knew not, but was probably used as a place of refuge for the women and children, when in fear of an attack by the Indians.

Mr. P. J. Thomas tells us on the authority of Mr. J. G. Chadsey, an old gentleman who has recently deceased at the great age of over ninety years, that the site of the old block-house was on the brow of the hill nearly opposite Mr. Madison's barn, and on the north side of the road leading east into Quidnessett Neck.

Mr. D. G. Allen, an authority on matters relating to the history of this part of the town of North Kingstown, concurs in the opinion of Mr. Chadsey. The fact that Mr. Chadsey's father and grandfather, who both died at great age, delighted in traditionary history, leads us to the opinion that this site is as firmly located as can be at this time.



THE GILBERT STEWART HOUSE.

THE GILBERT STEWART HOUSE.

MR. UPDIKE, in his "History of the Narragansett Church," has a long note upon the Stewart family, which we print here as he wrote it. To this account we append a few notes. The illustration in Mr. Updike's work views the south side. Our picture shows the north side and a portion of the mill dam and pond. This etching was done by Otto Heinigke of New York. We are indebted to Dr. S. Oscar Myers of Wickford, R. I., for his kindness in allowing us to have an engraving made from it.

"*April 11th, 1756, being Palm Sunday, Doctor McSparran read prayers, preached, and baptized a child named Gilbert Stewart, son of Gilbert Stewart the snuff grinder. Sureties, The Doctor, Mr. Benjamin Mumford, and Mrs. Hannah Mumford.*"

"The venerable Dr. Waterhouse, in the American Portrait Gallery observes that 'between the years 1746 and 1750 there came over from Great Britain to these English Colonies, a number of Scotch Gentlemen.' 'Some settled at Philadelphia, some at Perth Amboy, some in New York, but the greater portion sat down on that pleasant and healthy spot, Rhode Island, called by its first historiographer Callender the 'Garden of America.' Several of the emigrants were professional men, among these was Dr. Thomas Moffat, a learned physician of the Boerhaavean school; but however learned, his dress and manners were so ill suited to the plainness of the inhabitants of Rhode Island, who were principally Quakers, that he could not make his way among them as a practitioner, and he looked round for some other mode of genteel subsistence; and he hit upon that of cultivating tobacco and making snuff, to supply the place of the great quantity that was every year imported from Glasgow; but he could find no man in the country, who he thought was able to make him a snuff mill. He therefore wrote to Scotland and obtained a competent millwright, by the name of Gilbert Stewart.

Dr. Moffat selected for his mill seat a proper stream in that part of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations which bore and still bears the Indian name of Narragansett.

There Gilbert Stewart the father of the Great Painter erected the first snuff mill in New England, and there he manufactured that strange article of luxury. He soon after built a house, and married a very handsome woman, daughter of a Mr. Anthony, a substantial farmer; and of this handsome couple, at Narragansett, was born Gilbert Charles Stewart, so *christened*, but the middle name, which betokens the Jacobite principles of his father, was early dropped by the son, and never used in his days of notoriety; indeed, but for the signature of letters addressed to his friend Waterhouse in youth, we should have no evidence, that he ever bore more than the famous name of Gilbert Stewart.

He was about thirteen years old when he began to copy pictures, and at length attempted likenesses in black lead. There came to Newport about the year 1722, a Scotch Gentleman named Cosmo Alexander; he was between fifty and sixty years of age, of delicate health, and possessing manners, apparently independent of the profession of painting, which ostensibly was his occupation, though it is believed that he, and several other gentlemen of leisure and observation from Britain, were travelling in this country for political purposes. From Mr. Alexander, young Stewart first received lessons in the grammar of the art of painting, and after the summer spent in Rhode Island, he accompanied him to the South, and afterwards to Scotland. Mr. Alexander died not long after his arrival in Edinburgh, leaving his pupil to the care of Sir George Chambers, who did not long survive him. Into whose hands the young artist fell after these disappointments we know not, nor is it to be regretted, for the treatment he received was harsh, such as Gilbert or his father ever mentioned. The young man returned to Newport, and after a time resumed his pencil.'"

"In March, 1775, Dr. Waterhouse went to England. Stew-

art arrived in London November, 1775, and returned in 1793. He died in Boston, July 28, 1828, aged 72."

"The following is extracted from a letter of Miss Annie Stewart, the daughter of the late Gilbert Stewart: 'There are two very excellent sketches of my father which I regret not being able to find; one by Washington Alston the Painter, the other by the late Samuel L. Knapp of Boston. I feel all the disposition in the world to give you the information you desire, but my means are limited as most of our relatives are dead, and also all the elder branches of our immediate family. My mother is living but quite advanced, and I find of late she is rather disinclined to talk of days gone by. When she is at all in the mood I try to extract from her what I can. She sometimes relates very amusing incidents, such as would figure in biography, but would be of no importance for the purpose you wish. You wish to know of what Anthony family my grandmother was. All that I have been able to trace is, that she was the daughter of a Captain John Anthony[1] who was from Wales, and had a farm on the Island near Newport, which he sold to Bishop Berkeley, and called by him Whitehall. It was on this farm my grandmother was born, and was married in Narragansett to my grandfather Gilbert Stewart, who was from Perth, in Scotland. They had but three children, James, Annie, and Gilbert. As to their birthplace you are much better informed than myself. James died in infancy. My father was educated in the grammar school in Newport, and then sent to Scotland to Sir George Chambers, for the purpose of finishing his education at Glasgow, after which he returned to Newport, where he remained for a time and was then sent to England to study with Benjamin West, the great historical painter of that day. Our grandparents were attached to the British government; all their property was confiscated, and they left Rhode Island, and took up their residence in Nova Scotia, where Anne Stewart, my father's only sister, married Henry Newton, Collector of the Customs at Halifax, by whom she had a numerous family. Her youngest son died about six years since in England,

where he had arrived at great celebrity as an artist. The name of Gilbert Stewart Newton is quite distinguished — he was truly an accomplished man; he has one brother now living who is the most zealous supporter of the Episcopal Church in the country; he resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the President of a bank there.

After my father had struggled through a good deal, his pictures attracted the attention of some noblemen at the Royal Academy, and he was employed by all the most distinguished. He then married Charlotte Coats, in the town of Reading, in the County of Berkshire in England.

Shortly after, he went over to Ireland, for the purpose of painting the Duke of Rutland then Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom. Unfortunately he arrived on the very day on which the Duke was buried; but he was soon sought by the nobility there, and was very fully employed by them, and lived in great splendor. But his great ambition was to paint Washington; it overcame all other entreaties, and seems to have been the great object of his mind. Instead of returning to England, as he had engaged, he came to his native land and painted Washington, a picture which has benefitted everyone more than himself or family.[2]

About this time his brother-in-law, Mr. Newton, wrote to him, requesting him to come to Halifax for the purpose of painting the Duke of Kent, who offered to send a ship-of-war for him if he would come, but he declined the offer, so absorbing was his subject of Washington's portrait.

Few painters have received more honors; but I think he did not set a just value upon them. I am proud to see that they have made choice of his portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds to engrave with his lectures. It is considered the finest ever painted of him, though my father was quite young when he painted it. A few years previous to his death, he was requested to paint a head of himself for the Academy of Florence, the greatest compliment ever paid to an American artist; but as usual he did not even answer the letter. I am

fearful I am going too much in detail, but I am indolently drawn into it from feeling. I am writing to his townsman who may possibly feel more interest in these matters on that account.

You ask how many children there are ? There were twelve, of which all that remain are four. My second brother Charles, was a very fine landscape painter, but died at the age of twenty-six. My sister Jane, who is the youngest of the twelve is still living, and I think inherits a great deal of her father's genius.' "

"The house in which Gilbert Stewart was born, is still standing in North Kingtown, in the same form it was built by his father. It is two stories high on the south side, and one on the north side, the north sill resting on the mill dam. The lower story was used as the snuff mill. It has a gambrel roof. It is situated at the head of Petasquamscutt or Narrow River, about fifty rods above where the river empties into the pond. The snuff mill has gone down, and a grist mill has been erected opposite. The writer has argued several causes in the same house before Benjamin Hammond, who was then proprietor of the estate, and a Justice of the Peace in North Kingstown.

On Mr. Stewart's last visit to Newport, he crossed the ferries, and procured Mr. Amos Gardiner to take him in his carriage to this house of his nativity, and desired liberty of Mr. Hammond to look over it. He, on going into the north-east bedroom said : 'In this bedroom my mother always told me I was born.' He died shortly after his return to Boston.

As the place of Mr. Stewart's nativity has been a subject of some dispute, in addition to the entry of his baptism by Dr. McSparran, the following letter from Mr. Hammond who now lives in the same house that old Gilbert Stewart built, and in which young Gilbert was born is given.

'Mr. Updike:—

You have requested me to state to you the circumstance of the visit of the late Gilbert Stewart, of Boston, the Painter,

to our house. In the lifetime of my father, Mr. Stewart came there (a young gentleman accompanied him,) and staid about one hour. He viewed the premises with particularity, and observed that the willow tree below the house, now old and in a state of decay, was quite small when he was a boy. He then requested liberty to view the house, if we had no objection. He viewed it inside, and particularly desired to enter and look at the northeast bedroom; and when in that room he stated, 'In this room my mother always told me that I was born.' He returned to Boston through Newport, and about two years afterwards we heard he had deceased.

Yours, &c.,

WILBOUR HAMMOND.

North Kingstown, Feb'y 19th, 1846.'"

"Being attached to the Royal cause,[3] Mr. Stewart the elder, emigrated to Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle leaving his family to follow him. All intercourse having been interrupted, it became hazardous to remove without authority. Mrs. Stewart, at the February Session of the General Assembly of this State preferred her petition for liberty to join her husband, upon which the following vote was passed:

'Whereas, upon the petition of Elizabeth Stewart, wife of Gilbert Stewart, late of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, setting forth that her said husband is possessed of a tract of land in the township of Newport, in Nova Scotia, under improvement, and upon which he hath some stock: that he finds it impossible to maintain his family in said town of Newport in this Colony, did some time last summer remove to his said farm, where he now is and proposes to remain. And that exclusive of the impracticability of supporting herself and family in this Colony, which strongly impels her to follow her said husband, she is very desirous of joining him, which she is bound in duty to do if possible. And therefore besought this Assembly to permit the sloop Nova Scotia Packet, David Ross, master, to proceed to said town of Nova

Scotia with herself and family — she being willing to give the amplest security, that nothing but the wearing apparel, and household furniture of the family, and necessary provisions for the voyage shall be carried in said sloop. The Assembly taking the same into consideration,—

It is voted and resolved, That the prayer of this petition be granted, and that the sloop aforesaid be permitted to sail under the inspection of Messrs. John Collins and David Sears, of Newport, in this Colony, or either of them.'

The family of Mr. Gilbert Stewart have for some years resided in Newport. Miss Jane Stewart, the youngest daughter, is a portrait and landscape painter of deserved celebrity. Her copies of her father's Washington[4] (the originals were taken by him at the request of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and conspicuously placed in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Newport,) are executed with truthful fidelity.'"

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[1] John Anthony or Anthonie, as he wrote it was the founder of the Anthony family in New England. He came to America in the barque Hercules, John Kidder, master, April 16, 1634. He had lived previously in the beautiful village of Hamstead near London. Tradition says with his wife, but we find her name nowhere. The first mention of Anthony in the R. I. Colonial Records is John, 14th of 7th mo., 1640, when he was admitted freeman of Portsmouth. He was soon after chosen Captain of a military company the 14th of 9th mo., 1644. Land was given him at Wading river. May 25, 1665, he was licensed one of the two to keep a house of entertainment by the General Court. He died July 28, 1675, aged 68 years. His children were

1. John; 2. Joseph; 3. Abraham; 4. Susan; 5. Elizabeth.

John, jun., married twice. 1st, Frances Wordell or Wardell, dau. of William, one of the original settlers of Warwick with Gorton. She died Oct. 12, 1692. Had by her 4 sons and 5 daughters. Married 2d, Jan. 3, 1694, Susannah, dau. of John Albro. She died Oct. 20, 1715. By her he had 2 sons and one daughter. Her oldest son —— Albro, Sept. 25, 1694; died —— 1746. He married Susan Heffernan who was born 1697; died 1771. These children were,—

1. Elizabeth, b. 1728; d. 1816; who married Gilbert Stewart of Perthshire, Scotland. Their children were,—

a. James, baptized Sept. 18, 1752, aged 5 months. Died in infancy.

b. Anna, b. Nov. 19, 1753; m. Henry Newton.

c. Gilbert (Charles), b. Dec. 3, 1755; died July 28, 1825.
2. Sarah, b. 1730.
3. John, b. Oct. 13, 1732; died Feb. 26, 1814.
4. William, b. 1734.
5. Samuel, b. 1736.
6. Joseph, b. 1738; died 1798.
7. Mary, b. 1743; died 1822.

It is stated that Mr. Stewart's mother's family is from Wales and his grandfather was Capt. John Anthony, whereas his name was Albro, and are of English descent, as the early records most conclusively prove.

[2] Gilbert Stewart very early showed a fondness for sketching. He covered every piece of paper he could find with crude pictures. A few years ago these drawings were burnt up along with a lot of old papers and other rubbish (?) of the garret. We have always regretted this great loss. As the people of Narragansett and Newport were intimate, Gilbert was early made acquainted with Newport people. It is said on his first visit to Newport he wanted to sketch a scene that attracted his attention. While at school at Newport he used frequently to sketch, and it is claimed although done by a child, yet showed his controlling genius. It was these efforts that first called attention to him, and was the means of sending him to Europe to study. This Mr. Alexander whom Mr. Updike mentions was so firmly impressed with the youthful genius that he interested others in him, and persuaded his parents to let him go to Europe to study. It was undoubtedly a part more or less of these youthful sketches that were so carelessly destroyed a few years ago.

[3] Gilbert Stewart was at heart a patriot. He was politic enough to keep his sentiments to himself more or less as his business was dependent upon those who zealously supported the Royal claims. Frequently, it is said, when news were told in his presence of the prosperity of the cause he would seem well pleased. When Burgoyne surrendered, the effect of the intelligence in England was decided and Stewart, it was said, so expressed himself that it hurt his business sadly. From what we can learn, most of the early efforts of Stewart failed for patronage, not so much from the lack of genius as from the fear of aiding an enemy to the King. It is seen in Stewart's after life that he was a patriot for he came back here and lived and died. It is seen too in his controlling idea to paint Washington the Patriot Chief. It is undeniable that he could have done far better to remain in England than in America where such things, though appreciated, were beyond the reach of the people. The fact that the Duke of Kent offered him such flattering inducements to paint him, and where Mr. Stewart had a fortune at his hand, to reject it for his chosen chief points clearly that his political and heartfelt sympathies were American.

[4] Edward Everett was a man who interested himself in the purchase of "Mount Vernon," and lectured and wrote much upon Washington.

He made a very careful study of Stewart's Washington and came to Providence to study the one in the office of the Secretary of State. He remarked to Mr. Bartlett the Secretary at that time that in his opinion this was the best portrait that he painted, and remarked further that it was right his native State should have the best one. It seems here that Mr. Stewart himself so regarded it and that from this picture he drew his copy. It is a great honor, we consider, to have so marked a compliment paid us by such a distinguished son, and to have that compliment confirmed by one who was so able to judge as Mr. Everett. But beyond all this it is gratifying to know he never lost his love for his native State. That he always venerated her, and as a native of Narragansett wrote himself a name at which his countrymen will ever look to with pride.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF HON. JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

JAMESTOWN, June ye 25th, 1801.

DEAR KINSMAN:

I have thought of your disappointment in not being appointed a judge. You may be assured it is for your advantage that you are not chosen. It would have led you further into political matters than you now are and you have already, as well as myself, gone too far on that road. It is a pleasing thing while everything moves with success and we are flying away before the wind and the tide in prosperity, and everyone that meets you will greet you with submission and reverence, but let it only be in the power of these very men that you have served most to sacrifice you to their own advantage, and you will find there is not one in one thousand but would embrace the opportunity. I speak from experience. The people that I have taken the most pains to serve have sacrificed me as far as lay in their power. This is nothing new. It ever was so, and ever will be so. It is the greatest misfortune that is resident to man, that lack of resolution, stability, and integrity. Look back and read the history of the world, and you will find the greatest, and some of the best men in the world have been brought to the block by traitorous compan-

ions, and I hope you will profit by this little disappointment, and avoid thereby a greater mischief. All these disappointments are bitter and of course disagreeable, but as they are suffered for our good we ought to bear them with that manly fortitude that becomes great minds. I have been principal actor in three state revolutions, and if I was to show you the history you would not believe it until you paused, for I have been thrice sacrificed, once in the year 1790 and twice since, and although the authors have no thought that I am possessed to the means and instruments I have them. I have not only the men's names, but the rooms in the houses that it was agreed upon. Two were in the dead scenes of the night and not in the day time, and notwithstanding I have ever been the slave to my friends, I find when they think there is a prospect of selling an old true friend for a new one they embrace the opportunity. Look back on time, and point out the man that has been deep in politics in this state and you will find he died poor, if not in distress, and at the close of life I imagine miserable. Reflect on this and write me an answer! In haste, from your well wisher, friend and kinsman.

JON'N J. HAZARD.

THOS. B. HAZARD.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WAKEFIELD.—The name old people have a habit of bestowing upon this place is the "Old Mill." Mr. Coon Williams' Grist Mill was an institution that was known here for a long term of years, being the first mill of its kind in this part of the town. It got its title of "Old," when newer mills were erected around it. William A. and Edward Robinson started a woolen mill at this site; and they showed great sagacity in their management of the business. So much so that the place seemed to change decidedly for the better. James Robinson, the father of the above named gentlemen noted the change, and said the place had really waked up, and therefore he should call the place hereafter "Wakefield."

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

(FROM RECORDS IN THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.)

Arranged by the Editor from MSS. notes furnished by the Hon. George C. Cross, Town Clerk of Charlestown.

A.

Adams Ebenezer, and Martha Tayler, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Parks, Sept. 14, 1763.

" Mary, and John Johnson; Mar. 4, 1788.

Allen Sarah, and John Earle; Mar. 11, 1744.

" John, and Tacy Saunders; both of Charlestown; m. by Nathan Tefft, J. P., May 19, 1763.

Ammons Gideon, and Caroline Rodman; m. by John Colwell, Minister of the Gospel, Nov. 10, 1746.

Ares Jos., and Mary Harvey, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 16, 1773.

Auchmady Mary, and Abijah Crandall; Mar. 28, 1754.

" Isabel, and Stephen Crandall; Dec. 16, 1762.

Austin Mrs. Abigail, and John Ball; May 22, 1750.

" Jediah, of Westerly, and Ann King, of Richmond; dau. of Ann King, widow; m. by Benj'm Hoxie, J. P., Feb. 3, 1756.

B.

Babcock Ichabod, of Westerly, and Esther Stanton, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Mar. 17, 1756.

" David, of David, of South Kingstown, and Sarah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 30, 1757.

" Jonathan, of David, of South Kingstown, and Susannah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Feb. 10, 1759.

" Thankful, and Jos. Stanton, Jun.; July 14, 1762.

Babcock Lucy, and Peleg Hoxsie; June 1, 1777.
" Benj'n, of Westerly, and Ann Wilson, of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 26, 1806.
" Elizabeth, and Daniel Miner; Nov. 23, 1807.
" Jared, and Annie Lewis; m. by Nathan Stillman, June 25, 1830.
Bailey Richard, and Abigail Woodmansee: both of Westerly; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Apr. 25, 1729.
" Cloe, and Capt. Hazard Hoxsie; Dec. 25, 1806.
Ball John, of Charlestown, and Mrs. Abigail Austin, of do.; m. by Jeffrey Watson, Ass't, May 22, 1750.
Barber Sarah, and Jonathan Lewis, Jun.; July 27, 1744.
Barker Abigail, and Consider Hall; Apr. 23, 1750.
Bassett Mary, and John Davis; July 12, 1762.
Bliven John, of Daniel, of Westerly, and Barbara Davis, of Jos., of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Bliven, J. P., Jan. 16, 1791.
" Maria, and Jos. Wilcox, 2d; Jan. 30, 1814.
Braman Benj'n, and Martha Hall; both of Charlestown; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Apr. 28, 1729.
" Freelove, and John Millard; Jan. 23, 1751.
" Benj'n, and Rebecca Johnston; both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Mar. 17, 1754.
" John, Jun., of Westerly, and Mary Wallace, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Nov. 9, 1756.
" Elizabeth, and Thomas Harvey; Dec. 29, 1782.
Browning Annie, and Gideon Hoxsie; Oct. 20, 1774.
" Mary, and Thomas Hoxsie; Dec. 28, 1777.
" Annie, and Samuel Sheffield; Dec. 3, 1778.
" Dorcas, and William Mumford; Jan. 3, 1843.
Brown Bridget, and James Cornell; Sept. 14, 1774.
Burdick Mary, and Jos. Wilcox; July 28, 1748.
" Robert, 3d, and Hannah Hall, of John, Jun., of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Mar. —, 1759.

Burdick Lydia, and John Welch; Aug. 27, 1774.
" Tacy, and Jonathan Hazard, Jun.; Dec. 29, 1781.
" Anna, and Jonathan Burdick; Feb. 2, 1786.
" Jonathan, son of Jonathan, of Charlestown, and Anna Burdick, of Ephraim, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Feb. 2, 1786.
" Annie, and Mathias Enos; Mar. 2, 1788.
" Hannah, and Lodowick Thompson; Aug. 29, 1788.
" Samuel, of Gideon, and Sally Sheffield, of Stanton; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 21, 1808.
" Martha, and Jos. Cross; Oct. 16, 1808.

C.

Card Martha, and Thomas Potter; Apr. 20, 1746.
" Pardon, and Martha Clarke; m. by Joshua Card, Jun., J. P., Sept. 4, 1817.
Champlain John, of William, of New London, and Rebecca Stanton, of Daniel, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 14, 1756.
" Ann, and James Peckham; Aug. 19, 1757.
" Jesse, of Charlestown, and Hannah Potter, of South Kingstown; m. by David Sprague, Clerg., Apr. 17, 1774.
" Sarah, and William Rhodes; Jan. 31, 1779.
" Jonathan, and Mary Moon; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Apr. 2, 1780.
" John, of Charlestown, and Hannah Congdon, of Samuel, of South Kingstown; m. by Freeman Perry, J. P., June 14, 1781.
" Nancy, and Jos. Rhodes; Dec. 9, 1781.
" Annie, and Job Taylor; Nov. 9, 1809.
Chapman Abigail, and John Park; Nov. 4, 1772.
Chappell Scranton, and Zilpha Perkins; m. by Rev. George K. Clarke, Nov. 18, 1849.
Church Charles, and Mary Cross; both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 23, 1794.

Church Caleb, of Isaac, and Lucy Potter, of William; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 13, 1795.

Clarke William, and Hannah Knight; Apr. 15, 1700.

" Sarah, and Edward Greenman, Jun.; May 11, 1721.

" Elisha, of Charlestown, and Judith Seager, of South Kingstown; m. by Rouse Helme, Asst., Dec. 18, 1739.

" Jonathan, of Charlestown, and Tabitha Wescott, of South Kingstown; m. by Eld. Daniel Evritt, Feb. 8, 1739.

" Bertha, and William Clarke; May 26, 1754.

" William, and Bertha Clarke; both of Charlestown; m. by Elisha Babcock, J. P., May 26, 1754.

" Hannah, and William S. Peckham; Jan. 6, 1773.

" Ichabod, of Ephraim, of Westerly, and Mary Crandall, of Edward, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 10, 1773.

" Edward, of Westerly, and Tamar Crandall, of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Thomas C. Ross, May 31, 1773.

" Tacy, and Benedict Crandall; Dec. 7, 1780.

" Judea, and Gideon Crandall; Dec. 12, 1782.

" Simeon, of Joshua, and Silvia Hall, of Peter; both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., May 10, 1786.

" Mary, and Newman Tucker; Nov. 27, 1788.

" Martha, and Pardon Card; Sept. 4, 1817.

" Sarah, and Thomas Johnson; Mar. 10, 1842.

Collins Hezekiah, of Jas., and Mary Hoxsie, of Stephen, Jun.; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 20, 1787.

Congdon John, of South Kingstown, and Sarah Hoxsie, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Oct. 6, 1745.

" James, Jun., and Elizabeth Pike; both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Jan. 30, 1745.

" James, of James, and Deborah ———; both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 23, 1757.

Congdon Susannah, and Timothy Peckham; Mar. 11, 1759.
" Margaret, and Cahoone Williams; Mar. 25, 1759.
" James, of John, and Elizabeth Sherman, of Hopkinton; m. by Eld. Joshua Clarke, January 23, 1773.
" Hannah, and John Champlain; June 14, 1781.
" Catey, and Peleg Cross, Jun.; June 28, 1781.
" Ceasar, and Eunice Niles; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 26, 1797.

Cornell James, of Newport, and Bridget Brown, of Charlestown, dau. of William; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Sept. 14, 1774.

Cogswell Wilson, and Abbie Kenyon, of James; all of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John H. Baker, Feb. 11, 1841.

Crary Oliver, of Westerly, and Hopestill York, of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Joseph Park, Mar. 16, 1756.

Crandall Joshua, of Westerly, and Eunice Kenyon, of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Sept. 18, 1750.
" Nathan, of Westerly, and Bathsheba Pierce, of Edward, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., April 5, 1753.
" Abijah, and Mary Auchmady; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., March 28, 1754.
" Benj'n, and Alice Kenyon, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., June 26, 1758.
" Stephen, of Hopkinton, and Isabel Auchmady, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 16, 1762.
" Jos., Jun., of Westerly, and Martha Crandall, of John, of Hopkinton; m. by Job Taylor, J. P., Sept. 17, 1772.
" Martha, and Jos. Crandall, Jun.; m. Sept. 17, 1772.
" Mary, and Ichabod Clarke; m. Jan. 10, 1773.

Crandall Tamar, and Edward Clarke; m. May 31, 1773.
" Jared, of Simeon, of Charlestown, and Zilpha Potter, of Benj'n, of Dartmouth, Mass.; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., July 2, 1776.
" Benedict, of James, of Westerly, and Tacy Clarke, of Ephraim, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 7, 1780.
" Asa, of Simeon, and Phebe Taylor, of Job, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 28, 1780.
" Simeon, and Katherine Welch, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Feb. 22, 1781.
" Asa, of Simeon, and Sarah Tefft, of Nathan, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Sept. 12, 1782.
" Gideon, of Edward, and Judea Clarke, of Ephraim, both of Charlestown; m. by Joshua Vose, J. P., Dec. 12, 1782.
" Clement, of Joshua, of Westerly, and Susannah Davis, of Jos., of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Bliven, J. P., Jan. 16, 1791.

Cross Jos., and Abigail Gould, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., Nov. 14, 1746.
" Peleg, and Mary ——; m. by Capt. John Hill, Dec. 30, 1753.
" William, and Abigail Darling, both of Charlestown; m. by Robert Potter, J. P., Jan. —, 1754.
" Edward, and Elizabeth Moon, both of Charlestown; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., Aug. 7, 1763.
" Annie, and Simeon Lewis; m. Jan. 13, 1780.
" Peleg, Jun., and Catey Congdon, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by Edward Perry, J. C. C. P., June 28, 1781.
" Jos., of Jos., and Abigail Warden, of Christopher; m. by Eld. John Gardiner; April 25, 1785.
" Mary, and Charles Church; m. Nov. 23, 1794.

Cross Jos., of Gideon, and Martha Burdick, of Isaiah, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, Jun., J. P., Oct. 16, 1808.

D.

Davis John, of Hopkinton, and Mary Bassett, of Charlestown; m. by John Witter, J. P., July 12, 1762.
" Barbara, and John Bliven; m. Jan. 16, 1791.
" Susannah, and Clement Crandall; m. Jan. 16, 1791.
Dealing Abigail, and William Cross; m. Jan. —, 1754.
Deck Isaac, of Jamestown, and Hannah Sash, of Charlestown; m. by Robert Potter, J. P., Oct. 25, 1753.

E.

Eames Mary, and John Lillibridge; m. Oct. 12, 1743.
Eanos Jos., and Margaret Webster; m. in Westerly by Thomas Hiscox, J. P., Sept. 20, 1716.
" Jos., Jun., and Keziah Woodmansee, both of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Dec. 21, 1738.
" Matthias, of Stephen, of South Kingstown, and Nancy Burdick, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., March 2, 1788.
Earle John, and Sarah Allen, of William, both of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., March 11, 1744.
Edwards Daniel, of Charlestown, and Lois Stillman, of Westerly; m. by Eld. Asa Coon, Sept. 16, 1797.
" Jos., and Bathsheba Hiscox; m. by Eld. Abram Coon; Jan. 12, 1809.
Ellis Jonathan, of Providence, and Phebe Taylor, of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Thomas Ross, May 17, 1778.

F. G.

Gardner Luci, and William Greene; m. Aug. 20, 1767.
Greenman Edward, Jun., of Westerly, and Sarah Clarke, of South Kingstown; m. in S. K. by Christopher Allen, J. P., May 11, 1721.

Greenman Silas, and Sarah Peckham, both of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Oct. 27, 1751.

Greene Amos, and Amie Knowles, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 19, 1740.

" William, and Judith Rathbone; m. by Nathan Sheffield, J. P., Jan. 25, 1756.

" Mary, and Nathan Kenyon; m. April 18, 1757.

" Amos, Jun., and Dorcas Hall, both of Charlestown; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., June 9, 1763.

" William, of Charlestown, and Luci Gardiner, of Hopkinton; m. by Nathan Burdick, J. P., Aug. 20, 1767.

" Amos, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Thompson, of Westerly; m. by Eld. E. Babcock, Dec. 25, 1793.

" Robert, and Abigail Tefft; m. by James Potter, J. P., Dec. 27, 1795.

" Alvin, and Esther Holburton; m. by Asa Church, J. P., July 18, 1822.

" Edward L., and Elizabeth ——; m. Jan. 6, 1823.

" Jason B., and Hannah Saunders; m. March 18, 1839.

" Nancy C., and Braddock Kenyon; m. July 5, 1846.

Griffin Phillip, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Reynolds of Westerly; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 17, 1740.

" John, and Abigail Ladd, both of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Oct. 16, 1743.

" Stephen, and Hannah Hazard, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 26, 1807.

Gould Abigail, and Jas. Cross; m. Nov. 14. 1746.

H.

Hall Martha, and Benj'n Braman; m. April 28, 1729.

" William, of Westerly, and Sarah Kenyon, of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., July 14, 1744.

" Consider, of John, Jun., and Abigail Barker, of Thomas, all of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., April 23, 1750.

Hall Martha, and Tobias Saunders; m. April 9, 1752.
" Potter, and Hannah Lovatt; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Feb. 5, 1753.
" Jonathan, of Westerly, and Jane Harvey, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., March 8, 1756.
" Ephraim, of Benj'n, and Penelope Hall, widow, both of Hopkinton; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 11, 1757.
" Penelope, widow, and Ephraim Hall; m. Dec. 11, 1757.
" Hannah, and Robert Burdick; m. March —, 1759.
" Dorcas, and Amos Greene, Jun.; m. June 9, 1763.
" Silvia, and Simeon Clarke; m. May 10, 1786.
Hancock Freelove, and Nathaniel Sheffield; m. Jan. 13, 1805.
Harvey Jane, and Jonathan Hall; m. March 8, 1756.
" Mary, and Jos. Ares; m. Nov. 16, 1773.
" Thomas, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Braman, of South Kingstown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 29, 1782.
" Harriet, and Jos. Thompson; m. Feb. 9, 1840.
Hawkins Hannah, and Daniel Sevan; m. April 3, 1804.
Hazard Jonathan, Jun., and Tacy Burdick, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Thomas Ross, Dec. 29, 1781.
" Hannah, and Stephen Griffin; m. Nov. 26, 1807.
" Arnold W., of South Kingstown, and Sarah S. Hoxsie, of Charlestown; m. by Rev. Charles P. Grosvenor, Jan. 8, 1837.
" William H., and Sarah M. Thomas, both of the Narragansett Tribe; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, Dec. 30, 1844.
Hiscox Bathsheba, and Jos. Edwards; m. Jan. 12, 1809.
" Arnold, Jun., and Martha B. Macomber, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Daniel Coon, April 12, 1842.
Holburton Esther, and Alvin Greene; m. July 18, 1822.
Hoxsie Sarah, and John Congdon; m. Oct. 6, 1745.

Hoxsie Jos., of Joseph, of Charlestown, and Mary Peckham, of Benj'n, of South Kingstown; m. by John Hill, J. P., Feb. 5, 1754.
" Mary, and Amos Lewis; m. April 20, 1755.
" Gideon, Jun., of Charlestown, and Amie Browning, of William, of South Kingstown; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Oct. 20, 1774.
" Peleg, of Gideon, and Lucy Babcock, of Ichabod, of Westerly; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., June 1, 1777.
" Thomas, of Benjamin, and Mary Browning, of Wilkerson; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 28, 1777.
" Mary, and Hezekiah Collins; m. Dec. 20, 1787.
" Elizabeth, and Peter Perry; m. June 8, 1794.
" Lodowick, and Ruth Taylor, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 4, 1795.
" Capt. Hazard, and Cloe Bailey; m. at Lebanon, Conn., by Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, Dec. 25, 1806.
" Sarah S., and Arnold W. Hazard; m. Jan. 8, 1837.
" Samuel B., of Hazard, and Maria Wilcox, of Jos., Jun.; m. by Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Jan. 8, 1846.

I. J.

James Hannah, and Robert Moore; m. Nov. 30, 1741.
" Jonathan, and Mehitable Webb, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Jan. 17, 1744.
" Mary, and David Moore; m. Nov. 24, 1745.
Joshua, son of Negro Will, of Charlestown, and Phebe, a mulatto woman of Westerly; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Nov. 5, 1753.
Johnson Rebecca, and Benj'n Braman; m. March 17, 1754.
" Lucy, and John Stiles; m. Feb. 11, 1760.
" Mary, and Benj'n Tucker; m. April 15, 1777.
" John, of Reuben, and Mary Adams, of Thomas, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, Jun., March 4, 1788.
" Sarah and Pardon Perry; m. March 13, 1803.

Johnson Thomas, and Sarah Clarke; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, March 10, 1842.

K.

Kenyon Ebenezer, and Amie ——; m. Nov. 14, 1711.
" Mary, and Stephen Larkin; m. March 9, 1740.
" Sarah, and Nicholas Larkin; m. Dec. 18, 1740.
" Sarah, and Nathaniel Pullman, Jun.; m. Jan. 14, 1741.
" Mary, and Enoch Lewis; m. Feb. 27, 1742.
" Elizabeth, and James Lewis; m. Feb. 27, 1742.
" Sarah, and William Hall; July 14, 1744.
" Hannah, and Thomas Kenyon; m. April 13, 1746.
" Thomas, of John, and Hannah Kenyon, of David, both of Charlestown; m. by Robert Lillibridge, J. P., April 13, 1746.
" Eunice, and Joshua Crandall; m. Sept. 18, 1750.
" Nathan, and Mary Greene, both of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., April 18, 1757.
" Alice, and Benjamin Crandall; m. June 26, 1758.
" Sarah, and William Potter, Jun.; m. July 24, 1763.
" James, of Daniel, and Lydia Sheffield, of Elisha, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., April 22, 1786.
" Nathan, Jun., of Richmond, and Sarah Tefft, of South Kingstown; m. by Eld. Henry Joslin, April 12, 1789.
" Sarah, and Robert Potter; m, Sept. 30, 1797.
" James N., and Mary Stanton, both of Charlestown; m. by Rev. John H. Baker, March 23, 1840.
" Abbie, and Wilson Cogswell; m. Feb. 11, 1841.
" Bradford, of Richmond, and Nancy C. Greene, of Charlestown; m. by Rev. John W. Colwell, July 5, 1846.
" James A., and Frances Rathbone, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. H. Griffin, J. P., July 27, 1847.

King Ann, and Jediah Austin; m. Feb. 3, 1756.
Knight Hannah, and William Clarke; m. April 15, 1700.
Knowles Amie, and Amos Greene; m. June 19, 1740.
" Robert, of Daniel, and Abigail Smith; m. by John Congdon, J. P., April 22, 1750.
" Celia, and John Stanton; m. May 26, 1833.

L.

Ladd Abigail, and John Griffin; m. Oct. 16, 1743.
Lanphere Susannah, and John Stanton; m. Oct. 16, 1734.
Larkin Nicholas, of Edward, of Westerly, and Sarah Kenyon, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 18, 1740.
" Stephen, of Edward, of Westerly, and Mary Kenyon, of Ebenezer, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., March 9, 1740.
Lewis Mary, and Nathaniel Lewis; m. Nov. 13, 1729.
" Nathaniel, and Mary Lewis; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 13, 1729.
" Jacob, and Prudence Lewis; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Sept. 9, 1739.
" Prudence, and Jacob Lewis; m. Sept. 9, 1739.
" Mary, and Jos. Rogers; m. Jan. 17, 1739.
" Enoch, and Mary Kenyon, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" James, of North Kingstown, and Elizabeth Kenyon, of Jonathan, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" Jonathan, Jun., of Exeter, and Sarah Barber, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., July 27, 1744.
" A muster man, son of Negro Will, of Charlestown, and Mary Matthews, of same town; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Feb. 7, 1753.
" Amos, and Mary Hoxsie, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., April 20, 1755.

Lewis Simeon, of Capt. John, of Westerly, and Annie Cross, of Peleg, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 13, 1780.

" Amie, and Jared Babcock; m. June 25, 1830.

Lilibridge Thomas, and Mary Woodmansee; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 12, 1726.

" John, and Marcy Eames, both of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Oct. 12, 1743.

Lovatt Hannah, and Potter Hall; m. Feb. 5, 1753.

Lyster Hannah, and Jos. Woodmansee; July 7, 1719.

M.

Macomber Nancy A., and William Ney; m. Jan. 13, 1840.

" Martha B., and Arnold Hiscox, Jun.; m. April 12, 1842.

Matthews Mary, and son of Negro Will Lewis; m. Feb. 7, 1753.

Millard John, and Freelove Braman, both of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Jan. 23, 1751.

Miner Daniel, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Babcock, of Ephriam, of South Kingstown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 23, 1807.

Moon Elizabeth, and Edward Cross; m. Aug. 7, 1763.

" Mary, and Jonathan Champlin; m. April 2, 1780.

Moore Robert, of John, of Charlestown, and Hannah James, of William, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 30, 1741.

" David, and Mary James, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Nov. 24, 1745.

" Deliverance, and Edward Perry; m. Jan. 7, 1759.

Mumford William, and Dorcas Browning; m. by Joseph H. Griffin, J. P., Jan. 3, 1843.

N.

Ney William, and Nancy A. Macomber; m. by Daniel King, J. P., Jan. 13, 1840.

Niler Eunice, and Ceaser Congdon ; m. Dec. 26, 1797.

O. P.

Park Benjamin, and Hannah Stanton York ; m. by Rev. Jos. Park, Dec. 4, (prob.) 1757.

" John, of Jos., of Charlestown, and Abigail Chapman, of William, of Westerly ; m. by Rev. Jos. Park, Nov. 4, 1772.

Peckham Sarah, and Silas Greenman ; m. Oct. 27, 1751.

" Mary, and Jos. Hoxsie ; m. Feb. 5, 1754.

" James, of Daniel, and Ann Champlin, of Jeffrey, both of Charlestown ; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Aug. 19, 1757.

" Timothy, of South Kingstown, and Susannah Congdon, of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., March 11, 1759.

" William S., of John, of Westerly, and Hannah Clark, of Jos. of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 6, 1773.

" Isaac, of Westerly, and Susannah Sunderland, of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., July 27, 1786.

" Charles, of Charlestown, and Mary Ann Saunders, of Westerly ; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, Jun., Oct. 17, 1841.

Perkins Zilpha, and Scranton Chappell ; m. Nov. 18, 1849.

Perry Sarah, and David Babcock ; m. March 30, 1757.

" Edward, of Charlestown, and Deliverance Moore, of Exeter ; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 7, 1759.

" Susannah, and Jonathan Babcock ; m. Feb. 10, 1759.

" Edward, of Benj'n, of Richmond, and Ruth Perry, of Samuel ; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Oct. 7, 1770.

" Ruth, and Edward Perry ; m. Oct. 7, 1770.

" Merebah, and Jeremiah Pierce ; m. Jan. 27, 1773.

Perry Peter, a mustee man, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Hoxsie, mustee, of same town; m. by John Collins, J. P., June 8, 1794.
" Pardon, and Susannah Johnson; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., March 13, 1803.
" Mary, and Samuel Waud; m. Jan. 12, 1826.
" Mary, and Jonathan Tucker; m. Sept. 30, 1840.
Phebe, a mulatto, and Joshua, son of Negro Will; m. Nov. 5, 1753.
Pierce Bathsheba, and Nathan Crandall; m. April 5, 1753.
" Jeremiah, of East Greenwich, son of John, and Merebah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Jan. 27, 1773.
Pike Elizabeth, and James Congdon, Jun.; m. Jan. 30, 1745.
Potter Thomas, of Ichabod, and Martha Card, of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., April 20, 1746.
" William, Jun., of South Kingstown, and Sarah Kenyon, of Charlestown; m. by Christopher Champlin, J. P., July 24, 1763.
" Hannah, and Jesse Champlin; m. April 17, 1774.
" Zilpha, and Jesse Crandall; m. July 2, 1776.
" Lucy, and Caleb Church; m. Dec. 13, 1795.
" Robert, and Sarah Kenyon; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Sept. 30, 1797.
Pullman Nathaniel, Jun., and Sarah Kenyon, of Jonathan, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., Jan. 14, 1741.

Q. R.

Rathbone Joshua, and Dorcas Wells, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., May 4, 1742.
" Judeth, and William Greene; m. Jan. 25, 1756.
" Frances, and James A. Kenyon; m. July 27, 1847.
Reynolds Elizabeth, and Phillip Griffin; m. June 17, 1740.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Stanton; m. April 11, 1799.

Rhodes William, of James, of Stonington, and Sarah Champlin, of Christopher, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 31, 1779.

" Jos., of Col. James, of Stonington, and Nancy Champlin, of Col. Christopher, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 9, 1781.

Rodman Caroline, and Gideon Ammons; m. Nov. 10, 1846.

Rogers Jos., and Mary Lewis; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 17, 1739.

" Jos., of James, and Margaret Webb, of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Hoxsie, J. P., April 22, 1742.

" Isaac, and Sarah Ross, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., March 31, 1745.

Ross Sarah, and Isaac Rogers; m. March 31, 1745.

" Anna, and Job Taylor, Jun.; m. Dec. 10, 1772.

" Annie, and Samuel Stanton; m. Oct. 1, 1788.

" Katherine, and Moses Stanton; m. June 9, 1844.

S.

Sands Hannah T., and Peleg S. Thompson; m. March 18, 1805.

Sash Hannah, and Isaac Deck; m. Oct. 25, 1753.

Saunders Tobias, of Westerly, and Martha Hall, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., April 9, 1752.

" Tacy, and John Allen; m. May 19, 1763.

" Mary, and William Scribens; m. May 31, 1781.

" Hannah, and Jason B. Greene; m. March 18, 1839.

" Mary Ann, and Charles Peckham; m. Oct. 17, 1841.

Scribens William, and Mary Saunders, of Isaac, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John Burdick, May 31, 1781.

Seager Judeth, and Elisha Clarke; m. Dec. 18, 1739.

Swan Daniel, of Stonington, and Hannah Hawkins, of Charlestown; m. by Senator Thomas Hoxsie, Apr. 3, 1804.

Shaw Mrs. Jemima, and Stanton York; Apr. 30, 1730.

Sheffield Nathaniel, and Rebecca Stanton, both of Charlestown; m. Feb. 6, 1740.
" Martha, and Thomas Spencer, Jun.; m. June 18, 1741.
" Abigail, and Jos. Stanton; m. Mar. 6, 1748.
" Samuel, of George, of Westerly, and Annie Browning, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 3, 1778.
" Lydia, and James Kenyon; m. April 22, 1786.
" Nathaniel, of Charlestown, and Freelove Hancock, of Stonington, Conn.; m. by Nathaniel Miner, J. P., Jan. 13, 1805.
" Sally, and Samuel Burdick; m. Jan. 21, 1808.
Sheldon John, of South Kingstown, and Elizabeth Wells, of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., May 29, 1744.
" Abigail, and Thomas Vars; m. Feb. 10, 1785.
Sherman Elizabeth, and James Congdon; m. Jan. 23, 1773.
Smith Abigail, and Robert Knowles; m. April 22, 1750.
Spencer Thomas, Jun., of East Greenwich, and Martha Sheffield, of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 18, 1741.
Stanton, John, and Susannah Lanphere; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Oct. 16, 1734.
" Jos., Jun., and Mary ——; m. by Eld. John Maxson, Aug. 9, 1738.
" Rebecca, and Nathaniel Sheffield; m. Feb. 6, 1740.
" Jos., of Daniel, and Abigail Sheffield; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 6, 1748.
" Esther, and Ichabod Babcock; m. Mar. 17, 1756.
" Rebecca, and John Champlain; m. Dec. 14, 1756.
" Jos., Jun., of Charlestown, and Thankful Babcock, of Westerly; m. by Joseph Park, Clerg., July 14, 1762.
" Samuel, of Daniel, and Annie Ross, of Peleg, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John Gardiner, Oct. 1, 1788.

Stanton Samuel, of this town, and Elizabeth Reynolds, of South Kingstown; m. by Thomas Hoxsie, Senator, April 11, 1799.
" John, son of Samuel, and Celia Knowles, of Jos.; m. by Eld. Thomas Tillinghast, May 26, 1833.
" Mary, and James N. Kenyon; m. Mar. 23, 1840.
" Moses, and Katherine Ross, both of the Narragansett Tribe; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, June 9, 1844.
" Mary, and Job Taylor, of ; m. Mar. 24, 1849.
Stiles John, and Lucy Johnson; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Feb. 11, 1760.
Stillman Lois, and Daniel Edwards; m. Sept. 16, 1797.
Sunderland Susannah, and Isaac Peckham; m. July 27, 1786.
Swan Daniel, of Stonington, and Hannah Hawkins, of Charlestown; m. by Senator Thomas Hoxsie, Apr. 3, 1804.

T.

Taylor Martha, and Ebenezer Adams; m. Sept. 14, 1763.
" Job, Jun., of Charlestown, and Anna Ross, of Isaac, of Westerly; m. by Jos. Park, Clerg., Dec. 10, 1772.
" Phebe, and Jonathan Ellis; m. May 17, 1778.
" Phebe, and Asa Crandall; m. Dec. 28, 1780.
" Ruth, and Lodowick Hoxsie; m. Jan. 4, 1795.
" Job, of Nathan, and Amie Champlain, of Samuel, of Westerly; m. by Rev. Jesse Babcock, Nov. 9, 1809.
" Joseph W., and Lucinda ——; m. at Manville, Conn., July 4, 1813.
" Job, and Mary Stanton, both of Charlestown; m. by Rev. Joseph P. Brown, Mar. 24, 1849.
Tefft Sarah, and Asa Crandall; m. Sept. 12, 1782.
" Sarah, and Nathan Kenyon, Jun.; m. April 12, 1789.
" Abigail, and Robert Greene; m. Dec. 27, 1795.
Thomas Sarah M., and William H. Hazard; m. Dec. 30, 1844.
Thompson Lodowick, of Westerly, of Elias, Jun., and Hannah Burdick, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Aug. 29, 1788.
" Elizabeth, and Amos Greene; m. Dec. 25, 1793.

Thompson Peleg S., of Charlestown, and Hannah T. Sands, of New Shoreham; m. by John Gorton, Warden, Mar. 18, 1805.

" Joseph, and Harriet Harvey; m. by Dan. King, J. P., Feb. 9, 1840.

Tucker Benj'n, and Mary Johnson, of Gideon, both of Charlestown; m. April 15, 1777.

" Newman, and Mary Clarke, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 27, 1788.

" Jonathan, of South Kingstown, and Mary Perry, of this town; m. by Rev. John H. Baker, Sept. 30, 1840.

" Hannah, and Thomas M. Webster; m. Mar. 3, 1850.

U. V.

Vars Thomas, of Isaac, of Westerly, and Abigail Sheldon, of Isaac, of South Kingstown; m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Feb. 10, 1785.

W.

Wallace Mary, and John Braman; m. Nov. 9, 1756.

Waud Samuel, of New Shoreham, and Mary Perry, of Charlestown; m. at Stonington, Conn., by Coddington Billings, J. P., Jan. 12, 1826.

Webb Margaret, and Jos. Rogers; m. April 22, 1742.

" Mehitable, and Jonathan James; m. Jan. 17, 1744.

Webster Margaret, and Jos. Eanos; m. Sept. 20, 1716.

" Mary, and Jos. Woodmansee; m. Aug. 17, 1741.

" James, and Hannah Woodmansee; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Sept. 12, 1742.

" Thomas M., and Hannah Tucker; m. by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mar. 3, 1850.

Welch John, of Charlestown, and Lydia Burdick, of Hopkinton; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Aug. 27, 1774.

" Katherine, and Simeon Crandall; m. Feb. 22, 1781.

Wells Dorcas, and Joshua Rathbone; m. May 4, 1742.

" Elizabeth and John Sheldon; m. May 29, 1744.

Wescott Tabitha, and Jonathan Clarke; m. Feb. 8, 1739.
Wilcox Jos., and Mary Burdick, both of Charlestown; m. by William Hern, J. P., July 28, 1748.
" Jos., 2d, and Mariah Bliven; m. by Eld. Jesse Babcock, Jan. 20, 1814.
" Maria, and Samuel B. Hoxsie; m. Jan. 8, 1846.
Williams Cahoone, of Thomas, of South Kingstown, and Margaret Congdon, of James, of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 25, 1759.
Wilson Ann, and Benjamin Babcock; m. Jan. 26, 1806.
Woodmansee Jos., and Hannah Lyster, both of Westerly; m. by Christopher Allen, J. P., July 7, 1719.
" Mary, and Thomas Lillibridge; m. June 12, 1726.
" Abigail, and Richard Bailey; m. April 25, 1729.
" Keziah, and Jos. Eanos, Jun.; m. Dec. 21, 1738.
" Jos., of Jos., and Mary Webster, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Aug. 17, 1741.
" Hannah, and James Webster; m. Sept. 12, 1742.
Worden Abigail, and Jos. Cross; m. April 25, 1786.
" Gardiner, of Christopher, and Nancy Worden, of William; m. Mar. 18, 1793.
" Nancy, and Gardiner Worden; m. Mar. 18, 1793.

X. Y. Z.

York Stanton, of Charlestown, and Mrs. Jemima Shaw, of Stonington, Conn.; m. at Stonington by Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter, April 30, 1730.
" Hopestill, and Oliver Crary; m. Mar. 16, 1756.
" Hannah Stanton, and Benj'n Park; m. (Prob.) Dec. 4, 1757.

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

From June 21, 1778.

From the originnal MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library at Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon, *Aft*, afternoon. *h*. hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly-easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast southwest, southeast. *v*. variable. *m*, morning. Figures before day of month, denote day of the week.

(*Continued from page 179.*)

4th Month. April, 1781.

1. 1st. C. W, e. Went to Boston Neck.

2. 2d. r. W, n. Worked for George.

3. 3d. C. W, n. Made skates. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner, and aunt Clarke.

4. 4th. C. W, nw. Made nails. Thomas moved to Cranston.

5. 5th. c. W, n. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill and got leather of George Willson.

6. 6th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Went to Little Neck to carry uncle Stephen Collins who came here.

7. 7th. C. W, w. Went to Boston Neck. Made nails.

1. 8th. r. W, w. Went to meeting.

2. 9th. c. W, nw. Made nails.

3. 10th. C. W, sw. Made nails. Went to Boston Neck and returned. Read out the theory of the earth this day.

4. 11th. r. F. Aft, c. W, w. Made nails. George and Robert went to Providence.

5. 12th. C. W, w. Made nails.

6. 13th. C. W, w. Made nails. Marian went home. A ship went into Newport.

7. 14th. c. W, nw. Made nails. A brig went into Newport.

1. 15th. c. W, w. Staid at home. Began "John Churchman's Journal of his life." Took a potion of salt.

2. 16th. C. W, nw. Made horse shoes. George came from Providence.

3. 17th. C. W, n. Sent Hannah a letter. Stephen's mother went home. Made nails.

4. 18th. c. W, n. Wrote Hannah a letter. George went to Newport. The French fleet went out. Made nails.

5. 19th r. W, s. Made nails. Went to meeting.

6. 20th. W, se. Received a letter from sister Tanner by George. Made nails.

7. 21st. c. W, nw. Made nails. Ship went out of Newport.

1. 22d. c. W, n. Went to meeting. John Tolman was there and in the Aft had a meeting at cousin Hazard's. Three ships went out of Newport.

2. 23d. C. W, s. Made nails. Hannah went to Little Neck.

3. 24th. F. W, e. Made scales.

4. 25th. F. W, n. Made weights. Stephen is sick.

5. 26th. C. W, ne. Made pair bridle bits.

6. 27th. c. W, n. Made nails. Benj. went to Newport and returned.

7. 28th. c. W, e. Made nails. Nabby Watson and Eunice Hazard came here.

1. 29th. c. W, se. Went to meeting. Aft went to Little Neck. Hannah went to Great Island.

2. 30. f. W, s. Went to Little Neck. Sent home clothes to sister Tanner, also a letter.

5th Month. May, 1781.

3. 1st. c. W, w. George and Rowland went to Provikence. Stephen went to mill.

4. 2d. F. W, sw. Stephen went to Great island after Hannah. Mended the meeting house fence. Made nails.

5. 3d. c. W, s. Morning went to meeting. Made a melting ladle for Jeffrey Champlain. Stephen and Hannah came home. Made nails.

6. 4th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Stephen went to Cranston.

7. 5th. c. W, e. Made two eel speers. Stephen returned home.

1. 6th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Read out "John Churchman's Journal."

2. 7th. C. W, se. Made clinch nails. Begun to plow in back pasture.

3. 8th. r. W, e. Made clinch nails for Wheeler.

4. 9th. r. W, w. Made nails.

5. 10th. C. W, w. r. Drawed rods with Stephen.

6. 11th. c. W, ne. Drawed rods. Went to Little Neck. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. Rowland and George returned from Providence. Heard that Benjamin is taken. Began to read out "No cross no crown," W. Penn's morals.

7. 12th. C. W, n. Planted corn for cousin Hazard.

1. 13th. C. W, n. Went to Little Neck in the morning.

2. 14th. c. W, n. Made a key for Little Neck George's chest.

3. 15th. c. W, w. Carted the stones off my yard where I planted corn last year.

4. 16th. c. W, se. Made an eel speer. Went to Little Neck with Lock. Received a letter from sister Tanner.

5. 17th. C. W, w. Showers. Went to Little Neck for my clothes that sister Tanner sent by Palmer. Benj. went to Great island.

6. 18th. c. W, w. F. Aft v. George and Stephen helped cousin Hazard plant. New laid a shoe. A fleet off by Block island.

7. 19th. c. W, w. Helped cousin Hazard dig stones and plant. Benj. returned from Great island. Planting.

1. 20th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

2. 21st. C. W, sw. Watched with Dr. Willard last night.

3. 22d. C. F. Aft, W, ne. New laid a shoe for George.

4. 23d. c. F. Aft, C. W, se. Began to plant corn.

5. 24th. C, F. Aft r. Planted corn. George went to Penn's meeting.

6. 25th. r F. Aft C. W, n. Went to meeting. Planted corn. James Thurston was here.

7. 26th. C. W, se. Finished planting my acre of corn.

1. 27th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Tommy came from Cranston.

2. 28th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Went to Little Neck to carry some things sent to sister Tanner, also sent her a letter. George and Stephen went to Pennsylvania to general meeting.

3. 29th. c. W, sw. Shod Tommy's horse all round. Tommy went home. Planted the turnip yard.

4. 30th. r. W, w. Planted turnip yard. Hannah returned from Great island. Aft, washed sheep for cousin Hazard. Mary Brown died about noon.

5. 31st. c. W, e. Went to meeting. Aft, fixed cousin Hazard's chaise.

6TH MONTH. JUNE, 1781.

6. 1st. c. W, s. Mended the axletree of chaise for cousin Hazard. Mary Brown was buried this day.

7. 2d. C. W, ne. Went to Newport. Yesterday was executed a French soldier for murder.

1. 3d. c. W, n. Went to meeting. Aft, went to Nicholas Easton's with sister Tanner.

2. 4th. c. W, e. Returned home. John Hopkins went to Providence with a prize. Charlotte Tennant came here to live.

3. 5th. c. W, s. Sheared sheep for cousin Hazard.

4. 6th. F. W, s. Made buckles. George went to Providence to quarterly meeting.

5. 7th. r. W, e. Sent buckles to Walden by Rowland. Made nails.

6. 8th. C. W, w. Drawed rods. Rowland returned.

7. 9th. C. W, w. Made buckles.

1. 10th. c. W, s. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed. Staid at home. Susannah Champlain came here with Thomas.

2. 11th. c. W, s. Made two keys.

3. 12th. c. W, sw. Weeded corn. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed.

4. 13th. c. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck. Hoed corn. Went to Little Neck. Killed a ground squirrel.

5. 14th. c. W, sw. Went to little Neck with Rowland to carry mule. Sent a letter to sister Tanner.

6. 15th. r. W, w. Made buckles. Charlotte had fits in the night.

7. 16th. c. W, w. Went to Tower Hill after Dr. Willard. Charlotte had upwards of 20 fits last night.

1. 17th. c. W, nw. Received a letter from sister Tanner. Heard that brother Benjamin died in the New York prison ship.

2. 18th. c. W, sw. Worked in the shop.

3. 19th. c. W, w. Went to Little Neck in Boston Neck.

4. 20th. c. W, w. Went to Newport. Received a letter from sister Tanner, which gave an account of the death of brother Benjamin.

5. 21st. c. W, sw. Took an inventory of brother Benjamin's things.

6. 22d. c. W, sw. Returned home.

7. 23d. c. W, nw. Made buckles. Cousin Simeon Hazard and wife came here. Went in swimming at Robert's wadeing place. George brought a load of coal.

1. 24th. c. W, e. Went to meeting.

2. 25th. t, r. W, w. Made nails. George and Stephen went to monthly meeting.

3. 26th. C. W, s. Made nails. Tommy Hazard and wife came from Cranston.

4. 27th. r. W, ne. Set out French turuips. Began to hoe my corn.

5. 28th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Aft went to Nancy Hazard's.

6. 29th. f. W, sw. Harrowed my corn.

7. 30th. f. W, se. Hoed my corn. Phillip Camp helped George hoe corn.

7th Month. July, 1781.

1. 1st. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to cousin Hazard's. Nancy came here. A fleet went into Newport.

2. 2d. c. W, w. Finished hoeing corn.

3. 3d. c. W, sw. Hoed out my potatoes. Fired at king birds.

4. 4th. c. W, sw. Made pair bits. Went to Boston Neck. Went in swimming.

5. 5th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Worked for cousin Hazard at haying. Cousin Hazard began to mow.

6. 6th. c. W, e. Raked hay for cousin Hazard.

7. 7th. c. W, sw. Went to Great island after my saddle. Killed a woodchuck with a stone. Rode Robert's horse.

1. 8th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Made a place for fowls to roost.

2. 9th. c. W, nw. Went to Christopher Robinson's after corn, and John Hawkins' after wool.

3. 10th. r. W, ne. Went to Newport.

4. 11th. c. W, e. Went about town.

5. 12th. c. W, ne. Returned home.

6. 13th. c. W, sw. Made nails.

7. 14th. f. W, sw. Made nails. Fetched up the molasses from Great island and my iron. The French ships that went to Block Island returned.

1. 15th. C. W, nw. Staid from meeting. Went in swimming. Went to Little Neck.

2. 16th. C. W, nw. Went for Dr. Willard. Last night Charlotte was sick and had 26 fits. Went to Tower Hill after Dr. Willard. Charlotte had fits this morning.

7. 14th note. Christopher Robinson's negro man Joseph died and was buried too.

3. 17th. f, T. Aft, W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and Little Neck. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. A ship went into Newport. Aft, helped cousin Hazard make hay. George returned home from Providence.

4. 18th. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard make hay.

5. 19th. r. W, ne. Helped cousin Hazard make hay. Lodged with cousin Hazard. Franklin's daughter came here and lodged.

4. 18th. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed and flew away in Knowles' garden.

6. 20th. c. W, nw. Helped Hazard make hay. Franklin's daughter went home.

7. 21st. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard bring home his wheat and rye.

1. 22d. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went in swimming. The chimney over set. Aft, went to Little Neck.

2. 23d. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard make hay. Pitched hay.

3. 24th. c. W, sw. Went down to the Harbor mouth and caught a flounder, weighed 9 lb. 6 oz. Aft, helped cousin Hazard make hay.

4. 25th. C. W, sw. Helped make hay for cousin Hazard.

5. 26th. Made pair sturrups. Went to Little Neck and received a letter from sister Tanner and suit of tow cloth. c. W, sw. Dr. Waite was ordained.

6. 27th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Went to Tower Hill. Stephen's sister came here. Hannah came home from her father's. She went to see Waite ordained.

7. 28th. c. W, sw, F. Went to Tower Hill to settle with Willard. Aft, hoed corn in my field.

1. 29th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Went in swimming. Stephen's sisters came here. Hannah went to Great island.

2. 30th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting at Perry's meeting house. Stephen's sister returned home. Hannah returned from Great island.

3. 31st. c. W, sw. Hoed corn.

8th Month. August, 1781.

4. 1st. c. W, sw. Hoed my corn. Hannah and Lotty went huckleberrying.

5. 2d. c. W, e. Hoed corn. Went to meeting. Aft, Hannah went huckleberrying.

6. 3d. c. W, se. Finished hoeing my corn and began my potatoes. Received letter from sister Tanner. Neighbor May came here and friend Oatley.

7. 4th. f. W, s. Finished hoeing my potatoes. Hannah's sister Polly and Simeon came here and staid all night.

1. 5th. F, h Wind warm. W, sw. Staid at home. All the rest went huckleberrying. Tapped a pair of shoes. Hannah's sister Polly went home.

2. 6th. c. W, sw. George and Stephen worked for me making deck nails. I put irons on the toes of my shoes.

3. 7th. c. W, sw. Stephen helped me make do. I raked hay. George brought home a load of wood. Raked hay on George's account.

4. 8th. c. W, sw. Made deck nails. Cut a door out of the shop.

5. 9th. c. W, sw. Mended Benjamin's scythe.

6. 10th. C. W, e. Hannah went to her father's. I took a potion of Glauber's salts. Mended Benjamin's scythe.

7. 11th. c. W, sw. Hannah came home from her father's. Made nails. Cousin Hazard finished mowing. Shod Watson's young mare. She hurt my hand. Charlotte went home.

1. 12th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Richard stayed here this day.

2. 13th. r. W, sw. Drawed rods. George went to Worden's pond.

3. 14th. c. W, se. Made nails. Benj. and George settled accounts.

4. 15. c. W, se. Made nails. Hannah's sister Betsey came here.

5. 16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Randall's.

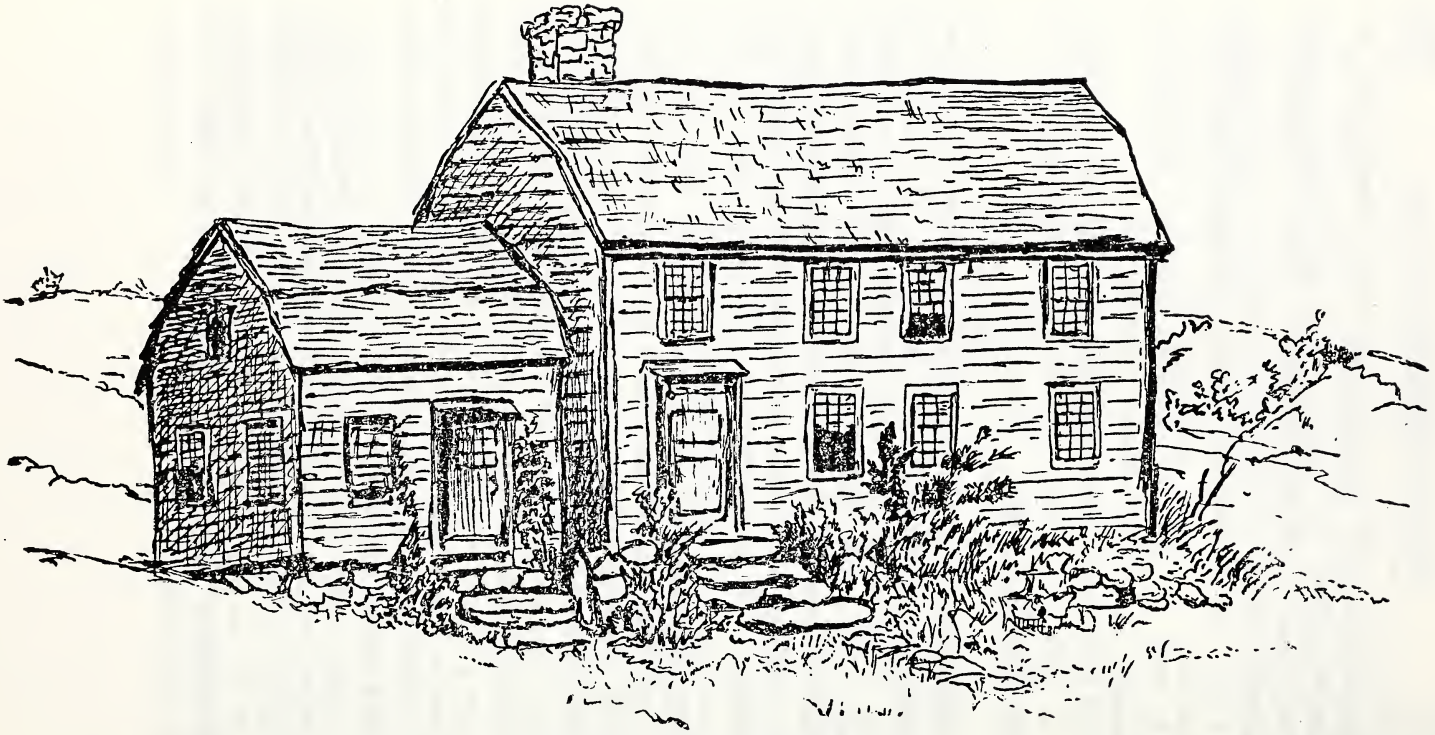
6. 17th. c. W, sw. Went to Little Neck and Sylvester's.

7. 18th. c. W, se. Mended my shingle nail tool. A ship off sailing about.

GLENROCK.—This is a delightful little village in the extreme southwestern corner of South Kingstown. The place has been noted for its grist and saw mills. The power comes from a little stream that takes its rise in the cedar swamp a little southwest from here. In flowing through this village it flows through a rocky glen which nature partly dammed, and the art of man greatly improved. The scenery here is truly beautiful and its name is just and appropriate.

The Barber family owned the land here first, and very early set up a saw mill on the site where the woolen mill now stands. A grist mill was added years afterwards. This was destroyed during the gale of Sept. 23, 1815. It was replaced and finally torn away in 1867, when Mr. Daniel Rodman built the woolen mill here. Mr. Gardiner S. Barber, has since erected a new grist and saw mill a little below this site which he now operates. Mr. Daniel Rodman and his sons have operated the woolen mill most of the time since its erection, making coarse woolen goods.

A little above this woolen mill Gardiner Smith carried on carding, and after him Ezekiel James continued the business until his death. Mr. James had a grist mill in connection with his carding which has lately passed into the hands of Mr. Rodman. The carding machinery has not been in use for some years.



The Old Narragansett Glebe.

THE OLD NARRAGANSETT GLEBE.

(Contributed by Esther B. Carpenter, South Kingstown, R. I.)

IN the records of St. Paul's Church may be found occasional references to the Glebe, beginning with the date of its purchase, by the gentlemen of the parish, from the heirs of their late rector, who inherited under the will which he made previous to his last European journey, during which his wife died in London. By this instrument, Dr. McSparran, after giving Mrs. McSparran a life interest in his real estate, provided that it should eventually become the residence of the first missionary bishop of the English church, whose jurisdiction should include the Narragansett country, reserving an appropriate spot, commanding a wide and varied view, as the site of a new church and burial ground. But should no bishop arrive within seven years after the death of Mrs. McSparran the house and farms should pass to the doctor's nephew and namesake, and to his wife's brother, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, of Boston; the devisees who, in 1758 (the will having been proved the previous year,) sold to the parish the estate which was henceforth to be held "as a glebe and parsonage for the advancement and behoovement of the present and all succeeding ministers of St. Paul's Church in Narragansett, for time immemorial." That the property had long been held by Dr. McSparran appears from the fact of his application to secure the privileges of a freeman at a very early period of his residence in Rhode Island —that is, soon after 1720. It seems probable that the house was built, or at least remodeled by him, as it was planned for occasional use by the congregation, in household services. The principal purchasers of the estate, which for more than a century has retained the name of the Glebe, were (as enumerated by an incumbent of the parish,) "John Case, Francis Willett, Thomas Browne, Matthew Robinson, Lodowick Up-

dike, Esquires: and Capt. John Brown, of Newport, and Col. Thomas Hazard, of Boston Neck." The sum of the purchase money was three hundred pounds sterling "of which Dr. Gardiner, to his honor be it here recorded, gave out of his share, or amount of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, *one hundred dollars*, to help forward the purchase, or rather to lessen the cost thereof to the parish of St. Paul's. The other heir, Mr. James McSparran, received the full amount of his share; he consenting to sell his title to the representatives of the parish soon after his arrival in Narragansett from White Clay Creek, in Pennsylvania. He was the son of Archibald McSparran, who came from the North of Ireland to New Castle, Del., and of whom the Doctor says, "I assisted him to the amount of much more than he brought with him, enabling him to make a good purchase, though I was against his coming." To resume the church record: "As to the three first named purchasers, viz.: Case, Willett, and Thomas Browne, Esquires, each of them gave most liberally and generously, and their names are again recorded to their honor; for they signalized themselves in the distinct purchases of said farms, and their donations did not amount to less than *two hundred and thirty dollars* each."

The wardens of the parish, viz.: John Case, and John Gardiner, desiring to have a missionary sent to them, informed the S. P. G. of the successful arrangement made with the late Doctor's heirs; and the Secretary of the Society soon gave the Rev. Samuel Fayerweather, Rector of Wimyaw, S. C., notice of his appointment to "the church of Narragansett in New England," with a salary of fifty pounds a year, the highest then allowed by the rules of the Society to any missionary. "And the church of Narragansett hath provided what they call a good house and glebe, and obliged themselves by a writing to pay twenty pounds per annum to the rector of their church."

Mr. Fayweather soon found it expedient to notify the Secretary that his congregations were small in winter, owing to

the extreme cold, and to ask permission to officiate in his own house, in severe weather, after the manner of his predecessors. In reply, he was advised that if his church could not be made comfortable, and if his house was large enough for the reception of all who were willing to attend, the poor as well as those of better rank, he might officiate there when necessary.

It was still customary, down to 1820, for the rector's of St. Paul's to hold occasional services at the Glebe, but since 1842 it has no longer been retained as church property. The latest clerical occupant of the Glebe was the Rev. Lemuel Burge.

The succeeding years have not materially altered the aspect of the old estate. The visitor of to-day treads the worn flaggings, and climbs the terraces by the rude irregular flights of stone steps, within the gate close by which stands the mounting block. He finds the lilac hedge still in bloom; but the less hardy shrubs and flowers that once adorned the Glebe garden live only in tradition. The wide spreading orchards of peach, pear and plum trees, that clustered on the sunny and sheltered slope of the hill, have long since disappeared. Only the apple trees remain among the descendants of the original scions imported by Dr. McSparran from English nurseries, and are yet bright in bloom and jeweled with fruit, from year to year.

The interior of the house presents those rough hewn timbers, those massive beams, crossing the low ceilings, with the solid panelling, and the elaborate and inaccessible mantlepieces of the colonial period. Passing through these ample rooms, and noting the breadth of the cavernous fireplaces, or looking up to meet the frown of the grim black rafters supporting the gambrel roof, the observer feels very near to the life of the last century; and the impression is deepened by an examination of the principal room, with the windows by which it received light on three sides. This was the household chapel, where the congregation gathered for social services. The guest chamber above, of the same ample propor-

tions, was familiar to such guests as Smibert, the architect of Faneuil Hall, and painter of Dr. and Mrs. McSparran, to the good Dean Berkley, to Bishops Seabury, Parker, Bass, and other dignitaries of the early church. May the elements deal gently with the venerable structure that recalls so many of the most interesting associations of Narragansett history.

Authorities: R. I. Col. Rec. and Updike's Church History.

NOTE.—It may be interesting to trace the purchase of the Glebe from the early owners. We therefore find that John Gardiner deeded this trust to his brother Sylvester, of Boston, Mass., the 26th of December, 1732, as he says in deed per instructions from his honored father Wm. Gardiner. As Wm. Gardiner purchased John Porter's right in company with his brother's we thus trace up to the first purchaser. Sylvester Gardiner deeded it Dec. 14, 1733, to James McSparran for £207, 10s. He specifies two tracts as follows: Tract first is bounded north by land of Samuel Watson, east by road, south by road leading up Pettesquamscutt hill, and west by Great road, containing 40 acres more or less, with dwelling-house and other buildings thereon standing. The house is mentioned as being occupied by Joseph Torrey.

Tract second is bounded by the road above mentioned at foot of hill north by 10 acre lot owned by Ephraim Gardiner, east by Pettesquamscutt river, and west by the small brook and land of Ephraim Gardiner. Lot is mentioned as under lease to the said Gardiner and as containing 40 acres more or less.

We see by these deeds that Dr. McSparran is spoken of as of North Kingstown. If so, he must have lived probably at the house on the Meeting-house lot, possibly in the house since occupied as the sexton's house, although we have no absolute proof in this matter as clear as we would wish.

We find also that the Doctor purchased a narrow strip of land of Wm. Gardiner Sept. 6, 1744, for £20 running up the hill alongside of the road and from the upper to the lower road, estimated to contain half acre more or less. This is all we find recorded in the Town Clerk's office.

From book 3, pages 540, 637, and book 4 page 716, Records of Town of South Kingstown.

THE GLASS HOUSE.—Mr. Jesse Oatley's house was on site of house now owned and occupied by Mr. George Walmesley, a little west of Mooresfield on road leading to Kingston Hill. It was so named by the boys because it had no glass in it at all, light being admitted by a slide door, or the great door itself being left open. He had a row of large auger holes on the south side to ventilate the room. Mr. Oatley had a clique who lived with him more or less of the time, and he used to follow the tides, and his method of digging clams was to plow them out. At length one of the oxen died and the public thought the nuisance had been abated, but it was not long before he was seen at his old tricks again plowing with the living ox, working him in crooked yoke. This method killed out the clams in many places for several years.

NOTES ON NARRAGANSETT. NO. 2.

Contributed by Joseph P. Hazard, Esq., of South Kingstown.

TOM MOUNT, (of Mount Holley, New Jersey,) had broken many jails, though it appears the weakly looking affair at Kingston, R. I., held him. It is, I have been told (at least some of the cells) cross-barred with bars of iron that must be removed before a prisoner can escape.[1]

I do not know if Captain Tom Carter was held in that jail[2] for the murder of Jackson on Chimney Hill in 1741, (1751, Ed.) but we all know that he was hung at the eastern foot of Tower Hill on the Training Lot.

At the base of the road wall on Chimney Hill is a stone bearing date 1741 that was probably so marked about the time of this murder. Carter caught his victim as he was fleeing over the wall from him.

In the year 1880, I had a square granite post planted by this foundation for the purpose of more conspicuously marking the spot, and also as a substitute for the old mark, should the stone bearing that happen to be removed.

The site that is known as "Chimney Hill" came from a chimney that stood there until as late as 1850. It was to the old deserted house that Jackson fled from his murderer which even at that time was deserted.

Thomas B. Hazard lived in a house the site of which is now occupied by one that was built by the late Thomas Armstrong, and is occupied by his widow. It stands about two hundred yards southerly from the stone Congregational Church at Peace Dale.

I have been utterly disappointed at the meagreness exhibited in "*Nailer Tom's Diary.*"[3] He was a man of great powers of observation, and ever delighted in speaking of his experiences. His powers of observation were such that the most trifling incident became interesting, and all—young and

old—cultivated or not—hung upon his words. Most people would set up all night to hear him, not excepting those who habitually mingled with the greatest and most fashionable society of our cities. He so forcibly presented his subject that even if it was a canard it seemed to look like the thing he described.

That such a man should have written such a miserable meagre diary as is presented in your two first numbers of the magazine is as great an amazement to me as a disappointment.

He never aspired to office himself, but he was one of Rhode Island's most active politicians in his way, and he knew the political leaven of Rhode Island generally. As might have been expected, he was a strong "Governor Fenner man," and rode the State in his behalf.

Jemima Wilkinson, of whom he speaks in his diary March 2d, 1779, as per page 36 of your Register, came to South Kingstown from Smithfield, (Cumberland,) R. I., where that name is a numerous one.

She was well remembered in South Kingstown when I was young, and was always spoken of as "Jemima," and ever as a most mysterious person. She was a maiden of large proportions, a commanding figure, and evidently a woman of unusual powers, and regarded herself as a sort of second Jesus; at least a messenger, or herald of another advent, and an appointed founder of a New Church.

She thought she performed miracles, and made appointment of a day upon which she would afford testimony of the genuineness of her claim by walking upon water.

On the appointed day, with many attendants, she proceeded to a pond near Kingston with evident expectation of her performing the promised miracle.

On reaching the water's edge, she paused a few minutes. Her confidence failing, she abandoned the attempt remarking that she only failed at fulfilment only for reason for want of faith on part of her followers. A statement that ought not to appear incredulous in the eye of Christians who have not

forgotten what Jesus said upon that subject. Mill ponds no less than mountains are within the folds of that mantle.

Jemima was no doubt sincere. She possessed gifts of mediumship (that are so common now-a-days,) and naturally overrated their importance and unduly misunderstood their significance.

Her most distinguished convert in South Kingstown was Judge William Potter who lived in a very large house that was situated on the "north road" and about a mile north of Kingston, and what is still standing,—at least a portion of it. Jemima made her home in that house during her abidance in Narragansett. I think Judge William Potter added considerably to it for "Jemima" and her followers accommodation.

It was called the "Abbey," long after Judge Potter left it, which he did, when he, with others of her followers, left Narragansett for some place in the State of New York. where he remained until his death.[4]

The "Cousin Hazard" of whom Thomas B. Hazard frequently speaks in his diary was my grandfather Thomas Hazard, called "College Tom," having been educated at Yale College, New Haven, with the intention to practice law, but which he afterwards abandoned for conscience sake and became a farmer.

He lived on Tower Hill where he had an estate that extended from the shore of Pettesquamscutt or Narrow River westerly to Peace Dale, where on his west line were several English black cherry trees, and still standing, that he then planted, though a mile from his residence. His house being about one hundred and fifty yards west of Tower Hill Road and on the farm now owned by ——— Nichols. The broad lane leading to it from the highway is still extant, and the house was taken down only a few years ago leaving its chimney standing. This chimney was in the middle of the house and measured twenty-three feet in length at its base in front, at its first floor. I measured it myself.

I have often heard my father (Rowland Hazard, who died in 1835,) speak of the abundance of fruit at his father's place, (and doubtless others at that day had the same,) of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, etc., etc. Some of the trees in their season looking more like piles or pyramids of fruit than trees.

My grandfather was buried in Friend's burial yard that is on the west side of the Tower Hill Road, and not far north of the present "Tower Hill Heights House," that overlooks Narrow River and the sea from the slope of Chimney Hill.

In this same Old Friends' burial yard are ten very old tombs of the Allyn family, (I think so spelled on them,) that having become dilapidated I had them put in order on new and more deeply laid and cemented foundation a few years ago, by that most honest man and faithful workman, Nicholas Gould, of Rocky Brook, an old man, but yet living.

The oldest tombs that I know of in Narragansett are on the Mumford farm that now makes up a portion of the "Sprague Estate," on the south side of Pettesquamscutt Cove. These are on the west side of Mulnunk Brook, and just west of where the Narragansett Pier Railroad passes through the Mumford farm. Some of the stones were evidently imported from England.[5]

My grandfather, "College Tom," married Elizabeth Robinson, (she died at Newport and lies buried in the Friends' meeting-house yard there,) granddaughter of Gov. William Robinson. His son Rowland was the first Hazard that ever bore that name. It came from his mother's family, but strange to say, my brother Rowland Gibson Hazard, L.L.D., of Peace Dale, R. I., was not named for the Robinson branch of our family, but from that of my mother Mary Pease, whose grandfather was a sugar planter on the island of Barbadoes, named Rowland Gibson.

I used to hear that there were ten old-fashioned English Clocks in Narragansett, that came from Barbadoes. They were plenty, there being one in almost every Narragansett gentleman's house.

My grandmother Hazard had the first chaise that was ever used in Narragansett, but I think the then condition of the public roads was not such as could afford much advantage over the usual mode of horseback.

On page 99 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard's Journal says, 1st month (January), 1780. "Rowland Hazard's four fools went up the river and fired at some fowls."

This Rowland Hazard was my father. He died in 1836 at 72 years of age, and consequently was only a boy of sixteen years old at that time.

The cause of the expression is as ambiguous as its meaning is clear. But it is probable that he had spoken to T. B. H., or others, of these four gunners as having been fools for their useless or at least fruitless tramp.[6]

Speaking of my ancestors, I found so many cobble stone walls at my seaside farm in the year 1846, by digging and stoning cellar and foundation of a many angled house that is nearly five hundred feet in circumference, all of which was laid (or under his superintendence) by John Noca, a half-breed of the Narragansett Indians, a race that is so famous for its excellent masons.

I finished a portion of this house, including its hexagonal tower (that I dedicated as my mother's memorial,) in 1849.

The "Memorial Tower" that I dedicated to my ancestors Hazard, Robinson, Pease and Gibson, is now being built. It is twenty-four feet square and to be one hundred feet in height above its first floor, and to be finished next summer.

The establishment is all of granite that is obtained in the immediate vicinity, and then my original plan shall have been entirely carried out.

This establishment will be a "Castle," as it has been called by the public ever since 1849, but which name I had never given it, or at all encouraged although I intended it to be a castle though a simple and a moderate one.

The House and Tower cover more than 4500 square feet of land.

I planted thirty acres of trees, many of which I imported from Europe, commencing in the year 1842, as a desperate undertaking, and in defiance of a family opinion (that I largely share) that trees would not grow so near the sea, especially on such a height of land that is so exposed to sea winds to such a degree.

Success has been complete, and very fine evergreens are there, and some of them fifty feet in height and still extending upward.

The first entry of Thomas B. Hazard's Journal, on page 28 of the REGISTER, is June 21st 1778, mentions Tom Robinson.

This Thomas Robinson was an uncle of my father Rowland Hazard. He was a distinguished merchant of Newport and numerous officers of the British and French troops of the Revolution appeared to have been quartered upon him. At least he entertained many of them at his house.

He was a Quaker, but nevertheless made a voyage to the West Indies for the purpose of cowhiding a man who had slandered him and did not return to Newport until he had accomplished his purpose.

On page 28 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard's Journal mentions "George Coggeshall, a negro man died on board. We buried him on the beach. The son was in the cabin."

Hereby hangs a tale that Thomas B. Hazard has told me more than once.

"During the Revolution I took passage on board of a cartel from Newport to Providence. A man who was on board (probably a sailor) died on the passage and we took him ashore at Warwick Neck, and buried him on the beach there. Some thirty years or so after that, on one of my then frequent journey's from my house here (at Peace Dale) to Providence on horseback, I stopped for the night at the house of my friend (Greene, I think it was) on Warwick Neck. Next morning, while dressing, I looked out of my chamber window and saw the beach covered with people, who were digging in the sand along the beach in all directions. I could not imag-

ine what the matter was, but on going down stairs to breakfast my friend told me that about a week ago a box containing a human skeleton was worked out by the tide, and these people had been digging ever since for the money that Captain Kidd (who was often at Newport and was finally hung there on Gravelly Point say with about twenty-seven other pirates, but before the Revolution, and all upon one gallows, and were buried at the north end of Goat Island, below high water mark, where the lighthouse pier, that has since been built now covers them,) had buried there, as they believed, and for reason that the skeleton they had found was that of the man he had killed and buried there to watch it."[7]

Under date of 6th month, 30th, 1778, on the same page of the REGISTER (28th) T. B. H., says he went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

This Mr. Redwood was probably banished from Newport as a Tory or Royalist, as were many Newporters and others. Some of them to Narragansett.

Not a few Tories (some of them Narragansetter's) voluntarily left this country and settled in the Loyal British Province of Nova Scotia.

Near the bottom of page 30 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of having buried his brother at Newport.

This was doubtless his brother Benjamin, of whom I have often heard him speak as having died on board the famous "Prison Ship" that laid in the harbor of New York, and American prisoners of war were confined therein.

This Prison Ship was said to have been as horrible and as deadly as was the famous "Black Hole of Calcutta," in which British prisoners of war were confined at the time the English were seeking the conquest of India.

The Enock Hazard of whom T. B. H. speaks on page 31st of the REGISTER, owned and lived upon the south end of Boston Neck, and which is now the property of Thomas M. Potter, M. D., of Kingston.

This Enock Hazard was great uncle of Thomas G. Hazard,

who now owns and lives upon the farm that is next north of the farm that was owned by his great uncle Enock in 1778.

I will here remind you that the Dollars of those Revolutionary days were of very uncertain value and were of paper.

On page 35 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of Regulars (British, of course,) "Took two boats off the river."

This was Narrow or Pettesquamscutt river, no doubt.

On page 36 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of Godfrey Hazard.

This was also a great uncle (I think) of Thomas G. Hazard of Boston Neck of to-day.

Near top of page 37 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks of Rodman's Mills.

This is the present Peace Dale Mills.

The George Hazard so frequently spoken of in T. B. H.'s Journal, and especially so on page 38 of the REGISTER, must have been "Shoe String George," a most excellent Quaker, who died at his farm on the Great Pond about the year 1825.

On page 40 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. mentions the carrying off of Samuel Congdon by British Regulars.

I well remember when this sounded like a fish story in Narragansett, so many persons were then living who knew him.

This Mr. Congdon was a very heavy man (as was his son and heir the late George Congdon.)

He lived on the Congdon farm that now belongs to my sister Miss Ann Hazard, of Newport, and at the east end of which is the South Pier that is the terminus of the Narragansett Pier Railroad.

On page 44 T. B. H. speaks of Dr. Benjamin Weight.

Was not this Waite?

(He spelled his name as T. B. H. gives it, though his name was called Waite. In old records we find both spellings.—ED.)

On page 95 of the REGISTER, under date of October 20th, 1779, "The old wooden light house that is on 'Beaver Tail,' at the south end of Conanicut was burnt."

This lighthouse was one of the first that was built on the coast of what now constitutes the United States.

It was replaced by a structure of stone that was removed some twenty years ago in favor of the new one of granite.

On page 97 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. says he "Began to work his ore coal."

Meaning thereby "Bituminous coal," that was imported from England, and continued to be imported in large quantities and for domestic use as well as smithing until as late as 1830.

On the same page of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of "Going to meeting to hear Sands."

This was no doubt David Sands from somewhere up the North River, a great preacher and Quaker Prophet, and most pure and Godly man.

On page 98 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks (11th of January, 1780,) of "George" and "Redwood."

This "George" is "Shoe String George Hazard," and "Redwood" is Thomas B. Hazard's brother "Redwood Hazard," who died at Newport, probably at old "Friend" Buffum's on the "Tammany Hill Farm," that is just north of Newport and where "Friend" Buffum lived. He was a Quaker though dubbed "Bishop Buffum." This farm was long owned by the Rotches (Quaker whale fishers) of New Bedford, and who, as well as the Quaker Rodman, were very wealthy and most excellent people.

On page 99 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. (January 30th,) speaks of the ice being extended two or three miles out from the Beaver Tail Light-house.

I well remember hearing old people in Newport speaking of the awfully cold winter of 1780 and saying that wood was sledded from Fall River to Newport all the way on the ice, landing at Coddington's Cove, and then over the fields to Newport.

It was also stated that a man skated all the way from Newport to New York on the ice, via Point Judith and Long Island Sound.

On page 100 of the REGISTER, Feb. 5, 1780, T. B. H. speaks of "Robert."

This was Robert Hazard, eldest son of "College Tom." He afterwards settled in Vermont about twenty miles south of Burlington.

On same page of the REGISTER, Feb. 13, 1780, you make T. B. H. say he went "a teing on Narrow River."

This should be eeling. That is catching eels with a barbed spear by cutting holes through the ice, and then running these spears into the mud where eels rest for the winter and are very fat.

On the 14th of same month, T. B. H. shot a "Rover," but what kind of a bird that is I do not know.[8]

He speaks of the "Harbor's Mouth" meaning the mouth of Narrow River, that is called Harbor's Mouth to this day in that vicinity.

On page 101 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks of George Wilson as a tanner.

I remember to have seen remains of tan vats near the old Wilson house at Tower Hill as late as 1840.

On page 102 you make T. B. H. making "rubs" and "clinches."

For *rubs* say "roughs" and clinches.

On page 105, June 13, 1780, T. B. H. mentions Nicholas Easton.

This gentleman (a man of fortune) was grandfather of the late John Alfred Hazard of "Rocky Farm," Newport, who inherited (through his mother) a large estate from him.

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1 Mount was confined in the Newport Jail and was brought over to Kingston the day before his execution. Nailer Tom mentions this fact, and also the execution, in his Diary. This is also confirmed by the death warrant itself which is addressed to the sheriff of Washington County as well as to the jailer at Newport.

2 The Kingston Jail was not built at this time. He was confined in the jail at Tower Hill. We have a tradition to this effect. That Carter was kept hand-cuffed after his condemnation. That these hand-cuffs were connected by a piece of iron a foot or so in length. That Carter complained that the cuffs hurt his wrists, and the blacksmith, Joseph Hull, was sent for by the jailer to ease him. The blacksmith was kneeling before the prisoner (who was seated) and was busily at work, when Carter suddenly raised the bar and cuffs and brought them down before him with terrific force. The blacksmith drew back, but none to quick, for as

GEORGE BABCOCK.

Contributed by Rev. Thomas Barber, Westerly, R. I.

THE poetic address of Emma Robinson, of Newport, to "Pettisquamscutt," brought fresh to my mind a very eccentric though worthy man who settled near this celebrated Indian resort, and that of another called Matunuck nearly one hundred years before this poem was written. His name was George Babcock, fourth son of the loving and heroic couple John and Mary (Lawton) Babcock, the first white settlers in Misquamicut, born 1672–3; married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Constant Hall, of Westerly, Nov. 28, 1694, and settled on a tract of 160 acres of wild land near the above named places, and east of Worden's pond, on a part of his father, John's, extensive farm, extending from Pawcatuck river to the sea coast, and supposed to be within the bounds of Westerly, but in running the line between the towns of Westerly and Kings Towne it was found to be within the latter town (now South Kingstown.) This tract of land was given him by his kind and generous mother

the blow came down it struck Mr. Hull on the top of the forehead and completely peeled the skin down as far as the eyebrows, in this way leaving his forehead bare. It seems Carter's plan was to strike down the blacksmith and at once make his escape. The plan failed, and it is said of him that he always regretted he had blundered so sadly in his plan of escape.

3 Our author complains at this meagreness. He is more full as we go forward. We are surprised at so much space being devoted to small items. It seems to us a man with such great powers of observation could have produced a more satisfactory record. We understand he had a work called the "*Blue-Book*." It is thought it is still in existence. We have a friend that has promised to look in a certain place for us to see if it is there with other old papers and books that belonged to Nailer Tom.

4 Jemima Wilkinson was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 19, 1752, and died at New Jerusalem, Yates Co., New York, July 1, 1819. She styled herself the "Universal Friend." We intend in a future number to give a sketch of this lady and intend to present therein several facts not generally known in Narragansett.

5 The oldest graves we know of that are marked are situated in the cedar grove southeast of the Hamilton Web Company's Mill, North Kingstown. It reads Eliza Ethrina Aurault dyed in Oct. 1680. This is the oldest marked grave we know of in the county.

6 This is precisely our view of the matter.

7 This was a popular superstition at that time. We have notes of Captain Kidd that could be worked up into a fine article. We shall probably present it some time in the future.

8 We think he must have in mind a plover which old people used to call rover's.

Mary, who shared one-half of her husband's large estate at his decease in 1685. George, as he surveyed his forest-clad farm, readily saw the task before him, and in order to succeed there must be strict economy and a united effort, and, not knowing fully the qualities of his young bride, to test them, he at the commencement of housekeeping threw a rope over his house and told his wife to go and pull it over. As an obedient wife she started immediately for it, while he, as soon as her back was turned, started for the opposite side of the house to hold the rope from crossing over at the same time calling upon Betty to pull; so Betty tugged away as best she could, but nothing was gained. George then told Betty to let go her end of the rope, and come round and take hold with him, when with a little effort the rope came over, upon which George says to his wife—"You see now, my dear, how much easier a thing can be accomplished when united, than when pulling in opposite directions." This was a salutary lesson to Elizabeth, and also to assure a man's position in a community so far as their status points, though taught in a singular and homely way, for where harmony is wanting in effort, many were reminded of Master George's quaint lesson and advised to pass a strong rope over the house. Harmony in action coupled with industry and economy enabled this amiable pair to extend greatly their former heritage, and in the course of twenty years Mr. Babcock became an extensive land holder. He was in the "Shannock purchase" of 1709, a tract stretching from Pawcatuck river north to Wood river some six miles through the town of (now) Richmond. He took his share on the west side of Shannock Hill, Pawcatuck river being its western boundary. This enabled him to settle each of his five sons on farms of their own as they entered the marriage state. He gave lands also to his five daughters as they married. To his youngest son Elisha he gave 320 acres in the town of (now) Richmond, of the Shannock purchase. To his son Hezekiah he gave the homestead farm in (now) South Kingstown, near Pettisquamscutt. Mr. Babcock being a man of talent as well

as of strict integrity, secured the confidence of the public and various offices of the town, as its records do show. He was treasurer of the town of South Kingstown twenty successive years. He reared a large and virtuous family all of whom were members of the Church of Christ. The late Hon. Rouse Babcock, with Mr. Edwin and Horace Babcock, of Westerly, were his lineal descendants. He departed this life May 1, 1756, aged 83 years. Elizabeth, his wife died May 1, 1762, aged 90 years. They were buried on their own farm near the highway and his dwelling house, long since known as the Tucker place, and their graves are covered with large freestone tablets fully inscribed. This sacred place, though uninclosed and in a somewhat lonely or bye-place, has in former years been visited by friends and acquaintances knowing its location. These having in their turn passed away or emigrated, those visits are now more like unto that of the angels "few and far between."

A RELIC OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

IN looking over the ancient papers now in the possession of Mrs. Joseph Brown, of North Kingstown; we find the two following, which we thing are worthy of record. Kingstown was a strong patriotic place, yet there was an element of Toryism, and this was generally among the wealthy class, who had more or less influence. These men were more or less hated, and were treated in a manner similar as we treated "Copperheads" in 1860–1865. To favor one was to incur popular indignation. We have no doubt that many times the Tories were shamefully put upon, and that many times to get justice, or protection, were impossible. We were pleased to note the fact that North Kingstown had a Justice that was not afraid of doing his duty, and would not let political questions interfere with justice. We invite our readers to read the first paper carefully as we have given it verbatim as it appears from the original. It will appear clear

to the reader that Henry Albro pinned up the placard, and Mr. Nichols swore the peace on him, without making any further explanation:

"George Nichols, if you don't instantly repay to the man that lived in your house, and turn from your Cheeting and Navry, and return to said man that you turned his cow out into the Highway in the year 1776 the Sum of Twenty Dollars. We say give him that sum of money. There is not less than 12 or 15 that is designed to burn your house over your head, and Kill your Cattle within your fields, and nothing Shall Stay with you, you damn old Tory Raskel, and so you may take your choice to pay that sum 20 dollars, or lose all you have for we swear by all the sacred powers above that we will Execute this desire.

To George Nichols the old tory.

A true copy. Witness:

GEORGE THOMAS, Justice Peace."

"(Postscript.)

George Nichols, if you dont instantly repay ye man that lived in your house—

Sacred Execute 1776."

"At a Justice Court Held at the Dwelling house of George Thomas in North Kingstown on the 6th day of June 1777 Present George Thomas, Justice Peace."

"Then was brought before this Court the within named Henry Albro, and was examiued concerning the premises and denied the Charge, but Andrew Briggs made solemn oath that he was in the highway to the northward of William Spencer's in North Kingstown first day last, a little before sundown (being the first day of June Instant) there was said letter pinned to a pole in said Nichols farm, and this said Henry Albro was there and horse both near said letter, and ordered him to carry said letter to said Nichols, and said George Nichols was also here present before this Court, and made solemn oath that he goes in fear of his life, or some bodily harm done him, his cattle killed, or his house burned

over his head by the said Henry Albro. Therefore it is considered by this Court that the said Henry find surety of the peace and for his appearance at the General Session of the Peace, or be committed unto jail.

A true copy as it stands on the back of the Warrant. George Nichols vs. Henry Albro.

Witness: GEORGE THOMAS, Justice Peace."

NOTES ON QUIDNESSETT. NO. 1.

BY "QUIDNESSETT."

THE old Quidnessett territory, situated in the northeastern part of North Kingstown, was for many years a prominent part of the town.

In early times it could boast of two saw mills, and one or two grist mills. The latter are still receiving the patronage of the region about them. Considerable trade was carried on from the Greene's, George, and Allen's Harbor with Newport, Providence, and Bristol.

The old sloop, called the "Two Brothers," from the forge mill and anchor works, and Allen's sloop, called the "Sea Flower," carried on quite a trade at those towns. These two old craft were worn out in their service, and were supplanted by the "Emily Ann" and "Lucy Ann." When the Greene's retired from business, and John Allen died, the trade at those places nearly went down.

June 11th, 1659, the Indian Sachem Coquinoquant, of the Narragansett Country, whose love and friendship for the English was so great, made a deed of gift to Major Humphrey, Atherton & Company — consisting of John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut; Richard Smith, Sen., and Richard Smith, Jun., of Cocumscussuc, traders; Lieut. William Hud-

son, of Boston; Amos Richardson, trader, and John Tinker, of Nashaway, trader.*

Afterwards a deed of confirmation was given signed by Quissucquansh, Scultop, and Quequaquomit.†

It seems to have been variously called. The natives called it Aquitawaset; the English, Quidnessett. In the deed of confirmation it was indifferently called Wyapumsett, Muscacouage, Cocumcossuck, and the like, if we modernize it.

It is bounded on the north by the Potowomut River. It assumes that name at the Hunts Bridge, and runs to Pojack Point, at the Narragansett Bay.

The lower part of it was at one time called "Waud's Cove," at another time, "Greene's River."

It is bounded on the west by the "Pequot Path," or "Post Road," leading to Cocumsquissut Brook, just south of Smith's house, or better known as the Updike house.

Then it is bounded southerly by the Cocumscussett, or Wickford Harbor, and easterly by the Narragansett Bay.

What was sold to Richard Smith and his son, in 1639, was not included in the transfer.

The Smiths were the first white people that settled in the Narragansett Country, and the block house they built was in the extreme southwest corner of the Quidnessett teritory, which is about six miles long and three broad; making about eighteen or twenty square miles. Roger Williams says in defence of Smith's title: "That he left fair possession in Glostershire and came to Taunton, in Plymouth Colony, and thence to Narragansett Country, where he settled and put up in the thickest of the barbarians ye first English house among them."‡

By the marriage of Smith's daughter into the Updike family, this estate, by will, was given by her father, Richard Smith, Sen.; it took that name, and so continued till it went by purchase into the hands of Capt. Joseph Congdon, in 1813.

*Potter's Narragansett, p. 58.
†Colonial Records, Vol. I, p. 464.
‡Potter's Narragansett, p. 166.

Seven and eight years after Richard Smith, Sen.'s, settlement in Quidnessett, Roger Williams, and one Wilcox, built trading houses about one mile north, and carried on business from 1646, or '47, till 1651, when Williams sold out to Smith his trading house, his two big guns, and a small island near Smith's house, which had been lent him by Canonicus a little before his death. He sold out to raise funds to defray his expenses to England for the second charter.

King Charles I was about to be dethroned and Cromwell installed as Protector. For three years was Roger Williams away from his family and home on this mission.

John Clarke, of Newport, was his colleague, and remained the whole time, till the charter was granted in 1663.

This trading house of William's, tradition says, stood where Wm. G. Madison's north barn now stands..

It was Judge Sherman's opinion, and Judge Brayton coincided with him, that Canonicus and Miantonomy resided near by, opposite on Fones' purchase, within twenty or thirty rods of the "Devil's foot-tracks," in a northerly direction.

Here is where Roger Williams wrote the famous Cocumsquisset letters to Gov. Winthrop and Major Mason.

Near this place have been exhumed Indian skeletons and relics. On the Updike farm is a cemetery where are as many as seventy-five or eighty graves with headstones, called the "Indian burying ground." On the opposite side of the road is another. It was not the custom of the Indians to designate the resting place of their dead by stones.

Richard Smith and the Updikes were interred not far from the first place mentioned.

The next year after the deeds of Quidnessett were given, several of the citizens of Newport, Portsmouth, Providence, and Warwick, to get the lands of the Narragansett Country out of the hands of the Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies, came on and purchased farms on the bay and the Potowumut River, extending over half of the Quidnessett territory. They were some of the most prominent men of those towns.

Thomas, and John Gould, Henry Fowler, John Sulls, Robert Carr, Thomas Hart, Francis Brinley, Walter Couningreve, Thomas Nichols, and sons, Henry Tibbetts, Samuel Waite, Nicholas Spink, Capt. John Cranston, Robert Wescott, John Sanford, Edward Thurston, John Greene, and son, Valentine Wightman; these were the first settlers, and soon after a second class bought in the south part of the district: John Eldred, William Dyre, Arthur Aylesworth, John Allen, and Henry Reynolds. John Greene and son owned more acres than any others for several years. John Greene was the son of John Greene, the physician of Salesbury, England, who was one of Roger Williams friends of the second arrival. John the second was in office in the colony the most of his life; was ten years Deputy Governor. John Cranston was Governor two years and died in office. Governor William Greene and Governor Waud owned said estate in Quidnessett.

To strengthen her position, the Connecticut colony laid claim to Potowomut and Muscachuage, or Muskachuge, as far as Cowesett, afterwards embracing all of Greenwich, which was laid out and organized into a town in 1677. The small territory, Potowomut Neck, under the Sagamore Tucomanan, lies between Greenwich Harbor and this river. It is an integral part of Warwick, though detached from it. In the mortgage deed given to Major Atherton & Co., it was claimed to Cowesett, including Potowomut and Muscachuge. This latter place was between Cowesett and the upper part of Quidnessett.

During the strife between the Colonies (which Professor Greene says lasted twenty years), the Connecticut Colony did not only claim the Narragansett Country, but a part of Kent County. The Quidnessett people speaking for Narragansett, or the "Kings Province," as it was styled, were very assiduous in their endeavors to inhabit every part of it.

Capt. John Tallcott, and John Banks were commissioned by the Connecticut Colony on the vacant lands in the Kings Province, reported that:

"We received a letter from Major Cranston, at Narragansett, that himself with six others of the assistants belonging to Rhode Island, as we were informed by his messengers, and that with them were come forty men to be settled in plantation-wise at Elizabeth Springs, north of Mr. Gould's, about three miles toward Boston, and answer was returned to the said letter. Your humble servants,

"JOHN TALLCOTT,

"June 16, 1677."* "JOHN BANKS."

The Elizabeth Springs referred to are at the head of Greenwich Cove. Previous to the above date it was called "Muskachuage Cove."

The first spring is opposite Capt. Spencer's house, the second at the foot of the railroad bridge, the third a few rods west, and the fourth was under the post road, where the old Muskachuage bridge used to be. This road was called the "Boston road."

These springs were about three miles from the place where Mr. Thomas Gould then lived, on the Mount farm. They were called "Elizabeth Springs" in honor of Roger William's wife. By what rule it is difficult to tell, as her name was Mary.

Tallcott and Banks must have been much discouraged when Major Cranston wrote them about what numbers had flocked to that locality to settle "plantation wise." Their report to Connecticut gave but little hope that the Narragansett Country will finally be a part of her coveted domain.

Muskachuge was as much a territory as Cowesett, or Apponaug, only not so extensive. It was bounded on the north by Cowesett, Division street in Greenwich, and the continuation west forms the dividing line between Greenwich and Warwick.

The north line of "Fones' Purchase" commenced at a rock on the River Passatuthonsu, the river above "Hunt's Bridge," on the "Post Road," running straight north to a river run-

* Colonial Records, Vol. II, p. 597.

ning into the Muskachuge Cove. Then the line follows the road easterly to the Potowomut River, as high as salt water. The ford where people crossed the river was at Greene's forge mill, and was passable only at low water. Before the dam was built it flowed up as high as Thomas Hill's house, a little west of it. From this point the line ran partly in a southwesterly direction straight to John Andrew's house on the "Post Road," thence to the Devil's foot rocks.

Samuel Austin's house is near the place where Andrew's house stood. Hon. George A. Brayton left among his papers the original map of the Potowomut District on which are dotted the houses of the first settlers who inhabited that fertile region. It extended as far west as Hunt's Bridge.

In 1680, Warwick and Kings Towne both claimed it.

The first bridge over the Potowomut river at the ford was built from the duty on imported slaves brought into Newport and sold in 1715. The streets of that place were paved from the same source at the same time.

We well remember the old Anchor Forge of the memorable Greene family, the bellows and famous trip hammer made to strike the heated iron by a revolution of an immense wheel turned by water power, then five stalwart men who struck the battered iron till it was wrought into an anchor that would weigh when completed eighteen or twenty hundred pounds.

There was an old corn and wheat mill with wheels sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter running two sets of stones, and last not least, Christopher and Elisha Greene (brothers), one in charge of the mills, and the other of the anchor works. Though quite small in the last days of that ancient old mill, I can call to mind these venerable old men as though it was but yesterday I saw them. The old Narragansett pacer that carried me and my "grist" to that renowned place have often fed my mind with youthful visions of the romantic place. Often the bushel and a half of corn to be ground for "Johnny cake meal," challenged all the strength Uncle Christopher and I had to get it from old Grimes' back, and the hopper two flights of stairs above.

The old flat-bottomed sloop, "Two Brothers," mastered by Wickes Hill, Daniel Mitchell, and Benj'n Gardiner, and the "Emily Ann," built at the forge mill for Judge Greene, mastered by Benjamin Gardiner and Henry Reynolds.

SELECTIONS FROM AN ANONYMOUS POET.

NOTE.—Among a lot of ancient papers that a friend has placed in our hands, we find the following. We have made some enquiries as to whether these poems were original. We are assured that they were written by a resident of Narragansett, although the name is now lost. That some of the words are not spelled properly, or capitals used in strict accordance with well known rules, gives a plausible view to originality.—EDITOR.

A BON REPOSE, OR THE WAY TO SLEEP WELL.

The man that's innocent and good,
Of heart upright, of serious mood;
Who can on vice reflections cast,
And pity human frailties past:
Sedately think on future actions,
Devoid of parties, sects, and factions;
Sincerely regarding most
A parte ante, a parte post:
Can view the sordid without pain,
Plead for the widow without gain;
Succor the orphan, help the maim,
Bestow what he might loose at gain,
Aiding the poor, the sick befriending,
Preventing quarrels, discords ending:
Prayers for the oppressed, to heaven sending,
His own and others morals mending,
Visits the sick, the naked clothes,
Receives the stranger, the abandoned loathes,
The prisoner looses, the captives frees,
Comforts the wretch in miseries,
The hungry feeds, the unlearned teaches,
Of broken hearts repairs the breaches,
All good performs, all ill does shun.
He safely may go down with sun,
His course is finished, his race run,
On bended knees forgiveness craves,
For sake of him who helps and saves;
Secure in bed his eyes may close,
Assured of a good repose.

THE REFORMED HUSBAND'S RESOLUTIONS AGAINST DRINKING WHISKEY.

Adieu to cursed whiskey forever,
It has been the plague of my life;
And now I am rid of the traitor,
I may live at home without strife:
Its an author of feud and dissention,
A robber that plunders the poor;
It is fit for no man of distinction,
But either a thief or a ———:
It kills more men in a quarter,
Than famine or sword in a year;
It wafts more over Styx's water,
Than Charon's old boat can well bear:
Its a styggian sulphurous liquor,
That first was invented in hell;
The Devil himself was the author,
Which men of experience can tell:
The author of whiskey, the Devil,
To bring more grist to his mill;
And knowing the consequent evil,
This whiskey began to distill.

Beach Pond Sand, an Ancient Rifle.—We think Joseph P. Hazard makes a slight mistake in regard to Beach Pond. The day for getting rifle sand (better known as "Beach Pond Day") was the last Saturday of June.

Farmers in those days did not, as a rule, commence their mowing until after the 4th day of July.

The present generation of farmer-boys would hardly know how to use the rifle unless told. It had small grooves cut lengthwise, and these were filled with tallow, and when plunged into the sand quite a good rifle was made. The sand had to be renewed often, however. We never heard whether the tallow from the rifle, which would be lodged on the edge of the scythe made it slip through the grass easier.

Dr. James B. Tillinghast.

A LIST OF SLAVES ENLISTED INTO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

TO WHOM BELONGED, WITH THEIR VALUE, IN THE YEAR 1778, FROM KINGS COUNTY. VALUE IN POUNDS.

DATE.	SLAVE'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	
Feb. 25	Dick Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	£130
"	Jack Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	110
Apr. 2	Jack Fones	Daniel Fones, N. K.	100
" 3	Cudjo Carpenter	Heirs of Ann (widow), S. K.	120
"	Ceaser Wells	James Wells, Jr., Hop.	100
"	Cuff Gardiner	Chris. Gardiner, S. K.	120
"	Sharper Gardiner	Benj. Gardiner, S. K.	120
"	Prince Hammond	Wm. Hammond, N. K.	120
"	Quam Tanner	Joshua Tanner, Hop.	120
"	Prince Bent	John Bent, Hop.	120
" 11	York Champlain	Robert Champlain, S. K.	120
" 23	Isaac Rodman	Daniel Rodman, S. K.	120
" 24	Brittan Saltonstall	Dudley Saltonstall, West.	105
May 8	James Clarke	Gideon Clarke, S. K.	120
"	Mintel Gardiner	Henry Gardiner, S. K.	110
"	Moses Updike	Lodowick Updike, N. K.	93
"	Ceaser Updike	Lodowick Updike, N. K.	120
"	Garrett Perry	Benj. Perry, S. K.	120
"	Sampson Saunders	Steph'n Saunders Heirs, West.	90
"	Ruttee Gardiner	Nick's Gardiner, Ex.	30
" 28	Ceaser Sheldon	Palmer Sheldon, S. K.	120
" 29	Fortune Watson	Sam'l Watson, N. K.	120
June 6	Ceaser Rose	John Rose, S. K.	120
"	Edward Rose	John Rose, S. K.	120
"	Peter Hazard	Rob't, of Rich. Hazard, S. K.	110
"	Primus Babcock	Samuel Babcock, Hop.	120
July 2	Prince Rodman	Rob't Rodman, Jr., S. K.	120
"	Mingo Rodman	William Rodman, S. K.	110
"	Jacob Hazard	Carder Hazard, S. K.	110
" 16	Primus Gardiner	Nich's Gardiner, S. K.	105
"	Peter Hazard	Joseph Hazard, S. K.	120
"	Mingo Robertson	Sylv'r Robinson, S. K.	120
"	William Greene	Henry Greene, S. K.	120
" 31	Prince Vaughn	Jonathan Vaughn, N. K.	114
Sept. 5	July Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	120
" 28	Hercules Gardiner	Ezekiel Gardiner, N. K.	60
"	Philon Phillips	Chris. Phillips, N. K.	120
Oct. 14	Newport Champlain	Jeffrey Champlain, S. K.	120

NOTE.—Ex., Exeter; S. K., South Kingstown; N. K., North Kingstown; Hop., Hopkinton; and West., Westerly.

Dr. Charles Jewett, the great temperance advocate, gave his first lecture on temperance in the old Elder Sprague meeting house, Exeter.

THE SLACK FAMILY.

I noticed in the January, 1883, number of the REGISTER, in the births of Westerly, the children of Samuel and Abigail Slack (see page 195). Samuel was the son of William and Mary (——) Slack, who came with his family from Boston or Weymouth to Attleboro previous to February 12, 1706–7. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says: "Thomas, son of William and Mary Slack, was born in Weymouth July, 1690." But I find that he was an inhabitant of Boston the same year. He may have removed from Boston to Weymouth about that date, as he was a shipwright by trade, and that business was carried on in Weymouth quite largely at that early day. February 12, 1706–7, Wm. Slack, of Attleboro, (shipwright) bought of Sam Miles, of Boston, for £32, all his lands in Attleboro, being one whole share, which was my grandfather, Myles', deceased. There being already 150 acres laid out to said share, 100 acres on both sides of the road going to Dedham, and 50 acres on both sides of the Seven-Mile river, near Squissett Meadow. His will of February 23, 1726–7, approved Oct. 17, 1727, mentions wife Mary, son Thomas, executor, sons John, Samuel, Benjamin and Joseph; daughter Elizabeth Ide; Jonathan Jenckes, my son-in-law; grand-children Jerusha, Elizabeth, Hannah and Rebecca Jenckes; his Indian servant Ceaser, to be set free; grand-son William, son of Samuel Slack.

William Slack, Sr., died in Attleboro, April 26, 1727; his widow, Mary, died ——, 1734–5.

Children of William and Mary Slack:

John, born ——, died in Attleboro, ——, 1729.

Samuel, born ——, died ——.

Thomas, born in Weymouth July ——, 1690.

Benjamin, born ——, 1691, died in Attleboro, December 19, 1760, in his 70th year.

Joseph, born ——, ——.

Elizabeth, born ——, married, November 29. 1716, Benjamin Ide, of Attleboro. Daughter married Jonathan Jenckes.

Three of the sons of William, viz.: John, Thomas and Benjamin, lived and died in Attleboro and left children.

I find no record of the marriage of Samuel, who removed after the birth of their eldest child, Abigail, to Westerly. His birth is recorded in Attleboro May 14, 1715. The town record of Westerly has it August 14. A mistake of mine or the person who transcribed the Westerly records.

DAVID JILLSON,

January 6, 1883. *So. Attleboro, Mass.*

QUERIES.

Jeremiah Gardner, by Grace his wife, had children born:

1. Elizabeth, born Nov. 26, 1714; married John Cottrell.
2. Freelove, born February 28, 1716.
3. Jeremiah, born January 28, 1719.
4. Phebe, born October 26, 1722; married Samuel Browning, Jr.
5. Sarah, born April 6, 1725; married Simeon Babcock.
6. Dorcas, born December 28, 1727; married Dr. Benj. Waite.
7. Abigail, born June 23, 1731; married Samuel Cottrell.
8. Desire, born November 6, 1734; married Elisha Clark, April 10, 1763.
9. Penelope, born November 11, 1737; married William Hiscox, Jr., of Westerly.
10. Probably a son born June 9, 174—.

His will was probated June, 1775, in which he appoints his trusty son Jeremiah and his son-inlaw Benjamin Weights, executors. Grace, his widow, died in 1776, and letters of administration were granted to her grandson Benjamin. Can any of your readers give the parentage of Jeremiah Gardner and Grace, his wife?

Jeremiah Gardner Weaver purchased land of Isaac Gardner, 1714. JOHN B. PIERCE.

LEVALLEY.—Any information relating to the early history of the Levalley family will be very acceptable to me.

BENJAMIN W. SMITH,
14 Westminster st., Prov., R. I.

QUERY.—Can any one inform me where Richard Chamberlin (or lain) and Hannah Lawrence were married? They were married in 1771, (it is said) and had as children: Sarah, born 1772; Jesse, born 1775; Mary, born 1777; Catherine, born 1779; Ann, born 1782; Richard, born 1784; James L. born 1786, and Lydia, born 1791. I would also like to know the name of the father of the Hannah Lawrence above referred to, and when he married. F. A. HILL.

In the settlement of the estate of John Shorey of Rehoboth, (1724) Peter Davis and wife Mary, of Westerly, R. I., are represented as heirs-at-law. What was the maiden name of the wife of Peter Davis, and who were her parents.

D. J.

THE JURY THAT CONDEMNED CARTER.—Thomas Carter was tried and condemned April, 1751, and was sentenced to be executed May 10, 1751, for the murder of William Jackson January 1, 1751. The following were the jury that condemned him:

Jury on indictment for murder; Samuel Gardiner (foreman), Jeremiah Baker, John Sayer, Benjamin Wilbur, Joseph Congdon, Nicholas Mosher, Jeremiah Gardiner, John Rose, David Greene, George Gardiner, Thomas Hazard, of Jonathan, Nathaniel Gardiner.

Jury on indictment for assault and robbery: Peter Boss (foreman), Jeremiah Gardiner, Joseph Northup, Jonathan Oatley, Jonathan Shearman, Stephen Card, Lotham Clarke, Stephen Shearman, Christopher Phillips, Thomas Sweet, William Hazard, Benjamin Barber.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES ON PAGE 76.

QUERY.—Capt. Alexander Huling, in will 1725, mentions daughter Catherine Nichols. What were the names of her husband and children, &c.?

ANSWER.—Benjamin Nichols purchased land with Alexander Huling and others, May 27, 1709. He was probably a son of Sergeant Thomas Nichols, of Newport, 1671, of Narragansett, 1677; or of Thomas, Jr., of East Greenwich, who was admitted freeman 1682. Other sons of Sergeant Thomas Nichols were probably Thomas, Jr., admitted freeman 1682; John, admitted freeman 1690; Robert, admitted freeman 1696. John and Thomas also purchased land west of Fones' purchase, June 30, 1709, and their descendants settled there. Alexander Huling appears as a witness to a deed April 23, 1685. The above may or may not be new to the interrogator in your first number, but we think will furnish a clue to the answer of his question. J. WARREN GARDINER.

QUERY.—Thomas Havens, in his will, proved Sept. 12, 1748, mentions his sons William and Robert, and daughters Mary Chase and Phebe Wightman. Who was his (Thomas') father?

ANSWER.—William Havens was settler at Portsmouth 1639, and was there in 1650. He was a gunsmith. His sons were probably William, Thomas, John, Robert and George. George was admitted freeman, at Jamestown, in 1680, and was living at Narragansett, in remote settlement, in 1687. Robert was one of the grantees of East Greenwich, Oct. 1677, but was at Portsmouth and admitted freeman of the colony April 30, 1678. John was owner of lot No. 35, at Misquannacuck (Westerly), Sept. 15, 1661, but in lists examined since we fail to find proof of his settlement there. We fail also to find that the elder William was living at Portsmouth in 1655, no such name appearing in the general roll of the freemen of that date. We do not find that any more of the brothers were admitted freemen, etc. In 1709 we find Thomas, Joseph

and William Havens living in Narragansett and purchasing land with Huling and others. (See Huling purchase.) In absence of other proof we believe these to be the sons of George, and the Thomas last mentioned to be the one intended in the question above. J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—Jeffrey Wilcox, son of Thomas and Martha, married April 24, 1726 in Kingstown, Sary Hyams. Who were the bride's parents?

Answer.—John Hyams, in 1709, was a resident of Kingstown, and purchaser of a tract of land with Mrs. Abigail Phenix, which land was east of Lafayette and north of the ten rod road. He was probably father of Sary Hyams. Threre was, however, upon same date, among the purchasers of Swamptown, or Bly's purchase, a James Highams and a John Highams, the latter of which may be the same as John Hyams above mentioned. If so there would be some doubt as to which family she belonged. The name is now spelled Himes. J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—John Wightman, son of George, married Jan. 6, 1700, in Kingstown, Jane Bently. Any further information about the bride is desired?

Answer.—William Bentley was a resident at Narragansett July 29, 1679, and the first signer of the petition to the king. Jane, who married John Wightman, was undoubtedly his daughter. John Wightman settled, lived and died on the "Great Plain," in what is now Exeter, and he and his wife are there buried on a farm since owned by the descendants of Ezekiel and Zebulon Gardiner, and lately owned by John T. Gardiner, about a mile north-west of Slocumville. George Wightman purchased this land of Samuel Wilbur or heirs, it being a part of lot No. 5, of a Pettaquamscutt Division, which extended from the headline of the purchase, or Queens river, on the west, to the "Wolf Hills" on the east. George Wightman, above mentioned, was a son of Valentine Wight-

man, an early settler of Providence. William Bentley had a son Robert who, in 1709, purchased land with the Reynolds' south-east of Exeter Hill. The William mentioned by the interrogator was a son, probably, of the first William.

J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—Moses Barber, married in Kingstown March 20, 1691–2, Susannah Waite. Who were the parents of the bride and of the groom ?

Answer.—Samuel Waite was one of the earliest inhabitants of Narragansett, around Smith's Landing House, and was there in 1663. He was born in 1640. Susannah Waite was probably his daughter. Moses Barber was probably the son of James Barber, of Newport. This Moses purchased, in 1693, 330 acres of the Pettaquamscutt Purchase. This land was bounded east by the two Yawcook ponds and the stream that joins them. The southerly of these ponds, near which he built his house, has since been known as "Barber's pond." It is near the residence of Luke Clarke, north of Kingston Station. James Barber had one-half share in Westerly lands in 1661. Samuel Waite was probably the son of Thomas, who was in Portsmouth among the first settlers in 1639, and who had other sons Thomas, Jeremiah, etc.

J. Warren Gardiner.

Buttonwood Trees.—In 1840 there were a line of buttonwood trees, of large size, beside the road from Dr. Waite's corner, east as far as far as the brook, very stately and very much admired by all who saw them. These perished after the blight of 1840.

There was another stately tree of this kind standing in the corner of the road in front of Mr. Wm. H. Potter's house on Kingston Hill. This was a land mark and very carefully guarded. It is often referred to in the ancient deeds. It was a grand and beautiful tree, but perished with the others in the blight of 1840.

EDITORIAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

THE NEWPORT "MERCURY."—We welcome this popular favorite to our exchange list. The battle-flag floating at the mast-head of this grand old weekly proclaims it is the oldest paper in America. May it continue for many years to come and with an always increasing list of patrons.

THE VIALL FAMILY.—David Jillson, Esq., of South Attleboro, Mass., is preparing a geneology of the "*Viall family.*" John Viall, Sr., of Boston, afterwards of Swansea, married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, Sr., of Kingstown. Therefore, a genealogy that will throw light upon the family of our first settler will be highly prized by the many descendants of the Smith and Viall families.

CORRECTION.—On pages 188 and 189 of Vol. 1, No. 3, of this work, Edward Wilcox is said to have married Tamson Thompson, May 1, 1798. This incorrect. The name of the woman was Thomasin Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, of Taunton, born, says Savage, July 3, 1677. Her first name is spelled upon the Westerly records Tamsen, Tamsin and Tamson; but the proper form is Thomasin. It is of course a feminine form of Thomas. RAY GREENE HULING.

THE COMET OF 1664.—The people of New England were surprised by the appearance of a comet from the 17th of November, 1664, till the 4th of February, following. They deemed it ominous, as they afterwards did the aurora borealis, of some calamity which was shortly to befall them.

In the year 1675 a war with the Indians, by the name of "Phillip's war," broke out and endangered the existence of the colonies.—*History of New England, Chap. XX. Charlestown, Mass., 1804.* W. H. G.

VOLUME II. 1883-84.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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REV. JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN EXETER.

PREPARED BY W. H. ARNOLD.

THE Baptist Church in Exeter was founded in 1750, by Elder David Sprague, who was a native of Hingham, Mass., from whence he removed to Scituate, R. I., where he was converted and received as a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church in that town, then under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Fiske. Here he began preaching with great acceptance, but not holding Arminian views, was soon a little unpopular. He next removed to North Kingstown, united with the Six Principle Baptist Church, located near Stony Lane Road in that town, and preached very acceptably among them for many years, gaining the confidence of the Church and people. He was ordained in 1737 as colleague to Elder Richard Sweet, who had become aged, leaving the ministerial duties chiefly devolving upon Elder Sprague, who, soon after his ordination, began again to advocate Calvinistic views, causing much uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the Church. He was often admonished, but still persisted. Finding that he could not be reclaimed, he was dismissed from the Church, and refused the privilege of preaching in their meeting-house upon a petition to the Church signed by seventy-

four members for that purpose. Mr Sprague next went to the Six Principle Baptist Church in South Kingstown in 1750, still preaching Calvanistic-Baptist views, which soon caused divisions, and finally in time the Church became extinct. In the autumn of 1750 he removed to Exeter, and founded the Baptist Church in Exeter, made up largely of what were then termed New Lights.

THE ORGANIZATION AND FIRST PASTORATE.

Among the records of the Church there appears nothing relative to its organization. However, as early as August 22d, O.S. 1751, Articles of Faith were adopted by the Church, setting forth the views of the Calvin Baptist denomination, with which the Church soon entered into associational accord. In 1753 an effort was made by the Church to obtain a piece of land upon which to erect a meeting-house and a place suitable to bury the dead. This undertaking was brought to a successful issue. A deed of trust was obtained from Simon Smith, a member of the Church, to Elder Sprague and the deacons of the Church, of a piece of land in Exeter, a copy of which deed I here insert as an illustration of the careful manner in which the rights and privileges to this property were guarded as the rolling centuries continue to pass by.

[COPY.]

This Indenture made this twelfth Day of February, In the Twenth Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, King of Great Brittan, &c., and in the year of our Lord A. D. 1753, Between Simon Smith of the town of Exeter in King's County, Blacksmith, of the one part, and David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jinkins, Deacons of the Church of Jesus Christ in Exeter, on the other part, Witness, the said Simon Smith for and in consideration of the Love and good will that he barest the said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jinkins, Deacons, and to the Church of Christ in Exeter, as aforesaid, With Divers other good Causes and Considerations me hereunto mooving, Hath Demised, Set and Let, and by the Presents Doth Demise Set and to Land Let unto the said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jinkins Deacons and theire successors in their said office, and to the Church of Christ in Exeter,

Constituted and Practising according to an article of faith Bareing Date August the Twenty Second O.S. 1751, and to their successors in Said Principles one Lot of Land Lying and being in Exeter aforesaid, and is Butted and bounded as followeth, Southerly on a highway Called and Known by the Name of the Ten Rod highway, westerly Northerly and Easterly by lands of Samuel Weight, Said lot of land Being Ten Rods Long and Six Rods wide Containing a Quarter and Half Quarter of an acre of Land, which lot of Land is Specially Intended and Devoted for to Build a Meeting house on and for a Buring Place to and for the use of said Church and their successors in Said Principles and none else, During the full term of Nine Hundred and ninety-nine years from and after the Date hereof, and no Longer, to have and to hold the Said Bargained and Leased Premices with all the Priviledges and appurtenances Thereon and thereunto Belonging or in any wise appertaining to the Said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Phillip Jinkins Deacons and their successors in said officers and Principles or articles of faith as afore Said to and for the use afore Said During the term of time Expressed and no longer.

Further more I the Said Simon Smith for me, my heirs executors and administrators Do Covenant and Grant the above bargained and Leased Premices to the above Said Elder and Deacons and Church as afore Said and to their successors as afore Said to and for the use afore Said against the Lawful Claims or Demands of any person or persons to warrant and Secure During Said term of Leas and also to Defend.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal the Day and year above Said.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
GEORGE REYNOLDS.
JONATHAN COREY.

SIMON SMITH. { L. S. }

Kings County, S.S.

The Subscriber Simon Smith acknowledged the afore written Instrument to be his Act and Deed the 13th Day of february A. D. 1753, Before me

BENONI HALL, Just. Peace.

Recorded March 22th A. D. 1754 by B. HALL, T. CLARK.

On the 23d of May, 1753, a large gathering of the New Light Churches of New England, representing twenty-five Churches, met with the Exeter Church to settle terms of fellowship and communion at the Lord's Table. At this Council Elder Sprague was chosen in company with Elders Werden,

Lee and Peck, to visit Middleborough, Mass., and sit in council on the troubles there in the Church of Mr Backus. A second and similar Council, representing twelve Churches, was held with the Church on the second Tuesday in September, 1754.

Of this last meeting Elder Sprague was chosen Moderator, and Isaac Backus, Clerk. The decisions of these two Councils in Exeter were in favor of open communion. Elder Sprague being a strict Baptist in his views, shortly left not only the New Lights, but the pastorate of Exeter Church.

The first record which we have been able to find is a meeting of the Church, September 17th, 1757, at the meeting-house, to hear from their pastor, Elder Sprague, the reasons for his long absence; he not being present, the meeting was adjourned to Oct. 1, 1757. At the Oct. meeting, at the desire of Elder Sprague, the proceedings of a Council, held at the meeting-house, July 15, 1757, were read, after which he "read an epistle in which he laid down many reasons for his not meeting with us for a long time, and also enjoined many things for the Church to remove, confess and retract, before he could walk with us." Deacon Joseph Rogers attempted some reply, which Elder Sprague would not hear, and abruptly left the house. On the 19th of November following, the Church next met, and after reading the result of a Council held on the 3d of November, which advised and entreated them to withdraw from their pastor, they proceeded to read a letter of withdrawal, which Deacons Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins had previously prepared, which was adopted, and messengers appointed to carry it to him.

Soon after, Deacon Philip Jenkins felt that he was called to preach the gospel and take the watch-care of the Church, but the Church not being agreed on this matter, he left it, together with a number of those who were attached to him.

Deacon Joseph Rogers about the same time had a grievous difficulty with another brother, in consequence of which he also left the Church.

The following is a copy of the record of a Church meeting,

held in the early days of the Church's history, and also the names of those present:

At a church meeting especially appointed preparatory to communion, at the meeting-house in Exeter, May ye 27 day 1758, after solemn prayer and supplication to God for wisdom to direct, proceeded as followeth:

To own our covenant with God and one with another.

Brother Joseph Rogers appeared and owned his covenant.

Philip Jenkins,	Anna Aylesworth,
John Gardner,	Anna Harrington,
Samuel Gardner,	Catharine Potter,
Daniel Gill,	Margaret Spencer,
Simon Smith,	Sarah Smith.
Thomas Place.	

From this time until 1763, no record of any business meetings appear.

The records again commence May 21, 1763, of a church meeting with Solomon Sprague, Moderator, and Seth Eldred, Clerk. It appears from the record of this meeting that a better state of feeling existed than had for the past four years, and that the membership desired to honor God in the renewal of their covenants, and in having more fellowship with each other. Soon after this the Church voted unanimously to call brother Solomon Sprague to the pastorate, but his mind as yet was not clear on that point.

In July, 1766, Elder David Sprague, their former pastor, returned, and was cordially received to their membership. He also at the same meeting tendered his services to the Church as pastor, which was followed by a declination, evidently showing a preference for his son. At this date the Church numbered about seventy-seven, a list of whose names I give below, it being the first that appears among the records.

Solomon Sprague,	Susanna Rice,
Joseph Case,	David Sprague,
George Reynolds,	Robert Carr,
Robert Whitford,	Reynolds Cahoon,
Daniel Gill,	John Joslin,
John Weight,	Marbry Whitford,

Thomas Place,
John Gardner,
Charles Carr,
Seth Eldred,
Thomas Joslin,
Samuel Cottrell,
Stephen Harrington,
James Reynolds,
John West,
Robert Sweet,
Peter Wells,
William Chadsey,
Johnathan Bly,
Budgel Hammond,
Primus Rathbun,
Peter Congdon,
Thankful Browne,
Lydia Sweet,
Martha Card,
Eunice Bly,
Susanna Pierce,
Mary Eldred,
Sarah Bradford,
Elizabeth Jones,
Anna Hambleton,
Mary Allen,
Mary Spencer,
Margaret Rice,
Isabel Sprague,
Elizabeth Sweet,
Amy Gardner,
Lydia Simmons,
Elizabeth Gardner,
Sarah Joslin,
Hannah Carr,
Mercy Browne,
Abigail Rathbun,
Sarah Case,
Joanna Reynolds,
Lydia Browne,
Susanna Wells,
Abigail Cottrell,
Mary Cole,
Elizabeth Ellis,
Phillis Whitford,
Sarah Browne,
Lydia Holloway,
Deborah Wilcox,
Margaret Spencer,
Mary Pierce,
Elizabeth Sweet,
Rebecca Cahoon,
Mehitable Greene,
Mercy Rice,
Martha Carr,
Mary Greene,
Deborah Rathbun,
Eunice Reynolds,
Mary Weight,
Sarah Baker,
Elizabeth Browne,
Anna Baker,
Joanna Joslin,
Margaret Briggs,
Sarah Havens.

During the absence of Elder Sprague from the Church, he had preached for a season at New London, Conn., and on Block Island. After his return the Church was evidently in

accord with him on those points which once divided them, they having adopted his views, viz., that scriptural baptism was pre-requisite to communion.

He died in Exeter, 1777, after a faithful ministry of forty years. He was buried beside the old Church reared chiefly through his instrumentality, and the dews of summer and the frosts of winter have silently fallen upon his grave for more than a hundred years. He was represented as being a man of pure character, superior abilities, happy address, and winning spirit. Believing that Baptist principles had their foundation laid on the immutable word of God, he held to them tenaciously, though rejected by his brethren and suffering exclusion, until after a number of years, he lived to witness the old Church of Christ in Exeter fully in accord with his long cherished convictions of truth and righteousness.

THE SECOND PASTORATE.

The second pastor of the Church was Solomon Sprague, son of David Sprague, born April 2, 1730, converted in early life, and ordained in the Church of his father, June 1, 1769. He was a physician as well as a preacher, and honored both professions. At a meeting of the Church, November 3, 1770, the record states that "our articles of faith and belief being copied of the original, with some additions and explanations, which the Church approbated, seeing their minds fuller explained than in the former." The labor of copying and making additions and explanations was performed by Elder Solomon Sprague, as appears in the record of a previous meeting in October. This "declaration of the faith and practice of the Church of Christ in Exeter under the pastoral care of Solomon Sprague, Elder," are among the records of the Church in a state of good preservation.

In October, 1772, he relates to the Church his trials and inability to make pastoral visits among his people on account of his occupation as a physician; whereupon the Church appointed a number of faithful and gifted brethren to assist him

in visiting his flock. In September, 1775, the Church voted to send Elder Solomon Sprague, Elder David Sprague, their former pastor, Joseph Case, jr., and other brethren, to assist in the ordination of Elisha Greene to the pastoral care of the Church in West Greenwich. Elder Solomon Sprague was Moderator of the Stonington Union Association, to which body this Church belonged, in 1776, and was preacher before that body in 1781. The Church entertained the Association during his pastorate in 1783 and 1789.

He was assisted in the ministry by Joseph Case, who removed in 1791 to Peterburg in the State of New York. Elder Solomon Sprague died February 26, 1794, after an honored pastorate of about twenty-five years. As a pastor he was faithful, much beloved, and successful.

It appears that after leaving the Church, Deacon Philip Jenkins went into East Greenwich, and either established a Church or entered one already established, and became its pastor. It also appears, by a memorandum among the records, that at some time during this pastorate, Elder Philip Jenkins made a confession to the Church that he was too fast in saying what he did on leaving the Church; and the Church in turn made a retraction to Elder Jenkins, stating that their action was premature, and that not sufficient labor was done with him and those that were attached to him and left the Church with him.

The conclusion of this memorandum reads as follows:

"And we, the Committee appointed by the Church of Exeter under the pastoral care of Elder Solomon Sprague, and by the Church of East Greenwich under the pastoral care of Elder Philip Jenkins, after considering the above-said confession and retraction, do mutually agree to approbate the same, as witness our hand—whereby we do heartily agree to advise the door to be effectually thrown open for the improvement of each other's gifts in a gospel manner."

After Elder Sprague's death, Pardon Tillinghast became a leader in the Church, who also felt called to preach the gospel and take the pastorate, but they were not agreed in calling

him to this work, and remained without a pastor until 1806. The following is a copy of the heading of a subscription, written during the pastorate of Elder Sprague, over a hundred years ago, that sets forth very clear views of the duty of the Church in regard to the maintenance of its pastor:

"The members of the Church of Christ at Exeter, under the pastoral care of Solomon Sprague, Elder, whose names are hereafter written, having solemnly covenanted with God and with one another as a Church of Christ, to make the sacred Scriptures the Rule of our Faith and Practice, and having diligently searched and read the same, do find it to be an indispensable duty of every member of a Church of Christ to contribute to the support or maintenance of their minister, that he may attend wholly on teaching and give himself up to the ministry of the word and to prayer. Acts 6: 4.

"The reasons thereof are evident by a threefold law. First, the law of nature, from whence the Apostle argues, 1 Cor. 9: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 verses; secondly, the Levitical Law, from whence the Apostle also argues, 1 Cor. 9: 13 verse; thirdly, the Gospel enjoineth and requireth the same. Gal. 6: 6, 1 Cor. 9: 14. Therefore let the above-cited places of Scripture be well considered with many others of like importance, and the nature and tendency of the work of the ministry be well weighed, and it will be clear that it is a duty required of God himself, and that not in a way of giving alms as to the poor, which is another standing ordinance of Christ, but is to be performed in love to Christ and in obedience to his laws in order to support and carry on the interest of the Gospel, by all the members in the Church that are able. Yet this is not to be given to any one that may pretend to be a minister or thrust himself into a Church, or to such as run without a mission for filthy lucre's sake.

But Churches ought to take especial care who to call forth to the work of the ministry according to the rule of instruction given by inspiration of God, be they learned or unlearned as to human learning—be they poor or rich as to worldly wealth and the liberality of the people (if they be able) should surmount the necessity of the minister, so as that he may exercise those rights of love and hospitality as is required of such, that therein he may be exemplary in good works, &c.

"Therefore considering our duty to Christ and our covenant obligations to our Elder, and considering his long and grievous indisposition of body, and the weakness of his wife, our sister, and their poor sick child, we find ourselves bound in duty to contribute as followeth, our names hereto subscribed."

THIRD PASTORATE.

Elder Gershom Palmer was installed pastor of the Church, April 5, 1806, which position he occupied with remarkable success for about twenty years, the membership of the Church having increased in 1825 to seven hundred thirty-eight members. It appears by the records that the old Church first built was too small to accommodate the people that attended in 1814, and needed repairs. From the account of an aged citizen, who once attended school in the old Church, that it was built two-story and had a gallery around the house, excepting the north side, where stood the pulpit, with a fireplace near the center of the house.

The following is a record of a meeting of the Church called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a new house :

"Whereas the Baptist Church of Christ in Exeter on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1814, met and took into consideration the present condition of our meeting-house and finding it to be so much out of repair and considering it so much smaller than we could wish, so that of times a great number of the people that attend meeting cannot get in and those that can are so much crowded that it is very uncomfortable;

"Therefore it was agreed to build a new one by subscription to be drawn and shown to all those who have a willing heart; both professors and nonprofessors may subscribe in order that the public worship of God may be attended more comfortable. The meeting-house is to be 34 feet by 40 on the ground with a convenient gallery and a row of pews round the walls of the house below and the remainder of the house above and below is to be seated, except two alleys, and free as the old one, for those who wish to occupy them; the two alleys shall lead from the doors to the pulpit three feet wide.

"And when the meeting-house is finished, the pews are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder by a committee appointed by the Church for that purpose, who shall notify the sales of said pews and have power to adjourn from time to time as said committee shall think best. Only subscribers shall have a right to bid on said pews, whether professor or nonprofessor—and whosoever shall bid off a pew, if he shall have subscribed to the amount and paid the same, it shall be considered paid for—if not he shall pay the balance to the committee.

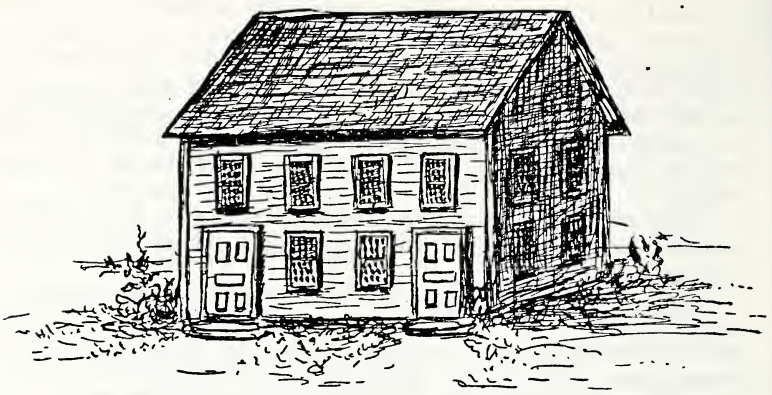
"And it is further agreed that all pew-holders shall have and hold their pews, they, their heirs and assigns after them, so long as they shall comply with good order; and all the pew-holders hold themselves bound to pay their parts according to the value of their pews in keeping the house in repair hereafter; and it is further agreed that no person shall bid off more than one pew for themselves. Said meeting-house is to be built on the lot where the old one now stands.

"And we agree to begin said meeting-house when there shall be fourteen hundred dollars subscribed and a sufficiency of money and materials paid in.

"And whereas we, the subscribers, having read and considered on the contents of the foregoing pages, and being agreed therewith, do hereby promise and agree to pay the sums set against our names unto Jeremiah G. Northup, who was appointed by the Church to superintend the building of said meeting-house."

The new Church was erected by Daniel Spink in 1816, and on July 16th the pews were sold at auction by Gould Gardner, auctioneer.

Pew No.	1,	sold to	John Vaughn for	$42 75
"	2,	"	Johnathan Congdon for	40 00
"	3,	"	William Greene for	40 50
"	4,	"	Benjamin C. Gardner for	49 00
"	5,	"	Nathan Dawley for	40 00
"	6,	"	Robert H. Brown for	40 50
"	7,	"	Whitman Thurston for	42 00
"	8,	"	Jeremiah G. Northup for	45 00
"	9,	"	Caleb Arnold, jr., for	13 50
"	10,	"	George Gardner for	31 00
"	11,	"	Benjamin Lawton for	18 50
"	12,	"	Gardner Champlin for	16 00
"	13,	"	Daniel Champlin for	45 00
"	14,	"	Arnold Ellis for	44 00
"	15,	"	Samuel Shearman for	42 50
"	16,	"	Thomas Phillips, jr., for	43 00
"	17,	"	Benjamin Fowler for	50 00
"	18,	"	Clarke Sisson for	43 00
"	19,	"	Pardon Whitford for	48 00
"	20,	"	Russel Joslin for	58 00



ELDER PALMER'S OLD CHURCH.

In the same year occurred one of the most powerful revivals of religion which the Church has ever experienced, the number of two hundred having been added to their membership.

The Church entertained the Association while Elder Palmer was pastor in 1808 and 1821; he was the preacher before that body in 1823. In September, 1823, brethren Clark Sisson, Michael Dawley, Nathan Tefft, John Wilcox, and Jabez Palmer were set apart and ordained to the office of Deacons in the Church. On April 15, 1826, brother C. C. Greene was appointed Clerk in the place of brother Beriah Brown, with whom the Church had some difficulty. But the wonderful success and prosperity which had hitherto attended the Church during the pastorate of Elder Palmer was sadly interrupted.

In April, 1827, the Church commenced labor with a number of brethren who had stopped their travel on account of being grieved with Elder Palmer for reporting a story that they deemed repugnant to the truth. At a subsequent meeting in May, after hearing the charges against Elder Palmer made by these brethren, the Church voted that they were not satisfactorily proved.

But the difficulty remained: these brethren were not satisfied, and finally the Church at their request agreed, April 19, 1828, to call a Council of neighbouring Churches to advise

with the Church respecting their decision in this matter. This council met May 17, 1828, with Elder Jonathan Wilson, Moderator, and Smith Chapman, Clerk.

After carefully hearing and weighing the evidences, they decided that these grieved brethren had some cause of grief, and advised the Church to treat them tenderly, and advised these brethren to strive for reconciliation, and also advised our beloved brother Palmer to strive with all his power to help the minds of these brethren.

On the 11th of June, 1829, another Council convened at the meeting-house in Exeter by request of the aggrieved members of the Exeter Church. This Council consisted of twenty pastors and brethren representing eight Churches in the Stonington Union Association. After hearing additional evidence from what was given at the last Council, their decision was as follows:

"Dear aggrieved brethren—After careful, diligent, and prayerful attention to the subject presented us by you, involving the difficulty between Elder Gershom Palmer and the Church of Exeter, with mature deliberation on the results of two former Councils, and additional evidences this day offered, have been conducted to the following conclusion: Resolved, That we consider the portion of the Church of Exeter who now style themselves as the Church have upheld Elder Gershom Palmer in a palpable falsehood, for which cause we consider they have departed from gospel order, and as the portion of the Church styling themselves aggrieved members have in our opinion taken gospel measures to effect reconciliation and have perpetuated their efforts till the door was closed against them and all hope of success expired; from the above considerations we do give fellowship to said aggrieved members as the Baptist Church of Exeter.

"Resolved, That we recommend to said Church to represent itself as such to our next Association.

"Jon. Miner, Moderator.
"Smith Chapman, Clerk."

But still this decision did not lead to a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty, and another Council called by vote of the Church was held, a copy of which is as follows:

"At an ecclesiastical Council held with the Baptist Church in Exeter, R. I., July 2d, A. D. 1829, by request of said Church as

a body, after solemn prayer proceeded to business by making choice of Elder Jonathan Miner, Moderator, and Elder Peleg Peckham, Clerk. 2dly, Proceeded to ascertain the number of delegates from the several Churches composing this Council, and it appeared the following members were present, viz. :

2d Church in Groton—Elder Roswell Burrows, Dea. Elisha Rathbun.

1st North Stonington—Eld. Jonathan Miner, Dea. Samuel Peabody.

2d North Stonington—Eld. Asher Miner.

Plainfield—Eld. Nathaniel Cole.

Coventry and Sterling—Eld. Peleg Peckham, Dea. Philip Kenyon.

North Kingstown—Dea. Samuel Tillinghast, Nathaniel Reynolds.

Warwick and East Greenwich—Dea. John Sweet, Dea. Wm. Greene, Samuel Bennett, Henry Tibbits, Joseph P. Briggs.

South Kingstown—Christopher Steadman, Frederick Chappel.

South Kingstown or Queen's River—Eld. Henry C. Hubbard.

Richmond—Elder Benjamin Barnes.

"Elder Jonathan Wilson and Elder Levi Walker being present were invited to a seat in the Council.

"Voted by Exeter Church that the above-named compose the Council.

"Voted, That the doings of the last Council be read, together with Elder G. Palmer's letter of confession (so-called) ; the same being read,

"Voted, That we adjourn one hour. Met agreeable to adjournment, and proceeded to business that was before the Council. After considerable labour,

"Voted, That we retire to a private room to make up our advise and decision—when retired, which is as follows :

"*To the Church of Exeter*,—Dear Brethren : It is the opinion of this Council that the difficulty that the disaffected members of this Church have manifested in relation to the decisions of the three former Councils, judging as they do that said decisions were inconsistent one with the other—we are of opinion that there is no such inconsistencies existing, and that all the difference is in a more full and explicit decision in one than in another.

"The inquiry was made of the disaffected brethren if there was any new evidence, matters, or things relating to the subject-matter of difficulty that had not been considered by the former Councils which they wished this Council to hear and advise upon. It was answered in the negative. This Council do therefore fully approve of the decisions of the last Council, and do earnestly exhort all the members of this Church to regulate their walk accordingly, Upon the subject of the inquiry made by the Church of this Council for

advise as to their duty in relation to the disaffected and delinquent members of this Church and of Elder G. Palmer in particular—

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Council that the power of discipline is in the portion of the Church fellowshipped by the last Council, and that they will be fellowshipped by the Churches in our connection in all their acts of discipline towards the delinquents of this Church as well with Elder G. Palmer as any private member, if it be done in gospel order.

JONATHAN MINER, Moderator.
PELEG PECKHAM, Clerk.

Exeter, July 29, A. D. 1829."

After this the Church commenced labor with Elder Palmer, and on the 15th of August, 1829, voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship. Quite a large number of other members, including three of the five deacons of the Church, were called upon at different times, and after labor with them the hand of fellowship was withdrawn.

FOURTH PASTORATE.

Elder Levi Meech united with the Church and became its pastor in 1831.

During his three years' pastorate his labors were blessed in the conversion of nearly fifty persons.

On the 7th of September, 1831, a Council met by request of the Church and ordained Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet to the office of deacons of the Church.

Previous to this date the Church had not received any Act of incorporation. In October, 1831, the Church petitioned the General Assembly, and were incorporated, retaining the original name of the Baptist Church in Exeter.

This charter restricted the Church to hold all property of every description not exceeding the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant, convey and dispose of in such manner as they may deem expedient, at their will and pleasure—provided, however, that all legacies and donations shall be appropriated strictly according to the direction or design of the donors or testators.

On September 15, 1832, the Church voted to repair the door of the Church, and put on a lock sufficiently strong to guard said house.

But the meeting-house was owned by proprietors or pew-owners, as has been previously noticed it could not be claimed as the property of the Church nor as being under their control. Consequently those following Elder Palmer contended that they had an equal right to hold meetings in the house with the Church. This state of affairs constantly produced confusion and proved detrimental to the successful advancement of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ. However, amid all these difficulties, during the year 1832 the Church held meetings that resulted in a glorious revival of religion.

On May 17, 1834, Elder Meech received a letter of dismission, and the Church was again without a pastor. In August, 1836, the Church voted to sever their connection with the Stonington Union Association and unite with the Warren, on account of the greater convenience of attending. In their annual letter to the Association in 1836 they report a membership of four hundred seventy-four.

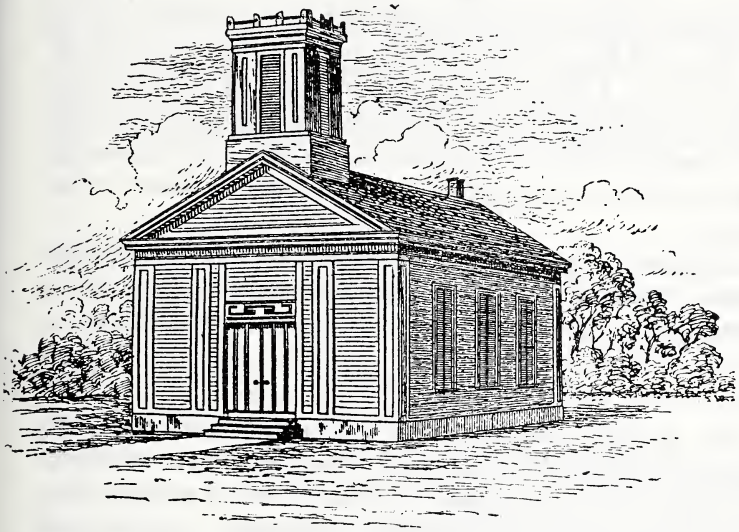
FIFTH PASTORATE.

On October 14, 1837, Elder Benedict Johnson was invited to become the pastor of the Church, and accepted the invitation. On the 16th of December following, the Church took into consideration the propriety of building a new house of worship, and after mature deliberation,

"Voted, To make an effort to build a meeting-house 40 by 32 feet, to be located on Christopher Greene's land near Solomon Lawton's, on the hill; to be built by subscription. The seats are to be free, but the house is to be the property of the Baptist Church in Exeter, and exclusively under the control and direction of the same at all times."

Deacons Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet together with brethren C. C. Greene and Stephen H. Gardiner were appointed a committee to superintend the building of the house. The

house was built by Deacon Russel Joslin and brother Henry V. Joslin, at a cost of about $1,500, on land given by brother C. C. Greene, on the Ten Rod Road, about one mile west of the old one, and was dedicated on the 4th of October, 1838. The bell on the Church was presented by Deacon William Greene. Mr Charles Reynolds gave the timber for building the house, and his son, brother Henry Reynolds, claims to have struck the first blow in cutting.



Following the services of the dedication a very interesting revival took place, as a result of which more than thirty professed faith in the saving power of Christ and were buried in baptism and received into the Church. Sept. 6, 1845, brethren Nathan Dutemple and Alfred B. Tefft were set apart as deacons in the Church.

In April, 1845, the long-standing difficulty existing in the Church in consequence of Elder Palmer was satisfactorily settled, and a certificate signed to this effect by the clerk of this Church and the clerk of the Church under Elder Palmer, and also recognised each other as sister Churches of Jesus Christ in fellowship.

On March 20, 1847, brother Gershom P. Sherman, grandson of Elder Palmer, was licensed to preach the gospel. Brother George R. Northup was received into membership by letter from First Baptist Church in Newport, March 17, 1849, and commenced preaching for the Church. Elder Johnson resigned the pastorate, April 1, 1849, which was accepted.

SIXTH PASTORATE.

In March, 1850, brother George R. Northup withdrew from the field, and Elder Johnson returned to the pastoral care of the Church. A Council met June 15, 1854, by request of the Church, to examine brother Gardner Tillinghast with a view to ordination, and voted to ordain on the 5th of July following, at which time he was ordained as an assistant pastor in the Church.

A license was granted by the Church, October 20, 1855, to brother Alfred B. Tefft to preach the gospel. July, 1854, brother T. A. Hall was set apart as deacon of the Church.

SEVENTH PASTORATE.

Rev. Benedict Johnson removed from the Church in the spring of 1856, and the Church was supplied by Rev. Gardner Tillinghast, who in August following became pastor of the Church, and died the following December. In his short ministry, he manifested a faithfulness and zeal which gave promise of much future usefulness, but the Master called and he cheerfully obeyed the summons.

EIGHTH PASTORATE.

Rev. Benedict Johnson returned to the Church in the spring of 1858, and preached a portion of the time for the next two years. In the winters of 1857 and 1858, union meetings of this Church and our sister Liberty Church were held at the Jefferson Hall, Fisherville, that resulted in bringing a large number to Christ—forty-four of whom were baptised into this Church.

NINTH PASTORATE.

In the autumn of 1860, Rev. George R. Northup took the pastoral care of the Church and labored faithfully for two-and-a-half years to build up the cause of Christ. In 1863 the Church was again without a pastor, but was supplied a portion of the time by Rev. J. W. Carpenter. From 1864 for a number of years, brother George Chappel supplied the desk and led the Church. In the spring of 1866, the Church engaged the services of Rev. J. L. Wightman, who labored among us as his health would permit until the autumn of 1867, at which time the Church entertained the Narragansett Association, with which it united at the time of its organization, 1860.

TENTH PASTORATE.

On June 6, 1869, Rev. Benedict Johnson, who had figured so largely in the history of the Church, again united with it and began pastoral labor. But his earthly labors were nearly done. On the 28th of June following, about three weeks from the time of his union with the Church, he died, in the vigor of manhood, aged 64 years.

In person he was large, well-formed, and commanding, with a voice that in his earnestness in preaching he often lifted up like a trumpet. He was kind and genial in social intercourse and a warm-hearted and devoted friend. When with clasped hands and uplifted head in prayer he uttered with great reverence the words "*Almighty God*," it kindled anew the fires of divine love in the christian heart, and caused the heart of the sinner to tremble. Though his voice has been hushed in death for more than thirteen years, its echo still lingers in our hearts and memories. He was buried in Exeter Cemetery, near the Church in which he preached the gospel so many years, and his son, William G. Johnson, who died Jan. 15, 1871, and his wife, Ruth Johnson, who died Nov. 19, 1877, were soon laid beside him.

ELEVENTH PASTORATE.

On April 10, 1870, Rev. G. R. Northup united with the Church and began pastoral labor. During the winter and spring of 1872 an interesting revival of religion took place, and 38 were baptized and added to the Church. On August 31, 1872, brother Willet H. Arnold was appointed clerk of the Church, and on the 2d of Nov. following was set apart as deacon of the Church.

During Mr. Northup's pastorate there were 39 baptized, 2 restored, and 1 united by letter.

In the summer of 1876 the Adventists led by Elder E. R. Wood took possession of the site on which the old meeting-house had stood on the land leased by Simon Smith to this Church in 1753, and erected a house of worship thereon.

The last service held in the old meeting-house was the funeral service of sister Mary Gardiner in September, 1861, conducted by Rev. Benedict Johnson. From this time onward the house rapidly decayed and threatened to fall. An application in the form of a petition, signed by citizens in the vicinity, was made to the Town Council of Exeter to have the house removed. The Council granted the prayer of the petition, and ordered the house sold at public auction. The conditions of sale were that the purchaser should remove the house and build a good substantial wall in the place in front left vacant.

The Committee, Philip B. Davis, appointed by the Town Council to sell the house, paid the proceeds from the sale, amounting to $30.75, into the Town Treasury, July 17, 1872. The purchaser of the house failed to fulfill the conditions of sale, thus leaving the timbers and *debris* scattered promiscuously about the grounds.

Elder E. R. Wood had a lease drawn resembling the old one somewhat in phraseology, to E. R. Wood, Elder, and George T. Cranston, Deacon, and the Advent Christian Church of Exeter, " established on the principles taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and the doctrines of religious faith and worship set forth in the Old and New Testaments," &c., and ap-

plied to Rev. J. W. Carpenter and Deacon William C. Potter of our sister Church whose charter name is the First Baptist Society in Exeter, incorporated it in 1856, and prevailed upon them to execute it in behalf of the Baptist Church in Exeter, the charter name of this Church, incorporated in 1831.

This Church respecting the expressed wishes of our deceased brother, in the old lease, that this property should be occupied by this Church, practicing according to defined and stated principles and none else, raised her voice against it by a vote of the Church, as follows :

"Whereas our deceased brother Simon Smith, for the love and good-will and for other divers good causes and considerations, did lease to the Elder and Deacons of this Church and to the Church a certain lot of land described by said lease given on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1753, and recorded in the Town Clerk's office March 22d, 1754 ; and whereas certain persons by present indications have taken unlawful possision of said ground and are about to erect a Church thereon ;

"Therefore *voted and resolved*, That we claim the leased rights and privileges given in said lease of said ground as the property of the Baptist Church in Exeter, and we protest against any person or persons occupying said ground, thereby violating the expressed wishes of the dead. We therefore direct the Clerk to post a notice on said land in the name and by the authority of said Church, forbidding any person or persons or society whatever to trespass or erect any buildings on said ground under penalty of the law."

On March 4, 1877, Rev. G. R. Northup removed from the Church, and again the Church was without a pastor. On the 3rd of June, 1877, Rev. S. D. Burlingame was engaged to supply the Church two Sabbaths in a month for no definite time.

Brother Burlingame supplied until April 1, 1878.

During the previous winter special meetings were held, resulting in the conversion and baptism of eight into the Church. On Brother Burlingame's removal, Rev. J. H. Edwards engaged to supply the Church two Sabbaths in a month, which he did until January, 1881.

From this time forward to April, 1882, the Church was supplied by Rev. Justus Aldrich, State Missionary, and Deacon Whitman L. Wood.

TWELFTH PASTORATE.

On May 6, 1882, the Church voted to call Rev. J. H. Edwards to the pastorate. Brother Edwards began his labors and has been untiring in his efforts to build up the cause of Christ. During the spring of 1881 special meetings were held, resulting in an addition of eight to the Church.

On May 7, 1882, the Church voted to make an effort to paint and renovate their house of worship.

The work has been pushed steadily forward, until to-night (Jan. 14, 1883) we meet to re-dedicate it anew to the service of God, and return thanks to Him, for His goodness and mercy that endureth forever.

Thus for 132 years has the labor of sowing and reaping been moving steadily onward, while time has swept into eternity those who received the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ and those who have rejected Him. Sometimes dark clouds have hovered over and fierce storms have beaten upon the Old Church, but soon the clouds would roll back, the storm cease its beatings, and the beautiful sunshine of God's eternal love shine in. Situated as we are in a sparsely-settled community, our numbers are not large.

But we thank God that many noble Christian men and women, who have been necessitated on business and other accounts to go out into other fields away from us, can look back upon the Old Exeter Church as their birthplace into the everlasting kingdom of God. As the Bridegroom loves and cares for the Bride, to whose strong encircling arms she flies for protection, so with infinitely greater love has our Saviour Jesus Christ protected and remembered Zion.

In the years to come, when the author of these lines shall have done with scenes of mortality, may he who shall attempt to move forward the history of Zion have greater revival events to chronicle of immortal souls saved by the mighty and efficacious power of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The clerks of the Church have been :

Joseph Rogers, 1757.
Thomas Joslin, 1760.
John Gardiner, Jan. 6, 1770.
Joseph Case, jr., Sept. 12, 1770.
Benjamin Fowler, 1772.
Jonathan Dean, about 1790.
Pardon Tillinghast, ab't 1796.
James Clark, 1805.
George Sisson, 1814.
Beriah Brown, 1821.
Christopher C. Greene, 1826.
Nathan Dutemple, 1860.
Willet H. Arnold, Aug. 31, 1872.

The Church numbered in 1776 about 77; in 1783, 210; in 1818, 588; in 1825, 738; in 1830, 584; in 1836, 474; in 1858, 188; in 1867, 138; in 1882, 78.

The Church reported revivals and additions as follows: In 1807, 48; in 1813, 101; in 1816, 200; in 1819, 71; in 1823, 69; in 1829, 51; in 1839, 38; in 1843, 50; in 1850, 30; in 1858, 48; in 1872, 38; in 1878, 8; in 1881, 8.

WILLET H. ARNOLD,
Church-Clerk.

Approved by the Church, March 3, 1883.

Wee the Subscribers being the Jury appointed by the town Coun^{ll} of Westerly to lay out the Contry Rhode from Paucatuck Bridge to South Kingstown Line accordingly finished the same & this is our Return Given under our hands in Westerly Decem. y^{e} 26th day 1727^{8}.

Pr. Me—John Richmond, Town Surveyer,
Caleb C. Pendleton, his mark.
Joseph Pendleton, mark.
Stephen Willcocks,
Joseph Clark,
Edward Bleavin,
Wm. Champlin, Cordr.
Isaac Sheffieald,
William Clark, Junr.,
Samll. Perry,
Thos. Lillibridge,
Jeffrey Champlin,
John Hill, Junr.,
John Webster,
Roger Elderton.

—*From Westerly Records.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 1783.

BY JOSEPH POTTER, ESQ., WESTERLY.

Hail! glorious day which gave our General birth;
Rise thou, my muse, proclaim the hero's worth,
Proclaim his deeds, his matchless worth display,
And welcome with your song his natal day.
Americans with pleasure now relate
How bravely he withstood the storms of fate,
When cruel British rage and black despair
Threatened our land, and fixed terror there—
When Britain's tyrant sent his hostile band
To ravage, plunder and distress our land,—
'Twas then, illustrious chief! thou didst engage
To free thy country from tyrannic rage.
Fired by no furious rage or party zeal,
Thy sword was drawn but for the common weal;
'Twas injured justice claimed thy generous aid,
In gentle mercy all thy plans were laid.
Heaven at thy birth a hero she designed—
Undaunted valour, and a tender mind;
Thro' all degrees of honor thou hast gone,
Columbia's freedom gained, thy work is done.
O, could my verse to latest times succeed,
Recount each bold exploit and worthy deed;
Could but my muse unto perfection raise,
Record thy steadfast virtue, sing thy praise,
With pleasure all thy glorious deeds rehearse,
And sing thy triumphs in my humble verse!
But why should I so great a blessing ask,
For happier mortals is reserved that task;
'Tis past the reach of my unlearned pen,
Requests the poet's high and lofty strain.
Some happy bard with rapturous joys shall sing,
With transport sing thy worth and glories, king!
With whose confederate strength and heaven's decree
Our foes are vanquished, and our country's free,
In spite of Britain's envious design.
To late posterity thy name shall shine;
Thro' each revolving age, great chief! thy name
Shall shine distinguished in the roll of fame
Till time shall stop, and future bards shall say
Let's welcome with our song his natal day.

ROGER WILLIAMS, THE PIONEER OF NARRAGANSETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. WARREN GARDINER, NO. KINGSTOWN, R. I.

THE first settlement of North Kingstown, which is the oldest settlement of the English in the Narragansett Country, is given in the Rhode Island Manual of 1873 and 1874 as commencing in 1641, and it is generally admitted to have been begun by Richard Smith, senr. As to this matter, we propose to show that it rests upon a very doubtful basis, both as to the time of the settlement and also as to Smith's being the actual pioneer-settler.

The depositions of Roger Williams, of Providence, and of John Greene, of Narragansett, given in July in the year 1679, place the settlement somewhat earlier. John Greene at that time says, "it was commenced forty years or more ago," and Williams gives the time as forty-two years ago. According to Williams' declaration, therefore, the first settlement at Narragansett was begun as early as the year 1637. An interesting inquiry also arises in this connection as to who the pioneer was. In the contest which took place about 1679, and continued for some years, some facts are developed pointing to this matter. The two former, Williams and Greene, are in their declarations found to support the idea that Smith was first settler. An extract from these declarations will explain the position. In his declaration above referred to, Roger Williams says:

"Being now near to four score years of age, yet (by God's mercy) of sound understanding and memory, do humbly and faithfully declare that Richard Smith, Senr., deceased, who for his conscience toward God left a fair possession in Gloucestershire and adventured with his relations and estates to New England, and was a most acceptable and prime leading man in Taunton in Plymmouth Colony, for his conscience sake (many differences arising) he left Taunton and came to the Nahigonsick country where (by the mercy of God and the favor of the Nahi-gon-sik Sachems) he

broke the ice (at his great charge and hazard) and put up in the thickest of the Barbarians the first English House amongst them."

* * * * * * *

"I humbly testify that about forty-two years from this date he kept possession, *coming and going* himself, children, and servants; and he had quiet possession of his housing, land, and meadows, and there in his own House with much serenity of soul and comfort he yielded up his spirit to God (the Father of Spirits) in peace."

This testimony was dated July 2d, 1679, and sworn to July 21st, 1679.

John Greene's testimony of same date contains the following:

"I, John Greene, inhabiting in the Narragansett Country, called King's Province, I being sworn a Conservator of the Peace, do on my oath affirm that forty years and more Mr Richard Smith, that I then lived with, did first begin and make a settlement in the Narragansett, and that by the consent and with the approbation of the Indian Princes and people, and did improve land, mow meadows several years before Warwick was settled by any Englishman."

The first settlement of Warwick is given as being commenced in January, 1642-43. John Greene's testimony puts the settlement of Smith as several years before this date, not *one* or *two*, but *several*; and Roger Williams fixes it as forty-two years prior to July 2nd, 1679. If these testimonies are to be taken as literally true, then the settlement of the Narragansett Country by the English must have been commenced previous to July 2d, 1637.

Now according to Williams' testimony above given, Smith came from Gloucestershire, England, and first settled down at Taunton, and was a prime leading man there. According to Bachus, Taunton was first planted in 1637, and Potter in 3d vol. page 32, of the R. I. His. Soc. Collections, says, "He, Smith, remained there but a few years." How Smith could have become a *prime leading man* unless he did reside there at least a few years is difficult to understand, yet the testimony above given represents him as commencing his settlement at Narragansett even as early as Taunton was planted. Again we find him before the middle of the year 1639 admitted an inhabitant

of the Island of Rhode Island* by which it appears he could have remained at Taunton but two years at most. The Pequot War took place on May 26th, 1637. Mason landed at Narragansett a few days before that. That there were no English settled at Narragansett in May, 1637, is readily inferred from the account of the War. When it is remembered, therefore, that Williams fixes the settlement at Narragansett as forty-two years previous to July 2d, 1679, or about July 2d, 1637, the matter will resolve itself into this conclusion—either Smith was not the first settler, or Williams was at fault as to the time.

Other testimony, however, concerning this matter is extant, as appears in the British State Paper Office, copied in John Carter Brown's admirable collection. In a petition from the Narragansett Country, dated July 29th, 1679, and signed by forty-two inhabitants, including Richard Smith, jun., it was represented that Richard Smith, senr., built his house there forty-two years before—the time in this coinciding with the statements of Williams and John Greene before noted.

On the other hand there also appears the declarations of Randall Holden and Capt. John Greene, of Warwich, from which we make an extract as follows:

"*Honored Sirs.*—As concerning that petition of the inhabitants of the Narragansett Country, as is said, if we are rightly informed, Mr Richard Smith declared therein that his father was the first that settled that place, and expended a great sum of money for the effecting thereof, which assertion we of our own knowledge must declare against as being untrue, forasmuch as we were inhabitants of the Narragansett Bay and Country some years before Mr. Richard Smith, sen., was heard of at Narragansett. But in process of time, Mr. Roger Williams and one Mr. Wilcockes for the advantage of trade set up trading houses, and afterwards Mr. Richard Smith, senr., came there, having joined in partnership with said Wilcockes, whereby he much augmented his estate, and had no occasion to expend anything, for the Indians would not let them have any land to improve nor suffer them to keep a beast there."†

* R. I. Col. Records, vol. 1, page 92.

† Extract from a letter addressed to William Blathwayt, Esq., Secretary of the Committee for Foreign Plantations. Endorsed received August 24, 1680. British State Paper Office—copy in J. Carter Brown's MSS.

Another high authority upon this subject is a letter addressed to the King by Peleg Sanford, Governor, and the Council of the State of Rhode Island, an extract from which is as follows:

"And that your Royal Majesty might be duly and truly informed concerning the settlement of this your colony, we have from the information of the first and ancient English inhabitants and from the records of each town, made bold to present the same unto your Royal Majesty — viz.: The town of Providence being the first town was settled by Mr. Roger Williams and others in the year 1635-36; Pawtuxet and Rhode Island in the year 1637-38, and *sometime after at Narragansett, distant from Rhode Island about eight miles, one Mr. Wilcockes and Mr. Roger Williams obtained leave* of the Indians to set up a trading house for commerce with the natives there. And some years after Mr Richard Smith, sen'r., aforesaid (being an inhabitant of the Town of Portsmouth on Rhode Island and a freeman of said colony), removed to the said trading house at Narragansett (being as was said a partner with the said Wilcockes), which commerce and trade then with the said natives was the most profitable employment in these parts of America, and by which many persons of mean degree advanced to considerable estates. And in the year 1642-43 the town of Warwich was settled. Pettaeomscutt was settled by Mr Samuel Wilbore and partners in the year 1657, inhabitants of Rhode Island. In the year 1659 Major Atherton and accompliees (of which Mr Richard Smith was one) entered on and settled some parts of the Narragansett Country. Most of them being inhabitants of this Colony. The place on which they settled being by this Colony now called Kings Towne. In or about the year 1661, Miscommacut, alias Westerly, was settled on the eastern side at Paweatuck River, being the westernmost town in this Colony (by inhabitants of this Colony). In the year 1677 East Greenwich was settled by inhabitants of this Colony."*

And last but not least in these remarkable papers we find John Saffin, Richard Wharton, and Elisha Hutchinson, in their closing pleas to His Majesty, making use of the following language:

"And whereas it hath been falsely affirmed by one John Greene and Randall Holden, of Warwich, that those lands of Narragansett were never purchased by any English, but that the Indians gave

* This paper was endorsed received Nov. 12, 1680. British State Paper Office. Ibid.

all their lands to King Charles I. of blessed memory, which they would seem to prove by a declaration taken out of Mr Gorton's book. To this we answer—1st, that a great part of the lands aforesaid were purchased by Mr Roger Williams yet living, and by Mr Richard Smith deceased, above forty years ago, and possessed to this day by his son Mr Richard Smith, and divers others yet alive."*

From all of which it will appear that the statement made by Gov. Sanford and the Council above given was never overthrown, and further that the Atherton party including Smith so far modified their statements between 1679 and 1681 as to admit that Roger Williams stood before Smith as a purchaser at Narragansett, and place the date of said first purchase at above forty years previous to 1681. This paper last referred to passing through various hands must have been prepared in 1680 or the early part of 1681.

The conclusion, therefore, forces itself upon us that as between Roger Williams and Richard Smith the former takes precedence to the latter as the pioneer in Narragansett. But other facts must be cited in order to arrive at a just conclusion in this difficult question, and harmonize if possible these seemingly conflicting statements.

In 2d Mass. His. Col., vol. ix., page 198, it is said: "Richard Smith's settlement began in 1643, and a Mr Williams and one Mr Wilcox soon after set up another in the same part of the country, and some few plantations thereabouts were purchased of the Indians, and settled about the same time or not long after."

It is safe to conclude that Mr Williams had not removed to Narragansett in June 1640, as by a letter of that date fully appears. In speaking of Gorton he says: "Yet the tide is too strong against us, and I fear (if the Framer of Hearts help not) it will force me to little Patience, a little isle next to your Prudence."

"The next year," says the historian of Rhode Island,† "matters grew worse. In July following the disposers were

* Extract from a declaration received from Lord Culpepper the 12 of Sept. 1681. Do., do.

† Samuel G. Arnold.

appointed, and Williams was one of the signers thereof. Soon after this, William Arnold, in a letter to the disposers says: "That they (the Gortonists) had distracted and divided the town into parties, *aiming to drive away its founders*," and concludes by offering his lands for sale to the town, stating that if these men are received he shall sell and move away. Not long after this a riot ensued in which some blood was spilt, and the aid of Massachusetts was invoked by some of the inhabitants. Gorton and his associates removed to Pawtuxet in Sept. 1642."

Speaking of Mr Williams at this time or subsequent to July 1640, Knowles says: "Little is known of his transactions during two or three subsequent years."

According to the Newport land records, the deed of Roger Williams from Canonicus and Miantonome was given on the 10th of the 9th month of the first year of the Pequot war,—*i.e.*, Nov. 10th, 1637. Now the sale of Providence was made to Williams in 1635, and the deed thereof given March 24, 1637. What deed then is that referred to first above? In his deposition given Dec. 7, 1646, Roger Williams makes use of the following language: "Our grant of ye Nanhigansett purchase."* He also says on another occasion: "Canonicus was most shy of all English to his last breath, and it was not thousands nor tens of thousands of money could have bought of him an English entrance into the bay." And again: "And therefore I declare to posterity that were it not for the favor that God gave me with Canonicus none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased or obtained." In his deed of 1661 Williams says: "And whereas in the year 1637, so-called, I delivered the deed subscribed by the two aforesaid chief sachems so much thereof as cencerneth the aforementioned lands." These were the lands on the Moshassuck and Wanaquatucket. His deed from the sachems was indeed dated March 24th, 1637, but his to the proprietors was dated Oct. 8th, 1638, but what was the meaning of his reservation: "So much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned lands"?

* R. I. Col. Records, vol. 1 page 33.

Undoubtedly that he then had from them other lands. It seems that Williams was instrumental in nearly all, if not all, the purchases made of Narragansett, at least up to the time of his leaving for England the first time to obtain a charter; and it is highly improbable that a footing had been secured in Narragansett previous to that date (1643) unless so secured by him or by his assistance, but that some lease or deed of land there had been secured as early as 1637 or '38 must be admitted, and although Smith is conclusively shown not to have been there, there is a possibility that he might have been interested in some way in the trade there, although we think it more probable that Wilcox (probably Edward Wilcox) was one of the pioneer settlers, and that Smith became interested with him about 1643, but did not remove there till much later. Roger Williams' deed to Smith was Sept. 3d, 1651, and describes him as then of Portsmouth. In that deed, Williams, in describing the lands and the little island, says: "Which the old sachems devised unto me," the wording implying that his deed of these lands was from Canonicus and Miantonome, and therefore this devise must have been previous to his going to England in 1643, as Miantonome was slain during his absence. It is certain that Smith had built a house at Narragansett as early as 1648, as appears from a letter of Roger Williams to John Winthrop, wherein he speaks of "Valentine, Mr Smith's man, my neighbor at the trading house," which expression makes it also quite as certain that Smith did not live at the trading house at that time.

The phraseology also of Williams' deposition is somewhat peculiar: "Coming and going, himself, children, and servants. He kept possession." Smith we also learn had a trading house among the Dutch, which was destroyed by fire, after which he concluded to make his residence at Narragansett. At exactly what time he built his first *English* house is unknown. The care which Williams takes to say that Smith built the first *English* house amongst them (the Indians) leaves us still to to infer that cabins or log houses had been erected there before the *English* house was erected.

Under date of 1641 it is said * "Richard Smith purchased a tract off the Narragansett sachems." . . . "Erected a house for trade, and gave free entertainment to travellers, it being the great road of the country." Collender says: "Within a few years after the trading houses were built in Narragansett by Roger Williams and a Wilcox. Williams built within seven or eight years after Smith and not far from him."

It is clearly shown that Williams was at Narragansett and occupying his house there as early as June 22d, 1645, which appears in a letter of that date to John Winthrop.†

Mr Williams returned to America from his first visit to England in the autumn of 1644, whither he went in July 1643 to obtain a charter for his colony. During his voyage out in 1643 he wrote his "Key to the Indian Language," founded, as he says, principally upon the Narragansett dialect. This shows a great knowledge of the Indian language, and especially of that of the Narragansett, which could only have been acquired by the closest application and constant intercourse for a considerable period of time.

From all the circumstances and conflicting statements, we are almost at a loss how to decide in the matter of the Narragansett settlement, yet in the absence of other proof than what we have, we must conclude that as early as 1638 a trading house of some kind was established at Narragansett perhaps by Wilcox, and another by Williams, who gave personal attention thereto. At some time thereafter, probably 1643, Smith joined with said Wilcox in trade, though living at Rhode Island. Wilcox probably died at Narragansett before 1648, as one Valentine represented Smith there at that time. Smith bought out Roger Williams in 1651, and removed to Narragansett soon after. In no way can we harmonize the statements of all parties except by placing Wilcox and Williams as the pioneers, and this will not be found to do injustice to Mr Williams' declaration, as by Smith's purchases from him and

* Mass. His. Col., vol. 1, page 216.

† Knowles' Life of Roger Williams, page 207.

partnership with Wilcox, together with subsequent purchases and leases from the Indians, entitled Smith by law to a claim of uninterrupted possession for the number of years mentioned by Roger Williams in his declaration, and, in the eye of the law, he therefore saw and declared that Smith had "kept possession, coming and going *himself*, *children*, and *servants*," for the time specified, and he winds up this view by saying that "Richard Smith, jun., ought by all the rules of equity, justice, and gratitude, to be established in a peaceful possession, &c."

Mr Williams was a man versed in the law, and this declaration of his must be construed legally instead of historically. Such construction does no injustice to it or to its author.

As between Williams and Wilcox the honor of being the pioneer must remain in doubt. We have intimated that the Wilcocks referred to at Narragansett was probably Edward Wilcocks who was admitted an inhabitant of Rhode Island among the first, and probably in the early part of 1638. No mention is afterwards made of him, and his subsequent history is not known. Even that indefatigable genealogist Savage has failed to trace him any further. We are strongly inclined to set him down as the mysterious Mr Wilcox of Narragansett.

It may not be amiss to mention that trading posts had been established long before this and as early perhaps as 1620 by the Dutch, not only on Dutch Island, but in the southern part of the present town of Charlestown; but as these did not grow into settlements, and were some time after abandoned, they are not treated of as ranking among the settlements.

The fact that we find Mr Williams at Narragansett within a few months after his return from England, his declaration in the deed to Smith in 1651 that this land was "devised unto him by the '*old sachems*,'" together with the closing declaration forced from the parties in the contest of 1679 to 1681 "that the lands were purchased by Roger Williams yet living, and Mr Richard Smith deceased, above forty years ago,"—a reasonable construction of Williams' own testimony, and all

collateral facts, force us to the conclusion that Roger Williams was the pioneer of Narragansett.

We still indulge a hope that other papers that have not fallen under our notice may be brought to light by which the question shall be settled. We confess that our researches have not been so extensive as could be desired, and this article is published that criticism may be challenged, and perhaps additional light evolved therefrom.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF WESTERLY.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. THOMAS BARRER, WESTERLY, R. I.

I.

NARRAGANSETT—Right arm of Little Rhodie—The cause and hate also of her three elder and larger sister colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, and Connecticut—coveted for her beautiful situation and sea-board views, and hated for her advocacy and persistent support of Freedom, civil and religious, for which her forefathers were by these colonies proscribed, arrested, fined, shut up in prison, whipped till so lacerated that they could not lie down, but only rest in bed upon their hands and knees, or be turned in sheets for days and weeks; or banished in mid-winter from their homes, and families left without a husband, father, or friend to protect or care for them—driven into a lone wilderness, exposed to exasperated savages and wild beasts of the forest, wandering weeks to find a place of rest, during which time "not knowing what bread and bed did mean."

It was the descendants of such wise, liberty-loving, and God-honoring men that first settled this coveted province.

They were of the best blood of New England, or Old England either. Among them we find the *Clarks*, the *Hubbards*, the *Burdicks*, the *Crandalls*, the *Babcocks*, the *Perrys*, the *Potters*, the *Hazards*, the *Stantons*, the *Wauds*, *Wilcoxs*, *Browns*, *Saunders*, *Thurstons*, *Hopkins* (descendants of Daniel, the Mayflower passenger). From these and other early Narragansett families have descended some of the most learned, useful, and renowned men of the age.

It can boast of the first college student and one of the first college corporations in the State, and of furnishing some of the earliest and best ministers. Among them we find the name of *Clarke*, *Babcock*, *Crandall* of Westerly, and the McSparran of Kings Towne. Has raised some of the best and most skillful physicians; some of the greatest statesmen, chief judges, and Governors of States, which those conversant with history need not that I should name. It has also the reputation of furnishing the first and most skillful mechanics and machinists of the age. There were our gunsmiths, locksmiths, clocksmiths, blacksmiths, and iron manufacturers, found mostly in the Babcock family for the first half century of its existence. James Babcock the 3d about 1666 commenced the manufacturing of iron in Westerly at a place now known as Woodville, in Hopkinton, R. I., transporting his sand from the sea-shore, and continued the business until his death in 1698. After this his sons sold out to a Mr Cross of Kings Towne, who continued the business, and was known as the "Lower Iron Works." Afterward a Mr Brand started the same kind of business in the northern part of the town near Richmond, known then and now as the Upper Iron Works, though for many years the business has been discontinued. Mr Brand dying, his son sold out, and removed to the town of Brookfield, New York, and commenced the manufacturing of edge tools and farming utensils. This tract of country has also furnished some of the most pleasant and celebrated watering-places and summer resorts of our country. But time would fail us, and perhaps the patience of the reader too, were we to speak of all her

productions and furnishings; so for the present we bid her good-bye, acknowledging much praise and honor to be her just due.

II.

As soon as the retreat of the heroic and loving couple became known (John and Mary [Lawton] Babcock) through the Indians to the inhabitants of Newport, and also the friendliness of the forest men, a company of 76 men from this place, Warwick and Providence, was formed for the purchase of this unoccupied part of the colony of Rhode Island, lying and bounded on the west by the Pawcatuck River, then called by the natives Misquamicutt, then unjustly claimed by Connecticut and called Haversham. The names of the purchasers were as follow:

Hugh Mosher,	Ed. Greenman,	William Helmes,
William Vaughn,	Ed. Richmond,	William Weeden,
John Farfield,	Edward Larkin,	John Maxson,
James Longbottom,	Shubal Painter,	Joseph Clarke,
John Green,	John Cranstone,	Pardon Tillinghast,
Jeremy Willis,	Caleb Carr,	John Nixson,
John Coggeshall,	Joseph Torrey,	Antony Ravenscroft,
Edward Smith,	Robert Carr,	James Babcock, sr.,
John Crandall,	Tobias Saunders,	John Room,
James Rogers,	Henry Bassett,	William Codman,
James Barker,	William Gingill,	William Dyre, sr.,
William Slade,	Obadiah Holmes,	George Beliss,
Henry Timberlake,	Jereh Bull,	John Richmond, jun.,
James Sands,	John Macoone,	Phillip Shearman,
John Tiler,	And. Longworthy,	Thomas ———
John Lewis,	Richard Dunn,	William Havens,
Hugh Parsons,	John Fones,	Thomas Manchester,
Francis Braiton,	Thomas Waterman,	John Anthony,
William Foster,	Matthew Boomer,	Samuel Samford,
John Havens,	John Spencer,	Christopher Almy,

Jeffrey Champlain,	Nicholas Cottrell,	Muhershallalhazbuz
Richard Morris,	Samuel Dyre,	Dyre,
John Tripp,	Thomas Brownell,	John Cowdal,
Lawrence Turner,	Robert Hazard,	John Albro,
Robert Burdick,	Gideon Freeborn,	Ichabod Potter.
Emmanuel Wooley,	Henry Perey,	

From this number nine were chosen to effect the purchase, secure a good title, and act as trustees, having in charge for the present the purchased possessions. Their names were

William Vaughan,	Hugh Mosier,	James Rogers,
John Coggeshall,	James Barker,	Joseph Torrey,
John Crandall,	Caleb Carr,	John Cranstone.

The purchase was made in June, 1660, of Sosoa, an Indian Captain, and lawful owner of the tract, and on the 29th of the same month a good warrantee deed was obtained. They being loyal, honest, and upright men, petitioned the Court of Commissioners also assembled in His Majesty's name for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the privilege of peaceably settling upon the tract already purchased of the true owner and paid for, which was readily granted. The following is a copy of the deed :

"This deed or writing, bearing date this present twenty-nineth day of June, One thousand six hundred and sixty, witnesseth : That I, Socho, an Indian Captain of Narragansett, being the true and lawful owner of a tract of land called Misquonicoke, for a valuable consideration in hand paid to my content, have bargained and sold unto William Vaughn, Robert Stanton, John Fairfield, Hugh Mosier, James Longbottom, all of Newport in Rhode Island, and others their associates, which said tract of land being bounded as followeth—Easterly by a place called Weecapaug or Passpatanage, joining to the Nianticut land ; on the South by the main sea ; on the West by Pawcatuck River, and so up the chief river or stream northerly and north-easterly to a place called Quequatuck or Quequachanocke, and from thence in a straight line to the first-named bounds called Wecapoag or Pachatanage, joining upon the Nianticut land, so butted and bounded as aforesaid. I, the said Socho, do myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, surrender up all right, title, claim, or interest whatsoever to the said land, or any privilege appertaining to the said land, fully instating

the said William Vaughn, Robert Stanton, John Fairfield, Hug Mosier, James Longbottom, and their associates, their heirs executors, administrators, or assigns, to the said land, and pro perties thereof to the world's end. In witness whereof I, th said Sosoa have set to my hand and seal the year and date above said."

The mark of Sosoa. L. S.

Signed, sealed in presence of

Jeremy Clarke.
Latham Clarke.
Henry Clarke.
Awashwash his mark.
The mark of of Wucum, Interpreter.
George Webb.
George Gardiner.

This deed was confirmed by

Cachaquont.	Awashouse.
Sammecat.	Nucom.
Persicus.	Poatock.
Wawalouna, wife of Miantonome.	Unkaquont.
	Noewan.

III.

In addition to the troubles and trials incident to new firs settlements, the first settlers of Misquamicutt were subjecte to those of a more serious nature, as after the first settlemen and purchase had been made of their tract, it was covete by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Connec ticut, yea all the territory lying between the Narraganset River and Bay east, and the Pawcatuck River on the west— the latter at that time called also "Little Narragansett Rive and Bay," a tract covered by the charter given by the Crow in 1644 to Roger Williams. Notwithstanding this fact an the renewal of the charter by the King establishing as it western boundary the Pawcatuck River, these colonies stil contended that the tract belonged to them and was within their jurisdiction, so that it became a bone of sharp contentio and sore strife, resulting in arrests, fines, and imprisonments and even in bloodshed, so that a kind of constabulary warfar

across the lines was kept up a number of years, even after the town by order of the General Assembly in 1669 was organized and officered under the name of Westerly (lying on the western boundary of the State and being the fifth town in the colony), yet the colony of Connecticut was unwilling to yield her quest and lose such a share of territory, still persisted in her aggressions, and with a strong force entered Westerly, seizing Eld. John Crandall and his son-in-law Job Babcock for treating their claims and authority with contempt, and took them to Hartford and locked them for a while in jail. Officers on the other side were arrested as they crossed over to Westerly. This strife was continued until the Crown, tired of their complaints and vexed at such altercations, annulled both charters and adopted the child they could not well divide, and gave it a name and place in his own household, calling it "Kings Country" or "Province." In his family it remained upwards of a hundred years. But this did not entirely end the strife, for the old Bay colony seeing the ill success of her sister colony in subduing the Westerly boys and bringing them to terms, concluded they would try their hand at it and see if they could not whip them into the traces and make them walk the cheecker; so they under some pretence sent Jesuitical officers to Westerly to make arrests as opportunity should offer, and take the offenders back with them to Boston for jail-birds. Watching an opportunity they arrested, or rather abducted, two of the most noted and useful men in the young settlement, viz.: Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders, officers of the town, and, as ordered, took them to Boston and locked them in jail, soon after gave them a mock trial, and fined them $500 each, and being unable, as well as unwilling also, to pay a fine when they had committed no wrong in standing for their rights. After keeping them some time in jail and none appearing to their aid, they wrote to the authorities of Westerly stating what they had done, and that they could have their men again by paying their fine and giving satisfactory security for their good conduct in future. But little notice at first was taken of

this impudent and insulting communication, which encouraged them in further arrests when occasion should require it in their view. About this time a *foal* of the old *Bay* undertook to erect a house on their lands without liberty, the frame of which was taken down in much less time than it was going up, the report of which soon reached Boston and enraged more thoroughly the people, and an officer, clothed with authority outside and in, was sent with full instructions to arrest, fine, and punish at his discretion the offenders. But while in a pompous manner and with stentorian voice he was reading his warrant to the *criminals*, they, not waiting for him to finish, unanimously arrested him, and, taking him to Newport, locked him up in jail to hold till they should surrender to them Burdick and Saunders. The old colony, seeing they had commenced a game at which more than one could play, concluded that they had better quit claim to Connecticut and leave the field, and let her fight it out on that line, as they might as well think of swallowing a whale or a ten pound Block Island lobster. But the adopted was not always to remain in the family of the King's own, for the boys of '76 wrest it from his grasp, and took her home again, and gave her a new and a better name, blotting out the King and stamping indelibly upon her fair brow the name of our immortal Washington—a name probably it will ever bear till the wheels of time cease to move.

Place of Execution and Burial of Thomas Mount.—The place of execution of Thomas Mount was in the road a short distance west from Kingston Hill, and four or five rods west of a large chestnut tree. This tree was cut down in 1877, and the butt still lies on the ground. The lot at that time was smooth and well adapted for the purpose, although since that time the ground has become overgrown with brush and has been made very uneven. He was buried in a public cemetery a distance north-west from here close to the foot of a wild cherry tree, which blew down in Sept. 8, 1869. This was the only mark of identification save two rude stones at the grave.

REV. JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN.

CONTRIBUTED BY "QUIDNESSETT."

REV. JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN departed this life at one o'clock P. M., May 2d, 1873. He was born in Quidnessett, North Kingstown, Aug. 22, 1794—consequently was in his seventy-ninth year.

His first religious impressions were received while reading the Scriptures at the tender age of eight years. At eleven, while a student of the Kent Academy at East Greenwich, he was subject to similar impressions. In the spring of 1814, while attending Methodist meetings in his neighborhood on his way from an evening meeting to his residence, his soul was made to rejoice in a Saviour's love.

He joined a class organized a short time before, but did not long continue a member. He ever had a very high respect for that Church, and much delighted to hear the old preachers of that denomination.

In the spring of 1816 he united with the Six Principle Baptist Church, subsequently was ordained deacon of that Church, and was licensed to preach. He continued in it a faithful servant for about five years, when he withdrew, but always entertained much regard and friendship towards them.

May 30th, 1822, he joined the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown under Rev. William Northup, and was ordained to the work of the ministry at the same time.

His field of labor at first was at school-houses and private dwellings, afterwards in meeting-houses at the villages remote from his home. Though young and with but a limited education, his services were owned and blessed of God in the salvation of many souls. His circuit, where he occasionally dispensed the Word of Life and "broke bread" to the scattered people, comprised Crompton, the "Tin Top Meeting-house," Phenix, Natick, Apponaug, Greenwich, and Wickford.

June 1st, 1828, his disciples and others were set off and organized into a Church called the Union Branch of the Baptist Church, and, with the exception of about three years, he continued its faithful shepherd until 1868, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health.

Elder Allen, as he was early called, under the guidance of his Divine Master, fashioned his own apostleship in a high degree. He was emphatically a self-made man. He was independent; he sought not to please, but to win; his sermons were plain and practical, often pointed, and his people were made the better for them.

An educated ministry, at the time he made his debut as a preacher of the gospel, was looked upon with many suspicions by the country people. For the want of education, he applied himself diligently to the study of the Scriptures and such theological books as would aid him in his work of saving souls. That was his mission. That he was successful, hundreds within his locality will testify, and not a few in the Judgment will rise up and call him blessed.

He was never dependent upon his people for his sustenance, but, like Paul, ministered to his necessities with his own hands. Though the laborer is said to be worthy of his hire, his labor of love and toil was seldom, if ever, requited, perhaps from choice. He was a public benefactor. He sought to make the people better, and they listened to his voice.

Quidnessett, if not North Kingstown, is better, more enlightened, and more religious for his kindly ministrations. Through his efforts a small meeting-house for his people was built in Quidnessett, and afterwards a much more convenient one on the plains between Wickford and Greenwich.

As a man and a citizen he was genial in his habits, and his sociability won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His piety was deep and earnest, and his tears for sinners and his tears for joy very frequently flowed as the outgushing of his soul.

Elder Allen was much solicited to preach on funeral occa-

sions. Up to 1867 his diary numbers 240, and he might have added nearly quite as many couples joined in matrimony. But few ministers have baptized more persons than he.

His sufferings at times though severe, were borne with patience and resignation. He walked out in the open air to alleviate his pains on Sunday and Monday, but fever and pain reduced him at once. On being questioned by a neighbor as to how he felt as to the future, he replied: "My end is nigh. I know in whom I trust. Jesus is precious." Speech failed him several hours before the end, but he very calmly passed away. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

AT REST.

BY REV. GILBERT ROBBINS.

Rest, Christian warrior, from the strife
With all thy hostile foes;
Rest from the cares and toils of life,
From sin and all its woes;
Rest, in the calm and quiet grave,
Thy frail and mortal frame;
Rest, in His love who died to save,
Thy soul immortal flame.

Well hast thou served thy heavenly Lord,
Through many a weary year,
By sounding forth His precious word
To all who came to hear;
By feeding with the Bread of Heaven
The people of thy love,
And guiding souls to Jesus given
To the bright world above.

Long hast thou stood on Zion's walls,
Nor sought to change thy place—
Repeating oft the gospel calls,
Its messages of grace;
Long hast thou lived to work for God,
And bless a dying race—
Oft smarting 'neath affliction's rod,
And yet sustained by grace.

And now thy work on earth is o'er,
  Thy race below is run;
Thy feet have gained the heavenly shore,
  And Jesus says "Well done."
Rest then, dear servant of the Lord,
  We will not mourn for thee;
But, bowing to His gracious word,
  His will, our will shall be.

ELDER JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN'S ANCESTRY.

He was the son of Caleb and Anne (Allen, of Christopher) Allen of Quidnessett in North Kingstown. Caleb was son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Huling) Allen. Jonathan was the son of John and —— [the wife's name is not given]. He lived on Prudence. He was son of William,[2] son of William,[1] the first ancestor of the Prudence Allens. It seems strange that the sons and daughters' names should be given and the mother not mentioned. In the three first generations of this branch of Allens, the wife's name is, for some unexplained reason, withheld.

William was born in Wales, England, in 1640, and emigrated to this country in 1660.

ELDER ALLEN'S FAMILY.

He was married to Maria Spink, daughter of Nathaniel, April 6, 1820. Issue:

Julia Elma—born Feb. 23, 1821; married Thomas Noyes, South Kingstown; died Dec. 2, 1859. Regret we have not an account of her death.

Lydia Spink—born July 21, 1823; m. Lowell Pitcher, East Greenwich; died April 3, 1881, aged 57.

Martha Ann—born May 23, 1825; died June 11, 1835.

Jonathan— " Dec. 31, 1826; " July 29, 1859.

Thomas— " Jan. 29, 1828; " Sept. 5, 1835.

Nathaniel Spink—born April 16, 1831; m. —— Tillinghast. Has one daughter Eva.

William Penn—born Aug. 17, 1833; died Aug. 17, 1834.

Thomas Pointer Allen—born May 23, 1836. Merchant in Providence.

Joseph Wanton—born July 3, 1839; died Sept. 16, 1843.

ONE LINE OF THE HASZARD FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN B. PIERCE, TOWN CLERK OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

THOMAS[1] HASZARD came to Portsmouth in colony of Rhode Island, the northern town of Aquidneck, with three children about the year 1639.

1. HANNAH,[2] married Stephen Wilcox.
2. MARTHA,[2] " Ichabod Potter.
3. ROBERT,[2] a boy four years of age.

Thomas Haszard married his second wife, Martha, the widow of Thomas Sheriffe of Portsmouth, about 1675, by whom he had no offspring. His will, signed August 6, 1677, is recorded in Portsmouth, in which he empowers " my loving wife, Martha Hazard, whole and sole executrix of all and every part of my estate." He was buried on the farm lying on the west shore of the island next north of Lawton's Valley, which farm is now occupied as an asylum for the poor of the town of Portsmouth.

ROBERT[2] HASZARD (Thomas[1]), born in England 1635, came with his father to Portsmouth, R. I., was a deputy to the General Assembly 1664, was a juror and a commissioner in Portsmouth in 1670. In 1671 he purchased five hundred acres of land in Kingstown of the Pettaquamscutt purchasers, between Rose Hill and Sancatucket river, to which he permanently removed in 1695. His children were:

1. THOMAS,[3] born 1658; admitted freeman in Portsmouth, 1684.
2. GEORGE,[3] admitted freeman of the colony, 1696.
3. STEPHEN.[3]
4. ROBERT.[3]
5. JEREMIAH.[3]
6. MARY,[3] born 1676; married John Robinson, Oct. 19, 1704; died 1722, aged 46 years. John Robinson, born 1677; died 1711, aged 34 years.

Robert[2] died possessed of a large property, and was buried by his eldest son in Portsmouth. (T. R. Hazard's Recollections of Olden Times, pages 181, 182, 183.)

JEREMIAH[3] HASZARD (Robert,[2] Thomas[1]), born April, 1675; died February 2, 1768. Married Sarah Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Smith; born 1678; died March 12, 1765. Had

1. Mary,[4] born March 16, 1699; died March 27, 1771.
2. Ann,[4] born Feb. 28, 1701; m. John Browning; died April 1, 1771.
3. Robert,[4] born April 11, 1703; m. Patience Northup; died Oct. 8, 1789.
4. Sarah,[4] born Jan. 11, 1706; m. Robert Morey of Westerly, Oct. 24, 1728; died Feb. 19, 1796.
5. Martha,[4] born Oct. 9, 1708; d. Aug. 24, 1771.
6. Hannah, born April, 1714; m. —— Watson; d. Dec. 17, 1801.
7. Susannah,[4] born May, 1716; m. —— Smith; d. Nov. 20, 1780.

ROBERT[4] HASZARD (Jeremiah,[3] Robert,[2] Thomas[1]), born April 11, 1703; married Patience Northup; he died Dec. 8, 1789. Patience, his wife, born June 26, 1705; died March 3, 1787. Their children were:

1. Mary.[5]
2. Jeremiah,[5] was a freeman in 1750; died Nov. 27, 1805, aged 70 years.
3. Ephraim,[5] died Aug. 28, 1825, in his 97th year.
4. Gideon,[5] died June 15, 1814, aged 77.

JEREMIAH[5] HASZARD. No date of his birth is to be found—probably about 1729. He married, first, Ruth Potter (died Nov. 27, 1805, aged 76), by whom he had:

1. John,[6] born Aug. 3, 1749; died Nov. 26, 1832.
2. Robert,[6] born Sept. 4, —; went to Canada and never returned.
3. Rowland,[6] born Jan. 2, —.

After the death of his first wife, Ruth Potter, he married, second, Mary Cole, daughter of John Cole, who was son of William Cole, and grandson of John Cole, Esq., who married Susannah Hutchinson, daughter of William and Ann Hutchinson his wife. Ann, after the death of her husband in 1643, removed to East Chester, New York, where she and her household of seventeen persons were murdered by the Indians. One only, Susannah, escaped, who, after being redeemed, married

John Cole of Boston in 1651, and they soon after settled in the Narragansett Country near what is now called the Hamilton Mills, formerly called Bissell's Mills.* Jeremiah[5] Haszard married probably about 1770 his second wife Mary Cole. She was born June 10, 1735, and died in 1805, by whom he had

WILBOR[6] HAZARD, born Dec. 15, 1774; he married Mary Staunton, daughter of Benjamin Staunton of South Kingstown, in 1804; he died Feb. 14, 1827. Mary Staunton, his wife, born Dec. 14, 1786; died Oct. 15, 1876. They had

1. Ann,[7] born Feb. 12, 1805; she married Samuel C. Cottrell, Dec. 26, 1831.
2. Jeremiah,[7] born Oct. 12, 1807; married Miss Zuber, of Mississippi, Feb. 1857; he died Dec. 17, 1868, in Miss.
3. Renewed,[7] born Feb. 22, 1808; married Edward Slocum, Dec. 8, 1833; died May 10, 1857.
4. Mary C.,[7] born Sept. 25, 1810; married Benjamin Cottrell, 1837.
5. Benjamin S.,[7] born Aug. 25, 1812; married, March 19, 1840, Charlotte (Cole) Atwood, daughter of Jeremiah and Izett Atwood of Warwick.
6. Wilbur,[7] born Feb. 27, 1814; married Lydia S. Peirce, daughter of William and Abby (Sanford) Peirce, Dec. 25, 1843. He now lives on the homestead farm of his grandfather Jeremiah Haszard, and has within a few years with his brothers and sisters. Sold 10 acres of land which was given to his said grandfather by his great-great-grandfather Jeremiah,[3] and a part of the original farm purchased by Jeremiah[3] Haszard in 1714 of Samuel Sweet, called the Tom Pauge land, situated west of the Tower Hill road, more commonly called the Post Road, on which land Jeremiah[3] Haszard and his family are buried.
7. Ruth S.,[7] born April 29, 1817; married John C. Gardner, Oct. 1839, and settled in New York.
8. Susan,[7] born June 10, 1819; died April 28, 1883.
9. Samuel,[7] born Oct. 22, 1821; married May 10, 1847, Sarah Cole, daughter of the late William D. and Marcy Peirce Cole of Warwick; he died April 29, 1878.

* John Cole of Boston settled in Narragansett as early as 1663. Jeremiah[3] Haszard bought and sold lands in the Pettaquamscutt purchase in 1702. April 18, 1707, Jeremiah[3] Haszard and his wife Sarah sells land to William Browning.

10. Daniel S.,[7] born Jan. 26, 1824; married June 20, 1847, Hannah S. Congdon, daughter of Benj. S. and Mary Congdon of North Kingstown. They reside in Providence. He is a master builder and contractor.
11. William C.,[7] born Jan. 22, 1827. He lives in Oregon, where he settled in 1852 after prospecting in the gold mines of California, and report says he is quite wealthy.

EPHRAIM[5] HAZARD (Robert,[4] Jeremiah,[3] Robert,[2] Thomas,[1]), born 1728; married Ann ——; died Aug. 27, 1825. They had a son

EASTON,[6] born Sept. 13, 1783, who married Charlotte Bissell, and their children were:

1. Willet,[7] born Nov. 23, 1803.
2. Varnum,[7] born Oct. 1, 1805; died Dec. 12, 1836.

GIDEON[5] HAZARD (Robert,[4] Jeremiah,[3] Robert,[2] Thomas[1]), born —; married Sarah, widow of Benj. Congdon. She was the daughter of Jonathan Chase. They had children:

1. Ephraim, jr.[6]
2. Freeborn,[6] died Aug. 29, 1831.
3. Robert.[6]
4. Stephen.[6]
5. Elizabeth,[6] born Dec. 7, 1795; married Joseph Hammond; died Oct. 20, 1868.

EPHRAIM[6] HAZARD, Jr., born Sept. 5, 1763; married, first, Hannah Updike, daughter of Richard Updike, by whom he had:

1. Nancy Updike,[7] born Nov. 19, 1786; married Henry Burlingame.
2. James,[7] born May 15, 1794; died aged 19 years.
3. Hannah,[7] born April 20, 1801; married Ezekiel Reynolds.

His wife Hannah Updike died June 22, 1808. He afterwards married Mary Smith, by whom he had:

1. Mary,[7] born Aug. 21, 1810; she married Samuel Peirce, Feb. 21. 1830; he died Oct. 11, 1874.
2. Louisa,[7] born Nov. 24, 1814; she married Ezekiel G. Peirce; she died June 22, 1868.

Ephraim[6] Hazard, jr., died April 23, 1836. His wife Mary Smith died May 29, 1835.

ROWLAND HAZARD[6] (Jeremiah,[5] Robert,[4] Jeremiah,[3] Robert,[2] Thomas[1]). He married Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of William and Cloe Hammond. Their children were:

1. Mary.[7]
2. Elizabeth,[7] married Nicholas Gardner of Exeter.
3. Ruth,[7] married Elisha R. Potter of South Kingstown. She is now living at Norwich, Conn., with her son William Potter, and is over 94 years old.
4. Esther.[7]
5. Rodman,[7] born 1797; died Aug. 10, 1842; married first, Deborah Congdon, second Martha Congdon. By his first wife he had:

1. Sarah C.,[8] born Aug. 2, 1823; married John Maglone of North Kingstown, who was State Senator from North Kingstown for the years 1880 and 1881.
2. Thomas,[8] born 1825. He was killed by falling into a cider mill when in operation at Wickford in the fall of 1831.
3. Elizabeth H.,[8] born Nov. 24, 1827; married Alfred Gardner. She died June 6, 1870; he now lives near the Silver Spring Mill.
4. Twins, both boys, died soon after birth in 1831.

By his second wife he had:

5. George Thomas,[8] born Aug. 31, 1833; he died Aug. 26, 1852.

ROBERT[6] HAZARD, son of Gideon,[5] had sons:

1. Peleg.[7] He married a Northup.
2. Stephen.[7] Married Susan, daug. Freeborn.
3. Edward.[7]

FREEBORN[6] HAZARD, son of Gideon,[5] had:

1. Staunton.[7]
2. Robertson.[7]
3. Susan.[7] She married, first, Stephen Hazard; second, Caleb Cranston Hazard, son of John known as "Smelt Ware John."

ROBERTSON,[7] son of Freeborn,[6] married Elizabeth ——, by whom he had:

1. Benjamin.[8]
2. Louis.[8]
3. Mary.[8] She married John Q. A. Gardner.
4. Sally.[8] She married Geo. Willis.

JOHN[6] HAZARD, (Jeremiah,[5] Robert,[4] Jeremiah,[3] Robert,[2] Thomas[1]). He married, first, Abby Boss, by whom he had:

1. George,[7] born —; died —; married Henrietta Freeborn.
2. John Boss,[7] born Feb. 17, 1778; died May 28, 1848. His wife, Mary Potter, born Aug. 31, 1774; died Oct. 21, 1838.
3. Ruth,[7] born —; died —; married Daniel Bates first, John Buckover second, — Mitchell third.
4. Sarah,[7] born —; died —; married Elisha Gardner.
5. Patience,[7] born Jan. 30, 1784; died March 3, 1869; married William Battey, jr., Nov. 5, 1802. Wm. Battey, jr., born June 19, 1782; died Sept. 28, 1857.
6. Mary,[7] born —; died —; married Henry Chapel first, Edward Alb second, Shedrack Card third.
7. Abby Boss,[7] born June 24, 1789; died Feb. 21, 1864; married Elisha B. Johnson.
8. Hannah,[7] born 1790; died Nov. 1840, in her 51st year; married Benjamin Hammond.
9. Jeremiah,[7] born Oct. 10, 1792; died Oct. 19, 1878; married Harriet Moore: born Sept. 25, 1797; died Aug. 19, 1872.
10. Catherine,[7] born 1796; died Oct. 16, 1876; married Edward Carr.

And by his second wife Sarah Cranston (born Oct. 17th, 1761; died —;) he had:

11. Caleb Cranston,[7] born June 24, 1804; married, first, —, second, Susan Hazard.
12. Betsy,[7] born May 24, 1809; married James Hight.

Children of John Boss Hazard and Mary Potter his wife:

1. George Potter,[8] born Oct. 19, 1809.
2. Anthony,[8] born Feb. 6, 1811.
3. John,[8] born May 22, 1812; died July 2, 1845.
4. Robert,[8] born Aug. 28, 1813.

John[6] Hazard, son of Jeremiah,[5] lived near Hammond's Mill, formerly known as the Snuff Mill of Gilbert Stewart, ancestor of the renowned painter, on the land given to Robert[4] Hazard[5] and Patience his wife by Mr. Benjamin Northup, who was unele to the wife Patience, by free deed of gift dated Nov. 17, 1747.

I am indebted to Thos. R. Hazard, Esq., Wilkins Updike, Esq., and the late lamented Judge Elisha R. Potter, for facts contained in their printed volumes for what my account gives relating to Thomas[1] Hazard, the first settler in this colony,

and his son Robert,[2] of the first and second generations of the Hazard family. My own research commences with Jeremiah[3] Haszard, son of Robert,[2] Thomas.[1] After searching the "Recollections of Olden Times," by Thomas R. Haszard, thoroughly and finding nothing of Jeremiah[3] more than he was the fifth and youngest son of Robert,[2] I gave my attention to the old and dilapidated Land and Probate Records of Old Kingstown in the Narragansett country, and soon found Jeremiah[3] Haszard purchased in 1714 a large tract of land on Ridge-hill (so-called) of Samuel Sweet, which land has been handed down by each successive generation by deed and will to the present generations, the last having been sold by the widow of the late Robertson Haszard in 1872 to Thomas M. Rounds, Esq. of Providence; and the 10 acres, on a part of which is the burial ground of the Jeremiah[3] Haszard who first purchased this tract of land from Samuel Sweet, was conveyed by deed for the first time by the heirs of Wilbur[6] Hazard to Hazard Burlingame a few years since, and is now owned by the heirs of said Hazard Burlingame, a descendant on his mother's side of the original purchaser, Jeremiah[3] Hazard. Much of my collections are without date, for which fault I must ask of the readers of this sketch their pardon. I give dates where they could be obtained, all the records of North Kingstown and the old records of Kingstown having been damaged by fire in 1870.

JOHN B. PEIRCE.

SITE OF THE AYLESWORTH HOUSE.—The site of this house, the first habitation of the Aylesworths in Kingstowne, was in Quidnessett, on the south side of the pine grove close to the wall, about 40 rods west from the road leading through Quidnessett Neck north and south, and about the same distance north of a road leading from the above-mentioned road west to the main or post-road. The land is now owned by a Mr. Hunt. The chimney and foundation of said house are now faintly discernable.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

From records in the Town Clerk's office. Arranged by the Editor from MS. notes furnished by the Hon. George C. Cross, Town Clerk of Charlestown.

A.

Ares Ezra, of Joseph and Mary; Feb. 23, 1774.
" Solomon, " " May 17, 1775.
" Mary, " " Apr. 9, 1777.
" Abigail, " " Nov. 18, 1779.
" Silas, " " Apr. 1, 1782.
Austin Joseph, of David and Dinah; Feb. 1; 1731.
" Martha, " " Dec. 7, 1733.
" Mary, " " Sept. 5, 1735.
" Dinah, " " Jan. 8, 1738.
" David, " " July 21, 1740.
" Mercy, " " Jan. 16, 1743.

B.

Babcock Welcome B., son of Jared; Nov. 22, 1819.
" Daniel L., " " June 19, 1822.
" Elias L., " " Dec. 9, 1829.
Bartlett Leander, son of Dr John; Nov. 26, 1777.
" Paschal Paoli, " " Nov. 2, 1779.
" Susannah, " " Feb. 25, 1777.
Bassett William, born June 2, 1703.
" Experience, his wife, Dec. 15, 1702.
" Mary, of William and Experience; Mar. 24, 1735.
" Martha, " " Aug. 22, 1737.
" Lettise, " " Mar. 19, 1740.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 18, 1744.
" James, " " Mar. 18, 1744.
Boss Richard, of Jeremiah and Martha; Feb. 26, 1724.
" Edward, " " Apr. 20, 1725.

Boss Susannah, of Jeremiah and Martha; Feb. 9, 1728.
" Jeremiah, " " May 17, 1729.
" Martha, " " Feb. 12, 1731.
" Peter, " " Sept. 30, 1732.
" Joseph, " " Mar. 2, 1734.
" John, " " Oct. 14, 1735.
" Hannah, " " Oct. 11, —
Braman Freelove, of Benjamin and Martha; Dec. 9, 1729.
Browning William, of John and Annie (of John); Dec. 1, 1755.
" Annie, " " May 6, 1757.
" Ruth, " " Feb. 9, 1759.
" John, " " Jan. 1, 1761.
" Ephraim, " " Jan. 16, 1763.
Burdick James, of Ephraim and Anna; Dec. 17, 1766.
" Anna, " " Feb. 20, 1768.
" Ruth, " " Oct. 11, 1769.
" Benjamin, " " June 18, 1772.
" James, jun., of James; Mar. 8, 1790.
" Edith, " Apr. 11, 1793.
" Joshua R., " July 14, 1794.
" Nancy, " July 10, 1796.
" Isaiah, " Sept. 28, 1799.
" Prudence, " Apr. 23, 1802.
" Wealthy, " May 9, 1805.
" Sally, " Apr. 3, 1809.
" Ephraim, " Apr. 6, 1812.

C.

Champlain Thankful, of John; Nov. 10, 1756.
" John, " July 10, 1759.
" Hannah, " Nov. 29, 1763.
" Thankful, of John and Hannah; July 9, 1782.
" Sarah, " " Sept. 30, 1785.
" John, " " Oct. 11, 1787.
" Mary, " " Nov. 30, 1788.
" Hannah, " " Nov. 5, 1790.
Clarke William, born May 27, 1673.

Clarke Hannah (Knight), his wife, Apr. 3, 1680.
" William, of William and Hannah; Aug. 26, 1701.
" Jonathan, " " Oct. 18, 1702.
" Hannah, " " Sept. 8, 1704.
" Thomas, " " Mar. 13, 1706.
" Ruth, " " July 15, 1708.
" Robert, " " Oct. 28, 1710.
" Judith, " " Aug. 8, 1712.
" Elisha, " " July 10, 1714.
" Caleb, " " July 20, 1716.
" James, of William and Rebecca; Aug. 3, 1732.
" Ann, " " (prob.) Feb. 15, 1734.
" Hannah, " " " Feb. 15, 1734.
" William, " " Feb. 19, 1736.
" Gideon, " " Oct. 15, 1738.
" Ruth, " " Jan. 22, 1742.
" Peter, " " Apr. 18, 1745.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan and Tabitha; Dec. 17, 1739.
" Abraham, " " Mar. 29, 1731.
" Josiah, " " July 14, 1742.
" Almy, of Simeon; Aug. 23, 1737.
" Thankful, " Feb. 23, 1738.
" Elisha, of Elisha and Judeth; Mar. 5, 1741.
" Robert, " " Apr. 9, 1742.
" Benjamin, of Ichabod and Mary; Dec. 5, 1773.
" John, of Simeon; Sept. 4, 1786.
" Stephen, " Sept. 10, 1789.
" Henry, " May 17, 1792.
" Simeon, " Sept. 22, 1801.
" Jabez, " Jan. 8, 1806.
Collins John, of John and Mehitable; Apr. 13, 1745.
" Susannah, " " Feb. 16, 1747.
" Amos, " " July 27, 1749.
" Benjamin, " " Sept. 16, 1751.
" Samuel, " " Apr. 24, 1754.
" Sarah, " " Dec. 6. 1756.

Collins Jedediah, of James and Hannah; Mar. 25, 1808.
" Sarah, " " Dec. 30, 1809.
" Esther, " " Dec. 4, 1811.
" Elkanah B. " " Feb. 26, 1814.
" Lucy A., " " Apr. 25, 1820.
" Anna S., " " Feb. 3, 1822.
Congdon James 3d, of James and Silence; July 23, 1732.
" Benjamin, " " Oct. 23, 1733.
" Margaret, " " June 7, 1735.
" Gideon, " " Mar. 10, 1737.
" Joseph, " " Jan. 30, 1739.
" Christopher, " " Nov. 9, 1740.
" Stephen, " " June 26, 1743.
" Margaret, of John and Sarah; Aug. 6, 1741.
" James, " " Mar. 4, 1742; died July 2, 1746.
" Sarah, wife of above John; died Nov. 8, 1743.
" " (Hoxsie), of John and Mary; born Sept. 13, 1731.
" James, of John and Sarah (2d wife); Oct. 13, 1747.
" Joseph, " " " Oct. 13, 1749.
" Sarah, " " " Mar. 12, 1752.
" Isaac, " " " Dec. 16, 1754; " died June 14, 1758.
" Mary, " " " Dec. 4, 1756.
" Catherine " " " Mar. 31, 1759.
" Martha, " " " Apr. 5, 1761.
" Penelope, " " " Apr. 5, 1761.
" Mary, " " " died June 26, 1763.
" Mary 2d, " " " Nov. 30, 1763.
" Frances, " " " Mar. 9, 1771.
" John, " " " Jan. 29, 1773.
" Sarah, " " " died June 3, 1774.
" Peleg C., of Joseph and Mary; Oct. 30, 1776.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 6, 1778; died May 23, 1788.

Crary Joseph, of Oliver and Hopestill ; Jan. 25, 1757.
" Christopher, " " June 24, 1759.
Crandall Zilpha, of Caleb and Patience ; July 15, 1767.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 10, 1769.
" Mary, " " Nov. 16, 1771.
" Amie, " " Nov. 16, 1771.
" Nathan, " " Oct. 20, 1773.
" Elizabeth, of James and Elizabeth ; Aug. 8, 1769.
" Damarius, " " July 26, 1776.
" Hannah, of Jesse and Zilpha ; Sept. 17, 1778.
" Polly, " " Apr. 21, 1780.
" Jesse, " " Oct. 22, 1781.
" Potter, " " July 18, 1783.
" Asa, " " Feb. 17, 1787.
" Member, of Gideon and Judea ; Apr. 28, 1783.
Cross Peleg, born Dec. 6, 1723 ; died Dec. 27, 1812.
" Mary, wife of Peleg ; born July 30, 1735 ; died May 27, 1812.
" Mary, of Peleg and Mary ; May 1, 1755.
" Thankful, " " Sept. 7, 1757.
" Peleg, " " June 24, 1759.
" Mercy, " " Apr. 28, 1761.
" Anna, " " Dec. 8, 1763.
" Ruhamah, " " July 27, 1767.
" Ruth, of Samuel and Annie ; Feb. 20, 1763.
" Dorcas, " " Feb. 15, 1765.
" Martha, " " Mar. 17, 1767.
" Elizabeth, of Edward and Elizabeth ; Jan. 9, 1764.
" Mary, of Peleg, jun., and Cotey ; Nov. 29, 1781.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 31, 1783.
" Peleg, " " Dec. 17, 1784.
" Cotey, " " Dec. 26, 1786.
" Anna, " " Mar. 26, 1789.
" John C., " " Mar. 21, 1791.
" Nathaniel L., " " Mar. 26, 1793.
" Benjamin C., " " May 19, 1795.

Cross Joseph H., of Peleg, jun., and Cotey; May 28, 1797.
" Celia, " " May 31, 1800.
" George W., " " Oct. 22, 1802.
" James F., of Charles and Martha B.; Dec. 3, 1843.
" Carrie E., " " July 22, 1845.
" Mary A., " " Dec. 8, 1846.
" William F., " " Sept. 10, 1850.
" Frank P., " " Apr. 10, 1853.
" George C., " " June 27, 1855.
Present Town Clerk.

D.

Devoll William W., of David S. and Mary C.; July 28, 1841.
Dodge Elizabeth, of Joseph and Mary; July 19, 1744.

E.

Eanos Joseph, jun., of Joseph and Margaret; June 10, 1718.
" Mercy, " " Nov. 1, 1720.
" Margaret, " " Oct. 25, 1728.
" Benjamin, " " Feb. 26, 1732.
" Hannah, " " Apr. 7, 1736.
" Amie, " " July 30, 1738.
" Mercy, of Joseph, jun., and Keziah; Sept. 1, 1739.
Edwards Joseph, of Daniel and Lois; Nov. 13, 1782.
" William, " " May 1, 1787.
" Nancy, " " Jan. 20, 1789.
" Daniel, " " Oct. 8, 1798.
" John, " " Sept. 18, 1801.

F.

Foster Mary, of Caleb and Elizabeth; May 5, 1738.
" Dorcas, " " Mar. 29, 1740.
" Caleb, " " Jan. 18, 1741.
Franklin Elizabeth R., of Abel and Anna; (Groton, Ct.,) on Dec. 28, 1773.
Fry Mary E., of James; Apr. 28, 1839.
" Martha S., " Oct. 21, 1842.

G.

Greenman Silas, of Edward and Sarah ; June 11, 1724.
" Margaret, " " Oct. 17, 1725.
" Abigail, " " Nov. 21, 1727.
" Edward, " " Mar. 9, 1731.
" Catherine, " " Aug. 18, 1732.
" Mary, " " Apr. 12, 1735.
" Prudence, " " Oct. 28, 1736.
" Chloe, " " Apr. 8, 1739.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 21, 1740.
" Hannah, of Silas and Sarah ; Aug. 4, 1753.
" Mary, " " June 26, 1755.
" Timothy, " " Mar. 22, 1757.
" Sarah, " " Sept. 1, 1760.
Greene Amos, of Amos and Amie ; Mar. 25, 1741.
" William, " " Feb. 13, 1743.
" Hannah, " " May 7, 1746.
" Elizabeth, " " Aug. 17, 1748.
" Ruth, " " May 17, 1751.
" John, " " Aug. 13, 1754.
" Amie, " " Sept. 14, 1756.
" Dorcas, of Braddock ; Dec. 7, 1786.
" Hazard, " Oct. 22, 1789.
" Edward L., " Dec. 28, 1794.
" Elizabeth —, wife of Edward L.; Nov. 2, 1796.
" Martha E., of Edward L. and Elizabeth ; Apr. 17, 1823.
" Mary A., " " Oct. 15, 1824.
" Mary A. K., " " Oct. 11, 1826.
" Ruth E., " " Aug. 9, 1828.
" Almira F., " " Aug. 2, 1830.
" Martha J., " " Mar. 12, 1822.
" Mariah L., " " May 10, 1834.
" Hannah A., " " Jan. 9, 1837.
" Dorcas D. B., " " June 7, 1840.
" Braddock C., of Nathan ; Apr. 27, 1827.

Griffith George, of Philip and Elizabeth ; Aug. 30, 1743.
Grinnell Susannah, of Daniel and Jane ; Dec. 24, 1734.
" Jane, " " May 30, 1736.

H.

Hall Hannah, of Rhodes and Hannah ; Dec. 6, 1777.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 9, 1781.
" Rhodes, " " Aug. 16, 1784.
" Lydia, " " Mar. 23, 1786.
" Thankful, " " May 5, 1789.
" Dorcas, " " Aug. 6, 1792.
" Joseph, " " died Apr. 17, 1788.
Harvey William, of William ; Dec. 5, 1747.
" Solomon, " Nov. 5, 1749.
Hazard William Wanton, of Brenton and Ann ; Mar. 11, 1810.
Hicks, Ephraim, of Elizabeth ; Jan. 15, 1744.
Hiscox Arnold, jun.; July 15, 1818.
" Anna, Mar. 29, 1821.
Hoxsie Sarah, of Joseph and Mary ; Sept. 17, 1731.
" Joseph, jun., " " May 8, 1733.
" Deborah, " " May 23, 1735.
" Mary, " " June 26, 1737.
" Barnabas, of Stephen and Elizabeth ; Nov. 1, 1735.
" Stephen, " " May 8, 1738.
" Elizabeth, " " July 13, 1740.
" Edward, " " Jan. 19, 1742.
" Hannah, " " Jan. 7, 1744.
" Benjamin, jun., of Benjamin and Sarah ; Mar. 14, 1742.
" Bathsheba, " " Nov. 13, 1744.
" Sarah, " " Oct. 22, 1746.
" Ann, " " Aug. 3, 1748.
" Mary, " " July 5, 1750.
" Sarah, mother of above children ; May 9, 1722 ; died July 11, 1750.
" Sarah, of Benjamin and Mary (2d wife) ; July 25, 1753.
" Thomas, " " " Feb. 13, 1755.

Hoxsie Gideon, of Gideon and Dorcas; July 11, 1752.
" Martha, " " Sept. 6, 1754.
" Peleg, " " Sept. 15, 1756.
" Mary, of Stephen, jun., and Elizabeth; Dec. 8, 1767.
" Lodowick, " " Dec. 22, 1769.
" Luke, " " Oct. 14, 1771.
" John, " " Aug. 12, 1773.
" Solomon, " " Aug. 2, 1778.
" Ruth, " " Feb. 18, 1784.
" Lucy, of Peleg and Lucy; Mar. 29, 1779.
" Peleg, " " May 17, 1780.
" Dorcas, " " Mar. 30, 1782.
" John, " " Mar. 12, 1784.
" Esther, " " May 15, 1785.
" Zebulon, " " May 22, 1787.
" Manah, " " June 7, 1789.
" Ichabod, " " Aug. 30, 1791.
" Hannah B., " " Apr. 7, 1793.
" Hazard, of Thomas and Mary; June 17, 1782.
" Mary, " " Apr. 28, 1786.
" Benjamin, of Capt. Hazard and Cloe; Nov. 2, 1807.
" Mary, " " Jan. 18, 1810.
" Lydia A., " " Aug. 27, 1811.
" Gordon H., " " Mar. 24, 1813; President of Town Council, 1882.
" Thomas S., of Capt. Hazard and Cloe; Feb. 27, 1815.
" Abbie C., " " July 2, 1818.
" Sarah S., " " Sept. 14, 1820.
" Samuel B., " " Oct. 9, 1824.

J.

Johnson Stephen; Mar. 25, 1704.
" Susannah, wife of Stephen; Oct. 4, 1709.
" Ezekiel, of Stephen and Susannah; Oct. 23, 1728.
" Stephen, " " Sept. 24, 1730.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 25, 1732.

Johnson	Mary,	of Stephen and Susannah;	May 24, 1735.
"	Susannah,	" "	Nov. 18, 1737.
"	Sarah,	" "	Nov. 22, 1740.
"	Stephen,	" "	Mar. 17, 1744.
"	Hannah,	" "	Mar. 29, 1747.
"	Joseph,	of Joseph and Mary;	Apr. 17, 1730.
"	Judeth,	of Joseph;	Apr. 17, 1740.
"	John,	"	Jan. 23, 1743.
"	Mary,	"	Feb. 13, 1745.
"	Manuel,	"	Feb. 3, 1746.
"	Michael,	"	Apr. 6, 1752.
"	Job,	"	Mar. 2, 1755.
"	Jane,	"	July 29, 1757.
"	Joseph,	of Joseph and Judeth;	Mar. 19, 1763.
"	Benjamin,	" "	Oct. 12, 1764.
"	Eliphal,	" "	Sept. 10, 1766.

(To be continued.)

SHIPBUILDING IN NARRAGANSETT.

BY JOSEPH PEACE HAZARD, OF THE "CASTLE," NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

COMPARATIVELY few persons are now living who remember the late Captain John Aldrich Saunders, a man of excellent character, and ingenuity as a shipwright. He suggested numerous improvements that culminated in the first "*three-masted schooner*" that was ever built, at least that we have any account of. The fact that the origin of this class of vessels, now so numerous, has been ascribed to him during a period of about fifty years, seems to warrant his right to it.

Such a benefactor to commerce that is so great a civilizer of mankind, ought not to be left out without a record. A brief mention of some of the circumstances of his life may lead to a more just and comprehensive one.

He was born at Shadwic Weir (now Niantic), near Pawcatuck Bridge (now Westerly), Rhode Island, in 1786; and died at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., in March 1832.

He appears to have devoted himself to boat-building from boyhood, and to have discovered that the American sycamore —buttonwood—that is nearly valueless for other purposes, is the best wood for keels that New England affords, and to have used and tested it accordingly. Living when large vessels were not required, he built craft of light draught and tonnage only, at locations and places as follows:

In 1809, he built at his father's house near Dorrville, and five miles from Westerly, his first vessel, a fishing sloop, which he named the "CATHERINE." She was 25 tons burden, and was built for his own use, but was afterwards sold to Peter Tebo for $500.00 in specie. His wife Catherine spun yarn, tow, and linen, and his sister Lydia wove it into cloth, when it was sent to New London to be cut and made into sails. With his own hands he shaped the tools which he used in shaping the hull. It was rolled on huge wheels to Pawcatuck river, distant some five miles. With it he removed his family to Newport, where he had better facilities for building. He located his shipyard on Audley Clarke's wharf, near the present Perry Mill estate. After selling the Catherine, he took the money to build his second boat the "KING-FISHER," a fishing sloop of about 30 tons, the keel of which was laid in this yard. This vessel was launched in 1811. She was a very good sailing vessel, and he commanded it himself. He brought fish from Nantucket to New Haven and Providence markets. During the year 1812 she was chartered by Rouse Babcock of Westerly, to take a load of goods from Newport to Westerly. She sailed out of Newport with a strong breeze, but before she reached Brenton's Reef the wind died out and she was becalmed. The English man-of-war "Orpheus" lay off Brenton's Reef, and, seeing the helpless sloop, sent a barge and captured her. She was taken alongside and unloaded, the sailors feasting on gingerbread which they found in her cargo. Being too

small to take to Halifax, Captain Saunders and his crew were set at liberty. Phillip Tappen, observing this sight, supposed Captain Saunders was trading with the English, and consequently complained of him. He (Captain Saunders) was set ashore on Martha's Vineyard, and his vessel sold in Nantucket that same day. Phillip Tappen was shot. Captain Saunders reached mainland by an Indian canoe, and plodded his way homeward on foot to Westerly, whither he had removed his family a short time before—his vessel gone, and not a cent of money in his pocket, and all the clothes he had in the world were on his back. Thus disabled, he built small vessels for a while, and about 1813 he removed to South Kingstown.

On the training lot, at the foot of Tower Hill, he built his first centre-board vessel that was ever built in this section of the country or in Rhode Island. She was called the "DOLPHIN," and was his third vessel. Though but few vessels are built these days without centre-boards, this vessel was a wonder on account of it. Captain Saunders run it himself a while general freighting, and then sold her to Adam States, of Stonington, Conn. He took half the price in stoneware, which he sold afterwards in Newport market.

His fourth vessel was the "EAGLE," a sloop built on the training lot for John Jay Watson in the year 1814. She was used in the general freighting business at the pier that Mr. Watson had just founded and built on the east side of Boston Neck, where he had a valuable farm, and was about a mile north of the south point of that neck of land. This pier was afterwards destroyed by the great gale of September 23d, 1815. Mr Watson sold his sloop to a party in Wickford, R. I.

The "EAGLE" was the second of the nine vessels Captain Saunders built on the training lot above-named about two miles west of "Watson's Pier," and on the west side of Pettesquamscutt or Narrow River, and a little north of what is now the Central Bridge, one of the three bridges that spans this river. This bridge was built entirely from timber taken from the ship "Wampoa," and planked from her sides. It was built by

John Jay Watson, and devoted gratuitously to the use of the public. This training lot extends from the river bank back to the foot of Tower Hill.

Captain Edwin Saunders (a son of the shipwright) built a house a little south of the training lot in 1838, and is now living therein at this date (1882).

This training lot was the scene of the execution of the famous murderer, Capt. Thomas Carter, of Newport, R. I., who was hung in gibbets, April 14, 1751, for treacherously assassinating his benefactor Jackson, and merely for the sake of a small sum of money—the site of the murder being marked by a white stone that is in the wall that marks the west side of the highway, and about a third of a mile north of the present "Tower Hill Heights House," near Narrow River Cove, anciently called "Mumford's Cove."

The fifth vessel was the "COMMERCE," built by a stock company at first, and was worn out in service at the pier. She was a centre-board vessel, and was built in 1815 on the training lot for Joseph Congdon, then lessee of the "*Original Narragansett Pier*" that was first built by John Robinson about the year 1750, and is what is now known as the "NORTH PIER" in contradistinction from the "SOUTH PIER" that was first built by Joshua Champlain in the years 1847-48, and which now belongs to Rowland and John N. Hazard, and is the steamboat landing as well as the railroad terminus, and therefore a place of considerable commercial importance.

At the time of the building of this centre-board vessel "COMMERCE," the old *Narragansett Pier* had just been destroyed by the great gale of Sept. 23d, 1815, and belonged to Rowland Hazard of "DALECARLIA HOUSE," that is near to and south-east from Peace Dale, of which he was proprietor at that time.

As early as A. D. 1820, when there were not a dozen dwellings on the road for some three miles between Sugar Loaf Hill and Watson's Corner, on the road leading west from Tower Hill, the above-named Rowland Hazard used frequently to re-

mark that persons then living would see this route a continuous village, a connection that has been verified by the past.

Previous to the building of the "NONSUCH" by Capt. Saunders in 1820, "pirogues," a vessel with no centre-board but lee-boards instead, were plenty. These vessels were of light draught, and were furnished with the lee-board one on each side of the deck, and used only when sailing to the windward, and always on the lee side, so that it was necessary to change the lee-board every tack,—that is, when the pirougue "*makes a tack*" the lee side changes, so that one has to be taken in on deck and the other cast overboard and properly adjusted by means of a rope, involving no little trouble and labor.

Captain Saunders had constructed the "COMMERCE" with a water-tight casing or sheath that extended from the deck downward to and through the keel of the vessel. In this sheath a sectional centre-board was suspended that required no further attention than to loose the rope that held it entirely within the sheath, excepting when head winds required its use as a temporary keel. In the "COMMERCE" this movable keel was made in three different portions, so that one, two, or all three could be lowered. It was soon discovered that the three united in one would work better, and the change was therefore made. The celebrated "Nailer Tom" did the iron-work about the keel, sheath, etc., when this change was made.

His sixth vessel was the "DOLPHIN," a fishing smack, built on the training lot in 1816 for a Mr. Harris, of New London, Conn.

His seventh vessel was the "DOLPHIN," a small sloop, built on the training lot for parties unknown.

His eighth vessel was the sloop SALLY, built at Newport on Thomas Dennis' wharf for Capt. Williams. She was 60 tons burden, and went to South America in the year 1817.

The ninth was the RISING SUN, a sloop of 60 tons, built at Old Narragansett Pier for himself in 1819; was for general freighting, and the Captain run her himself until he sold her.

The tenth was the NARRAGANSETT, a sloop of 35 tons burden.

She was built at the South Ferry, and owned there two years, when she was sold to Capt. Fish of Newport, who ran her to North Carolina freighting. She was built in 1820 for freighting to Newport and Providence.

The Hon. E. R. Potter, of Little Rest (Kingston), owned the South Ferry estate at this time, and from him his son James B. M. Potter inherited it.

Besides a sloop for freighting purposes to and from Providence, etc., two passenger ferry boats were required, and of sufficient size to carry vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. These boats were open but very staunch, and of about a dozen tons burden, with a forecastle.

As late as 1840 this ferry was an important one, and up to about the year 1800 there was, besides this South Ferry, a North Ferry about a mile and a half further north.

His eleventh vessel was the sloop HARRIET, of 120 tons, built in the year 1821 for himself, on the shore of the Pettesquamscutt river, north of the upper bridge, on the glebe shore directly in line with the house. The Glebe was the parsonage house of the Narragansett Church, a lovely residence, and beautifully situated among a garden of shrubbery, etc. It was once occupied by the Rev. James McSparran, D.D., an Episcopal missionary from Scotland.

The Harriet, under command of Capt. Dayton, sailed from Newport in the autumn of 1821 for a southern port. She grounded on Hatteras Shoals, where the captain and crew took to the boats, thus abandoning her and giving her up for lost. The wind shifted, however, and the tide rising, the Harriet drifted from the shoal, and was so discovered by a pilot-boat and brought into port in good condition—but lost to Capt. Saunders by virtue of a claim for salvage, etc., while at the same time the insurance upon her was forfeited under the plea of "unwarrantable abandonment."

The twelfth vessel was the ALBANY, a sloop of 120 tons, built in the year 1822 for Capt. William New, of Newport, for an Albany packet. The Albany was built about a mile north

of the Glebe, at the head of the beautiful little salt lake that makes the head of the Pettasquamscutt river, into which flows a little stream known as the Silver Spring stream, and anciently as Mattatuxet, and only a little west of the mouth of the same the keel of the Albany was laid.

This stream affords a fine smelting weir, where this delicate little fish was sold for thirty cents a peck as late as 1830, but are now worth eight times that price. It also affords water-power for a grist mill that was known as "Hammond's Mill," but in olden times as the "Snuff Mill," and known by this latter name as late as 1830.

The miller's house is close by—an ancient affair, but in good condition—a plain house, but of ample dimensions—and of two stories, besides the ample garret room that is afforded by the gambrel roof.

In a small and unpretending room (north-east corner of the house) upon the first floor of this dwelling, the great American portrait-painter Gilbert Charles Stuart was born Dec. 3, 1755, died in Newport, R. I., July 28, 1825.

The locality of Narragansett was a very secluded one at that time, and continued to be such as late as 1840, and that of the Snuff Mill particularly so; hence probably the fact that Narragansett ever had its refugees, and as late as 1840.

The Snuff Mill was secluded in a particular degree. A house carpenter named Whaley, apparently of a retiring disposition, lived and died in that locality, and by many supposed to be the regicide judge of that name, but incorrectly. His descendants are worthy citizens of Narragansett to-day.

A family of Minturns lived a mile or so south of the Snuff Mill a century ago, several descendants of whom have become distinguished merchants of New York City, and equally so for their generosity of character and personal grace and beauty.

On the eastern shore of this same little lake is the "Willet estate," originally owned by Captain Thomas Willett, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1629. He was a Puritan worthy who receives honorable mention in Prince's New England

History, and of whom an interesting incident, illustrating his influence with the Indians, is told in "Morton's Memorial." He lived on friendly terms with his Baptist neighbors, and remembered a Baptist minister in his will. He was the first Mayor of New York, and twice sustained that office, which was also filled by his descendant, Col. Warinus Willett, who served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Willett's grandson Francis Willett inherited the Boston Neck estate, on which he planted a park of 50 acres of oak, hickory, and chestnut, though at that time the entirety of New England was little better than a vast forest of superabundant timber, and generally regarded as a nuisance, inasmuch as it was worthless excepting so far as it had been rendered otherwise by the great labor in evidence to its disencumbrance thereof.

This was no doubt the first forest (in forest land thus far) that was planted on this continent, though an example worthy of imitation.

It was cut off about the year 1850, and is now reproducing itself, and now more profit to its proprietor than under tillage. It abounded in rabbits, squirrels, partridges, to the period of cutting off, and probably with many other animals at an earlier period.

Thomas B. Hazard, who died in Peace Dale in 1845 (Sept. 28), aged nearly 90 years, remembered that a wolf (and he thought the last one) was killed in this vicinity during his boyhood.

Each of these brothers Willett was elected Mayor of New York, and one of these its first, as was George Hazard, also of Narragansett, that of Newport when it became a city in 1784, after which it relapsed into a town again, and remained so until 1853, when it again became a city, with George H. Calvert, a distinguished amateur critic of Philadelphia, for its second Mayor.

On the same easterly side of this charming sheet of water, and adjoining the Willett estate on the south, was the homestead estate of Rowland Robinson, who died there in 1806,

aged 87 years, and is laid in the family vault, which is in perfect condition to-day. This estate extended to the western shore of Narragansett Bay. A portion of his large house is now standing and in use. The apartment in which he entertained Gen. Lafayette and other French officers in our Revolutionary War may still be seen much in the same condition as he left them.

This easterly portion of Narragansett has been a *cul-de-sac* up to the opening of the Providence and Stonington Railroad in 1837, but unless important climatic changes intervene there will be, no doubt as early as 1950, a railway from Wickford to Point Judith Lighthouse via Narrow River Valley and Narragansett Pier, and its entire region, including both the east and west shores of Boston Neck, will be studded with numerous villas, residences, and hotels.

His thirteenth vessel was the "NONSUCH," a flat-bottomed schooner built like a sharpie. She was built for three masts. Her keel was laid in 1822 on the same spot as the Albany, at the smelt weir. She was about 50 tons burden, and was built for the Captain's own use; was built at the head of Narrow river near Hammond's Mill and mouth of the Silver Spring stream that flows into it. She was the second and last vessel built at the Snuff Mill by Capt. Saunders. The timber for her was cut on the Hammond farm near by from the side hills, and stood very near where her keel was laid, so that it was all hauled from the stump in one day, excepting a portion that had been left over from building the first vessel. The Nonsuch was sailed by her owner and builder for a time until he sold her to Capt. Lyon, of Newport, who was a contractor for delivering stone at Fort Adams at Newport, R. I., and for the numerous stone beacons that indicate the channel of the entrance to Providence Harbor between Nayatt Point and that city.

At the time the NONSUCH was built there was a great deal of oak and chestnut timber in North Kingstown, and much of it primitive forest.

The homestead estate of the late Nathan Gardner Hazard, son of John (he died at Westerly about the year 185–), bounded easterly on the beautiful lake above mentioned. This estate consisted of 500 acres, 300 of which was a forest of oak and chestnut timber, besides a lot of 80 acres that fronted the lake and abounding in scattered groups of fine trees, so that it presents the appearance of a beautiful park.

The Nonsuch was original in several respects, and so peculiar that numerous were the nicknames bestowed upon her. One was bestowed by Francis Carpenter, who characterized her as the "Sea Serpent," others called her the "Flying Dragon," etc.

Her frame was laid with three keels parallel with each other sixty five feet in length, with a sheath in the middle for the centre-board or the movable keel that adapted her to shoal water as well as deep with availability also.

Her beam was eighteen feet, her depth amidship only two feet, but having a break of two feet forward and the same aft, with a trunk cabin on the latter of eighteen inches in additional height thereto. She was thus enabled to have a cabin aft of five and a half feet in height for the accommodation of the crew, in which was a fireplace and a chimney of brick.

This unique craft having a broad as well as a flat bottom, her hold was spacious in proportion to her tonnage, at the same time, her draft being very little, this being only 10 inches when light and 24 inches when loaded.

Hers was the first centre-board ever used, excepting the sectional one that Capt. Saunders had put in the Commerce in 1815, which was also an invention of the Captain's, but was abandoned in favor of this simpler form of the same thing.

The Nonsuch was fore-and-aft rigged, and had three masts: hence a schooner, instead of a ship or barque. She was steered not by a direct tiller, but by means of a wheel,—this being the first helm (it is said) of the kind that was used, and therefore an invention of the Captain's. Wheels of her kind were not used, but wheels of a different pattern were used on the large ships.

As before observed, in the central one of her three keels was a centre-board that could be lowered into the water or withdrawn therefrom into its sheath at pleasure and instantly by one man or even a boy.

The Nonsuch had three keels and no bowsprit, for the reason that she was designed chiefly for carrying stone and cord wood, and that these are so often found in greatest abundance where water is shoal, and therefore are apt to be unavailable.

This vessel was therefore constructed with a view to light draught and carriage of cargo on deck, and placing it there at the least possible cost and expense. She was therefore so constructed that her bottom should be strong, that she might run ashore anywhere at high water, and be loaded direct from wagons or carts, etc., that brought wood, stone, etc., directly to her side. Her three-ribbed keel holding her firmly and horizontally when required, and her low deck convenient for receiving cargo directly from carts therefrom, and no bowsprit to interrupt free access to all sides of her without such an obstacle in their way, facilities often equally valuable in discharging as well as loading, receiving or assorting her cargoes aright, and carrying her freight directly to the building or to any shore where it is to be used.

Her first cargo was 20 cords or more of wood, which was taken on board from the shore of the Nathan G. Hazard farm we have before mentioned in this paper, a short distance below where she was built. The said wood was cut by Mr Hazard. It was placed on her deck direct from the carts and wagons that brought it from the forest, requiring thus but one handling, and saving all the expense of wharfage, etc., not only, but of putting cargo in the hold, to say nothing of the greater expense of taking it out again.

She was afterwards engaged in carrying stone to build Forts Adams and Wolcott. She was driven ashore once on Dutch Island in a storm, but sustained no further damage than to shake her chimney down.

She was finally sold to Jonathan Reynolds and others, of Wickford, who employed her in getting sea-weed.

Another important consideration also was the fact, that in places such as only craft like the Nonsuch could reach, wood, and stone, and labor are likely to be not only more abundant than in a place more acceptable, and therefore cheaper and at less cost.

The slight draught of this novelty of naval architecture and ingenuity enabled her to avail herself of safe winter quarters in such places as the Westquage Pond by the Bonnet on Boston Neck without cost.

This "Bonnet," as it is called, has been a subject of no little speculation as to its origin and meaning and appropriateness. "Boston Neck," is a strip of land some five miles in length, bounded by the sea on one side and Narrow or Pettesquamscutt river on the other. The "Bonnet" represents a similar strip of land, and somewhat isolated, that is tucked on at the north end to Boston Neck and having Westquage Pond between them. It appears to be reasonable to suppose that in the olden time this Bonnet was regarded as an appendage to Boston Neck, the larger neck being the jib as it were, and the smaller one the Bonnet. In short this Bonnet bears the same resemblance to Boston Neck that the Bonnet or a jib bears to that sail.

It was on the cliffs of the Bonnet that about three thousand sheep were destroyed about 150 years ago (1730) by Robert Hazard, in the now famous snow-storm, and a depth of snow as great as we have any account of here. These sheep during the storm were driven from the cliff into the sea and drowned.

The Nonsuch with her three fore-and-aft-rigged masts, her three keels and sheathed centre-board, her peculiar construction of hull, etc., that enabled her to penetrate to head waters, not only, but also to load and discharge cargo at minimum expense, as well as independence of wharfers and consequent wharfage, was a valuable contribution to commerce; yet for a long time she seems to have been unappreciated, inasmuch as none others were constructed. It was not until a quarter of a century had elapsed that her merits appear to have been appreciated. To-day three-masted schooners are seen in every

sea and in every port, many of them hundreds, and not a few of them more than a thousand, and some of them nearly two thousand tons burden.

The value of this bold experiment was a mystery in his day, and "What in the world can Captain Saunders mean by building such a craft as that?" was a common question in Narragansett. It is to be hoped that this subject will be properly investigated and placed before the public, so that Captain Saunders can have justice done him, and his native town properly appreciated, and the honor that he conferred upon it, and the commercial world be enabled to render honor to whom it is due for this invaluable acquisition.

Captain Saunders took clams from Westquage Pond in a compact heap, where they had lived all winter; and oysters from Salt Pond were sold by Daniel Billington. They were found to be clean, fat, but valueless.

The fourteenth vessel was the "SOUTH KINGSTOWN," a sloop of 25 tons, and was said to be the fastest sailer in Narragansett Bay. She was built in 1824, and lost on the shore of the "Seaside" farm just below Narragansett Pier. Cranston, Sylvester, and Silas Gardiner together owned a half, and E. R. Potter the other half.

The fifteenth was the "SEA-BIRD," a hermaphrodite brig of over 200 tons, and was built at the South Ferry on the beach south of the factory. Her frame was got out at Bridgetown, a mile or so west of here, and drawn there ready to put up. Capt. Saunders got Hazard Crandall, a shipwright from Newport to oversee the job. She was built in 1825 for George Engs, a highly honorable merchant of that town, and afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island. He was a worthy successor of the Hebrews who up to the Revolution were numerous in Newport, and distinguished as merchants not only, but for probity of character that has never been surpassed in any Christian city.

The sixteenth vessel was built at the same time as the above. Was built on Jeremiah Brown's land and land now owned by John L. Watson's heirs at Bridgetown. Her name was the

General Battey, and was a sloop of 120 tons burden, and was built for Dr. Daniel Watson, an inhabitant of the island of Conanicut, or Jamestown, but who settled at Kingston, R. I., and died in Newport about 1871. He was an enterprising man and a distinguished physician.

The seventeenth vessel was a sloop of 70 tons, built on the training lot in 1826. Was named the Union, and was built for Rowland Hazard.

The eighteenth vessel was the sloop William, of 140 tons, and built on the training lot in 1827 for Elisha Watson, of South Kingstown, and others. This sloop was in the North River trade until she was sold to George Knowles, a farmer of Conanicut, or Jamestown (who suddenly became an inhabitant of Newport), and who put her in the Southern trade under the command of Capt. Southwick, of South Kingstown.

The ninteenth vessel was the sloop Eagle, of 30 tons, built on the training lot in 1828 for John Jay Watson.

Mr. Watson, having built a pier on the east shore of Boston Neck, had a sloop Eagle (No. 4 of this record) therefor. But this pier having been destroyed by the great gale of Sept. 23, 1815, he sold her. Having now completely reconstructed his pier, that enterprising gentleman had this second sloop Eagle built therefor.

The twentieth vessel was the Pocahontas, a schooner of 200 tons, built on the training lot in 1828. She was afterwards rigged into a brig and went on a whaling voyage to the coast of Japan. She was built for George Knowles, of Newport, who put her at first into the Southern coasting trade under command of Capt. William Carpenter (Briney Bill), of South Kingstown. This was the largest craft ever built by Capt. Saunders in Narragansett, with the single exception of the Sea-Bird. After she was rigged into the brig, Mr. Knowles' son had command of her during her whaling voyage to the coast of Japan.

The twenty-first vessel was the Kingston, a sloop of 100 tons, and was built on the training lot in 1830 for Hon. E. R. Potter and Thomas S. Taylor, of Kingston. She sailed from

the South Ferry with a load of cheese, potatoes, etc., for Philadelphia. There she loaded with quicksilver and dry goods for Texas. Her cargo was valued at $30,000. This was the third vessel that Capt. Saunders built for these parties.

Captain Saunders was an excellent seaman, and sometimes took shares in the vessels he built for others as well as the command thereof. A sketch of his career in the Kingston may indicate something of the nature of the man and some of his available resources.

It appears that he was made master of the Kingston in 1830, and in the autumn of that year he loaded her at the South Ferry in South Kingstown with potatoes, one of the chief products of the Narragansett farmers at that time and until the year 1840, the year of the blight, as also that of the buttonwood, chief of our ornamental trees. He sailed thence for Philadelphia, where the Kingston was chartered for Matamoras in Mexico ; but, happening to be frozen in, did not leave Philadelphia until the breaking up of the ice in March let him out of the Delaware.

He had proceeded only three days' sail beyond the Capes when the Kingston sprung her mast at the deck, an accident that obliged Captain Saunders to put back to Cape Henlopen, where he anchored in the port of Lewistown.

Leaving his son Edwin in charge of the Kingston, Captain Saunders shouldered an axe and immediately proceeded in pursuit of a new mast sixteen miles inland. Here he found a suitable tree therefor. He felled it, had it hauled to a creek, down which he floated it to his sloop, and with his new rig was off in a few days to Rio del Norte in Mexico. Having arrived there and discharged cargo, Captain Saunders soon sailed for Mobile. When then three days out he carried away his bowsprit close to the knight-heads. Arriving in Mobile, he loaded with cotton for New York.

In these days business was far less exacting than now, so that Captain Saunders could with propriety combine pleasure therewith. He therefore put into Key West to spend a few

days with a friend who had been a school-mate in Rhode Island—a Captain Clarke Greene, of Westerly, R. I.

Captain Greene founded and built the first wharf that ever guarded that important port. He kept a large store filled with a variety of goods and wares for sale, which his business as a wrecker probably enabled him to obtain upon terms low enough to afford high profits.

His visit accomplished, Captain Saunders put to sea again, but only three days out he was taken down with the dangerous fever of that insalubrious climate, and got upon deck only once during the voyage to New York. Two of the crew besides himself were in the same condition.

One of the two invalids was John Cooke of Narragansett, a famous fisherman, who used to boast that he "commenced the world with nothing, and had held his own ever since: and that was more than most people could say." Mr Cooke doubtless appreciated the wisdom of his friend Robert Billington (a most valuable laborer, and engrafted with a fine sense of humor), who used to swear to his determination "against working himself to death for the sake of getting a living."

The writer remembers hearing an old woman in Ireland say: "The fact is, we have to work the life out of us just for the sake of keeping it with us."

On her way from Key West to New York the Kingston had no navigator on deck and a working crew of only two men and boy, but one of these was a Saunders.

They managed to arrive at Sandy Hook, where the Health Officers ordered the Kingston to quarantine, and their sick to the hospital, from which Captain Saunders was unable to depart until July 1831, when he proceeded to Narragansett and commenced building the Lark, of which more hereafter.

The young Saunders that was one of the crew of the Kingston during this eventful voyage was no doubt a chip of the old block, and the same that kept a little fishing-boat in Narrow river when he was a boy, and often went to sea in her fishing quite alone, and as far as the famous cod-fish and squid-ledge near Block Island Sound, a dozen miles away from his harbor.

On one of these occasions, indications of a storm implied danger and a hasty return to Narrow River. To his dismay somewhat he could not get his anchor up. Tugging in vain, his anchor was evidently fouled. To cut the rope would be to lose his killick, and the blacksmith would ask $1.50 to fashion him another. Therefore down he dove to the bottom, following the rope as a ladder and as a guide to it. Arriving at the bottom he found one of the flukes almost inextricably involved in a seam in the ledge, but striking it like a pearl-diver he finally disengaged it, and got to the mouth of Narrow river before the breakers had closed its mouth, and quite forbade entrance thereto.

The twenty-second and last vessel built by Captain Saunders was the LARK, in 1832, at Watson's pier, for that public-spirited, enterprising, indomitable John Jay Watson, who, having then reconstructed his pier on Boston Neck, which had been demolished by the great gale of 1815, engaged Captain Saunders to build this sloop for him. Captain Saunders commenced the job, but did not finish it. His son John A. continued and finished the job his father had begun. The Captain died March 4, 1832, aged 46 years, having been born in 1786.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The history of the Vars family is nearly ready for the press. The author (N. B. Vars, Esq., of Coventry Centre, R. I.,) has spared no pains in order to have a complete history, and has accomplished a task that few can do who attempt to write a genealogy, a history of *every member*. The work should be well patronized. It deserves it, for it does justice to all. The arrangement is original with Mr. Vars, and is a model of simplicity.

HISTORY OF THE SLOCUM FAMILY.—Dr. C. E. Slocum writes that his history of the Slocum family is now $7.50 per express and $7.80 per mail, and after Jan. 1, 1884, $10.00. We advise those wishing a copy of this work to take advantage now of this offer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Dr. Samuel S. Purple, of New York, has sent us a work entitled "In Memoriam," which is a very ably-written sketch of the life of his brother Edwin Ruthven Purple. Many thanks for being so kindly remembered by the Doctor. Our thanks are due Hon. J. M. Addeman for a copy of the State Manual for 1882-83. Also to Hon. T. B. Stockwell for Rhode Island School Manual, 1882. Also to Thomas R. Hazard for a copy of his latest work—Miscellaneous Papers and Essays.

THE GLASS HOUSE—A CORRECTION.—This house stood on a site south-west of where George Walmsley's house now is, in a lot that now belongs to George Rose, Jun. The cellar is now filled up. A heap of stones is there. Jesse Oatley is the name given in the Register (see vol. i., page 290); it should have been Larkin.

QUERIES.

Each of the six queries inserted by me in Vol. I., No. 1, of the REGISTER has since been partially, if not fully, answered in these columns or by private correspondence. I am therefore emboldened to add the following:

1. Elizabeth Eunice Tarbox was, as early as 1729, the wife of Alexander[3] Huling (Capt. Alexander,[2] Capt. James,[1] of N. K.) Who were her parents, and in what town did they reside?

2. John[4] Huling, eldest son of the above, b. May 14, 1731, is said to have married before 1761, in Rhode Island, Susannah Raymond. He removed to Duchess County, N. Y. Who were the parents of this Susannah? Her daughter Susan is said to have married a Jenkins of Hudson, N. Y. What was his first name?

3. Elizabeth[4] Huling, b. Sept. 24, 1735, of the above Alexander[3] and Elizabeth, married in N. K., Apr. 17, 1760, —— Dimond. Any further facts about this couple will be gladly learned.

4. Abigail[4] Huling, b. about 1751, of the same parents, married in N. K., April 12, 1784, —— Handley. Who was he, and where did they live?

5. Nicholas[2] Spink (Robert[1]), who died 1733 in N. K., had before 1700 a wife Sarah. Who were her parents?

6. Thomas[2] Lillibridge (Thomas[1]) was born 1703 in Newport, married June 12, 1726, Mary Woodmansie in Westerly, and resided in what is now Richmond. What is known of the ancestry, birth and death of this Mary? I suppose her to have been the daughter of a Joseph, and to have had a brother Joseph.

7. John Teft, born Dec. 4, 1699, married Dec. 17, 1721, Mary Reynolds, of Westerly, b. Feb. 5, 1704, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Clarke) Reynolds. Was he a son or a grandson of the John Tift of Portsmouth 1655, and of Kingstown 1674. The fact that the elder John had a son Joshua old enough to marry a Wampanoag and to merit execution in 1676, would lead to the latter supposition. If that be true, who was the father of the younger John?

8. Thomas Wilcox, with wife Martha, died in Kingstown 1727-8. Was he a son of Stephen the elder, of Westerly? What Wilcox was it who had a trading post in Narragansett about 1639, as mentioned by Roger Williams? Who was father of the above Martha?

9. Edward Wilcox, son of the elder Stephen of Westerly, married May 1, 1698, Thomasin Stephens (Richard) of Taunton, and died Nov. 5, 1715, leaving six children by this marriage and four by a former union. What was the name of his first wife?

10. Who were the parents of Job Harrington (or Herrington) of North Kingstown, and later of Exeter, who married June 8, 1722, "Alcie Weightman," daughter of John and Jane (Bentley) Wightman, of N. K.? Are the names Harrington, Herrington, Herrinton, and Herrendeen varying forms of the same name? All these spellings appear upon the Exeter records.

11. Benjamin Burdick of Westerly, son of Robert and Ruth, married (1) before 1699 Mary ——, and had eight children; (2) Jane ——, who was living at his death in 1741. What was the parentage of either of these wives?

12. Daniel[4] Sherman of South Kingstown (Thomas,[3] Peleg,[2] Philip,[1]), b. Nov. 26, 1706; m. May 28, 1735, Susannah Earl. Any hint as to her ancestry will be welcome.

13. Joseph[4] Lewis, Jr. (Joseph,[3] John,[2] John,[1]) married April 5, 1731, in Westerly, Mary Lewis. Who were her parents?

14. Nov. 18, 1742, Job Taylor and Sarah Munroe, both of Westerly, were married in that town. They were members of the Society of Friends, and resided in Charlestown, where the husband was frequently in public office. Who were the parents of either?

15. The very unusual name Swares (read by the Editor Swaros) occurs twice upon the Westerly records—see Vol. I., p. 187. I can find no other trace of it, nor any indication there of the parentage of either Freelove or Abigail. Has any one come upon this name elsewhere?

RAY GREENE HULING.

16. Ruth (Potter) Hazard, wife of Jeremiah, born prob. 1725 or '30; died —. Abby (Boss) Hazard, wife of John, born prob. about 1750; died about 1800. Can any of our readers give the births and deaths of these two persons?

17. Was Mary, wife of Robert Hazard (son of Thomas, born in England in 1635, and came to Portsmouth with his father in 1639), any other person than the Mary Hazard that died 1739 aged 100 years and had a grand-daughter that had been a grandmother 15 years? (See *Records of Olden Times*, page 189). G. P. HAZARD.

18. LIFE OF GEO. WAITE BABCOCK.—Can any of our readers give us information as to who has a copy of the Life of Capt. George Waite Babcock, the commander of the private ship-of-war Gen. Mifflin. J. N. A.

Yours Truly

Robert Toombs

THE

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

QUIDNESSET BAPTIST CHURCH,

NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.*

IN the northeastern part of North Kingstown (stretching out into Narragansett Bay), is a neck of land still known by its Indian name, Quidnesset. Here, early in the present century, we find well cultivated farms, and a prosperous and industrious people. A stream or two, also, coursing their way here and there through the green fields and beneath the shadowy forests, had given rise to small but lucrative manufactories. Altogether, it was a busy, well-ordered community, a place where man would love to dwell. One thing, however, the dwellers there stood sadly in need of; they were a religious people, and they were in want of *near* and *permanent* religious privileges. It is true that an occasional preacher came among them declaring the word of life. It is true, also, that there were churches of the living God

* It will be found that this sketch of the Quidnesset Church differs in some important particulars from that published with the minutes of the Narragansett Association, 1882. This is the later copy, and the changes made are to render the sketch more accurate.

around them. In the village of East Greenwich at the north, and the village of Wickford at the south, were religious interests already, though feebly sustained; farther to the south, near what is now the Allenton post office, stood the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown; and in the extreme western part of the town of East Greenwich was the East Greenwich and Warwick Baptist Church. But all of these religious interests, though occasionally enjoyed, presented, nevertheless, one and the same great disadvantage to the dwellers in Quidnesset,—*they were too far away to be of the best practical value.* What this people needed was a church of the Lord Jesus Christ among themselves, and a house of worship sufficiently central in its location, to be readily accessible to all, where the preaching of the gospel could be permanently maintained. The time was ripening for this great blessing, though they knew it not. And God was to find all the material for its accomplishment on the field itself.

Living within the bounds of Quidnesset Neck at this time, were a few families of Baptists, members of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown. Among them were two men, near relatives, named Allen, each alike distinguished in after years for his unusual devotedness to the work of the Master. One, George Allen, became a deacon of the First Baptist Church, an office he held and honored to the day of his death. The other, Joseph W. Allen, was destined for even a more remarkable career. He early manifested a decided talent for preaching, and was soon (about 1815) licensed by the First Church "to preach the gospel wherever God should open the way." The proper field of labor for the young brother was soon proved to be around his own home, among his own associates and neighbors, and here he labored for a few years with marked success. The tokens of Divine favor which were constantly attending him in the gospel work led directly on to his ordination. At the call of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown, a council met in the village of Wickford, May 30, 1822, "for the purpose of receiving and ordaining Brother

Joseph W. Allen to the work of the gospel ministry." That council numbered twelve—four ministers and eight laymen—representing three churches, the First, Exeter; East Greenwich and Warwick; and the First, North Kingstown. It was unanimously decided to ordain the brother, but it was also expressly stipulated that "the young brother should be ordained an elder in the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown, under the *watch* and *care* of elder William Northrop." The order of services was as follows: Prayer, Elder Daniel Greene, of Pawtucket; Sermon, Elder Gershom Palmer, of Exeter, from the text, 1 Tim. iv., 16: "*Take heed unto thyself and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt save thyself, and them that hear thee;*" Ordaining Prayer, Elder John Ormsbee, of ——; Charge to the candidate, Elder William Northrop, of North Kingstown. Brother Allen, as indeed it was expressly intended at his ordination, made every arrangement to continue his work in Quidnesset Neck. From house to house, in barn or open field, wherever the opportunity offered, he preached the gospel of Christ. In every respect he showed himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Yea, the history of the Baptist cause and of the growth of Baptist principles in Quidnesset for the next forty years, is virtually the history of this devoted and godly man.

THE BRANCH.

Six years now rolled on. They were years of toil to this honored servant of the Lord. No perfect record has been left us of the work done. It is known, however, that there were frequent baptisms, but as those baptized at this time became members of the First Church, their number cannot be ascertained. That the work was deemed successful is indicated by a record made June 1, 1828. It was an action on the part of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown, signed by pastor and deacons, and reads thus:

"The church of Christ in North Kingstown under the pastoral care of Elder William Northrop, taking into consideration the lo-

cal situation of a number of brethren and sisters in Quidnesset Neck and vicinity, have thought proper to set them off as a branch of the above named church, in full fellowship and communion with us, deposing in them and giving them equal authority and power of a constituted church; still they remain a Branch with the above said body, and yet, with power to receive and discipline members abstractly and separately from the church; and that Brother Joseph W. Allen have charge and care of the said Branch. And we agree that when it is their wish to be set off as a separate church to assist and constitute them as such."

In connection with this record it is further added, "Religious services were performed in Brother James Allen's barn, from the fact that the congregation could not be seated in his house." Elder William Northrop preached the sermon, from the text, Luke II: 16: "*The babe lying in a manger.*" At the close of the services ten were baptized. Among that number was a young lad, James Clarke, who is still a member of the Quidnesset church. Two other young men, brothers, named Eldred, were also of that ten, and are mentioned here on account of the tragic death that befell them a few months after. They had gone out in their sailboat upon the bay after fowl. The night came on cool, and, going into the cabin of the little vessel, they built a charcoal fire in a portable furnace they had with them, and lay down to a slumber from which they never awoke. The gas from the furnace, owing to the tightly closed doors of the cabin, found no escape, and they were asphyxiated.

The minutes of the Branch, unfortunately, have not been preserved. From the memories of some of the older members of the church, however, these facts have been learned. For a time after the Branch had been set off, the little band of Christians, following the apostolic custom, met from house to house. But so much did they need a house of worship that the most strenuous efforts were put forth to obtain one. Deacon George Allen, of the mother church, gave the land, and a sufficient sum of money was raised among the other friends of the enterprise on Quidnesset Neck, to erect, in 1829, a small but substantial building, designed to be used for school,

as well as religious purposes. It was familiarly known from that time on, so long as it was used as a house of worship, as the UNION MEETING HOUSE.

At the formation of the Branch, it is also worthy of note, that a young brother, Thomas Hill, was ordained to the office of deacon, and having officiated in this capacity during the time the relation of the Branch was sustained, he became the first deacon of the church at its organization, an office that he held also for more than forty years afterwards.

The relation of the Branch with the mother church continued for nearly eleven years. These were, moreover, years of spiritual prosperity and success. Many were baptized. The little one grew apace. But she forgot not the mother who had given her birth. The pleasantest relations ever existed between mother and child. It was a frequent custom for the members of the Branch to suspend their own services on the third Sunday of the month, and go in one united band over the seven miles that separated them from the mother church, and there they observed together the memorial supper of their common Master and Lord.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On Jan. 12, 1839, the records show that, as a preparatory step towards a distinct church organization, the Branch adopted " Articles of Faith," and " A Church Covenant."

On April 4, 1839, a council met at the Union Meeting House in Quidnesset Neck, " to take in consideration the propriety of recognizing the Quidnesset Branch of the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown as a distinct and independent church." Elder Benj. C. Grafton was moderator of that council. Nine churches were represented by sixteen delegates. The Pine Street, Providence; the First, East Greenwich; the First, Pawtucket; the First, Valley Falls; the First, Wickford; the First, Exeter; the Second, Richmond; the Warwick and Coventry; the First, Wakefield. The council approved the " Articles of Faith," and the " Church Covenant." It was voted to recognize the Quidnesset Branch as an independent church. The sermon was by Rev. John Dowling, of Providence. Brethren Byram, Tew, Grafton, Johnson, Thomas Dowling, E. K. Fuller and J. H. Baker, also took part in the services. The recognition services were duly published in the next issues of *The Gospel Witness*, and *The Christian Watchman.* The constituent members numbered thirty-eight.

THE FIRST PASTORATE.

The little church, once organized, had but a single thought. It was that he who under God's blessing had been so instrumental in its formation, might become its spiritual guide. A call was therefore extended to Brother Allen to become their pastor, and he, accepting that call, began his pastoral office with the day of the church organization. Scarcely had the relation been assumed when it was evident that God's special favor and blessing was resting upon them. There were additions by baptism every month of the following summer, and the church membership was more than doubled ere the year closed. With the spring of 1840 the good work was revived.

In fact it may be said it had scarcely ceased, as many during the winter months had made a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. On Sunday, May 8, eight were baptized. Among the number an old lady of eighty-three, the mother of Elder Allen, who for a number of years had been an helpless invalid. Borne down into the water in a chair, she by the hands of her own son was there baptized, and came forth rejoicing that she had thus been able to follow in the footsteps of her Lord. Again and again were the waters visited that summer, until fourteen happy converts had been buried in baptism. A quiet work of grace, with occasional baptisms, continued throughout the next year. Then came the year 1842, a year remarkable in the history of the Quidnesset church in two respects.

It was the year of the Dorr War. But the little church was agitated with other than state troubles or gubernatorial conflicts. The question of slavery, destined a number of years later to terminate in a national conflict, had already begun to be agitated. Already an honest indignation was creeping over the North at this, our national shame. A few slaves were still held even in Rhode Island. The Quidnesset church at once took occasion to express a decided conviction respecting this all-important question. In April of this year the church unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, We, the members of the Quidnesset Baptist Church, in North Kingstown, R. I., believing it to be wrong to hold any of our fellow-beings in slavery, and that it is contrary to our religious principles, and also contrary to the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ,

"*Therefore Resolved*, That all persons holding a slave or slaves, and not treating them as subjects of their own family. and also who do not intend to emancipate them at the first proper and suitable opportunity, shall be excluded from the communion and fellowship of this church."

The animus of the church respecting this question is still further shown by a resolution presented a few years later by one of its deacons. It was a frequent occurrence for Southern Baptists, often slave-holders, who were visiting in Rhode

Island, to sit at the table of the Lord with their Northern brethren of the same faith and order. The resolution of the deacon, taking cognizance of this fact, was, in effect: "That the Quidnesset church should decline to receive any slave-holder, however good his standing in the church of which he was a member, to the table of the Lord; and furthermore, that the church should refuse to fellowship those churches which did invite such slave-holders to the Lord's Supper." This resolution, while freely discussed and heartily sympathized with by the church, was finally withdrawn. The church taking the occasion, however, to express "the hope that all churches with whom they were in fellowship might be led to adopt a similar position with themselves respecting this vital question."

Another matter, more local in its influence, claimed also the attention of the church at this time. Their house of worship had long been too small for their use. It also was not sufficiently central in its location as to be adapted to the best development of the religious interests of the field. It was decided, therefore, to build anew. Samuel Austin, a member of a neighboring Six Principle Baptist church, gave the build-

ing site, situated on the post-road from Wickford to East Greenwich, about equal distance from each village, and near the three manufacturing villages of the Quidnesset field. Possibly no site could have been selected more central, or better adapted to the wants of the Quidnesset people than this. Funds were raised by subscription on the field itself to build the new meeting-house, which was dedicated Thursday, Aug. 11, 1842, free from debt. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. John Dowling, of Providence, from the text, Haggai ii., 7: "*And I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts.*"

This new sacrifice on the part of the church seemed to meet also the approval of the Lord, for the Holy Spirit was manifest with renewed power. Souls were converted, baptisms were frequent, and the good work did not cease until the following year, fifty-four in all having been baptized.

In 1844 the Quidnesset church, in common with many others at this time, was agitated by what may be termed a musical war. For some time the question had been discussed, "Shall musical instruments be used in the worship of the Lord?" On January 13, the church put all discussion for the time being at an end by voting that "all instrumental music be excluded from the house of God."

It was the same day also, that the question of allowing the sisters to have a voice in the church government, was emphatically decided as follows: "All the members of this church, male and female, shall have equal privileges in the government and discipline of the church, believing this to be agreeable to the letter and spirit of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." This resolution is in force at the present hour.

In November of this year a stranger came into the community representing himself as a minister of Christ. He was frequently invited to preach to the Quidnesset people, who heard him with marked favor. In the emphatic language of one who then heard him, it may be said, "he could preach." Rumors soon came, followed close after by the facts, showing

that the stranger was not an accredited minister of the gospel, either by ordination, or church membership, or manner of life. This led the church to place on record the following resolution, which it has ever since enforced, and to-day has no cause for regret:

"Believing it to be a Christian duty to regard and fellowship the servants of our common Lord and Saviour, whom he has commissioned and sent into the Gospel field; yet it becomes our duty as a church to guard against imposition, inasmuch as the glory of God is more or less affected by whom we invite to break to us the bread of life,

"*Therefore*, *Resolved*, That we will not invite any stranger to hold forth in our preaching house in the future who does not come accredited from the church of which he is a member, or recommended as a minister of Christ."

It may be added that these years in the history of the Church, marked by so many resolutions, were years of spiritual success and life.

A few years now followed of spiritual dearth. Business depression affected much the spiritual progress and life of the church. There were many removals, and this, with other causes, weakened the church in both spiritual and temporal things. On May 12, 1849, Mr. Allen, owing to ill health, resigned his pastoral charge. For ten years and two months he had been pastor of the church. In that time one hundred and forty had been baptized, and the church membership had more than quadrupled. But what was better, under the wise and earnest leadership of Brother Allen, the foundation for future growth and usefulness had been successfully laid.

THE SECOND PASTORATE.

On July 22 of the same year, 1849, the church called Rev. Charles C. Lewis, of Hopkinton, to the pastorate, at a salary of $300. He accepted the call, and began his work among them July 29th. At the beginning of this pastorate the resolution against the use of instrumental music in the house of God, passed five years before, was repealed. On the 8th of

September of this year the church joined the Warren Association. In 1850 special religious services were held, resulting in the baptism of fifteen. On August 9, 1851, Brother Lewis resigned, the resignation to take effect the following October. He went to New Shoreham. His pastorate had been a brief one of two years and two months. Twenty had been baptized during this time. But there had also been several cases of severe discipline, and the result was to weaken, for a time at least, the spiritual power of the church.

THE THIRD PASTORATE.

On November 8, 1851, one month after the departure of Brother Lewis, Brother Joseph W. Allen, who still resided in Quidnesset Neck, and whose health was restored, was invited to assume for the second time the pastoral care of the church. He accepted, and at once entered upon his duties. There were occasional tokens of Divine favor during the next five years. In 1856 the meeting-house was repaired and painted. A few months after a most gracious revival began. It pleased God to pour out His Spirit in abundant measure. Through the fall and winter of '57, it continued, on into the following summer. Fifty-four were baptized. In 1860, at the formation of the Narragansett Association, the Quidnesset church, in common with the other Baptist churches west of the Bay, withdrew from the Warren, and joined the new association. Eight years now followed of marked prosperity and growth on the part of the church. On April 15, 1868, Brother Allen, old and feeble, resigned the pastorate, and retired from active ministerial service. This pastorate had lasted over sixteen years. If we add to this the ten years of the first pastorate, the eleven years he had served the Branch, and the six years he had labored in Quidnesset Neck before the formation of the Branch, we have the long and exceptional service of over forty-three years in one field, and to one people. During the second pastorate, ninety-eight had been baptized, making for the two pastorates a total of two hundred and thirty-eight.

How many Brother Allen had baptized previous to the organization of the church is now unknown. For five years after his resignation, Brother Allen continued to live among the people for whom he had so long labored. On May 2, 1873, God called him from earth, may we not believe to a renewed strength and more efficient service? Resolutions appropriate to his long and devoted labors were adopted by the Quidnesset church. To-day his name is held in honored respect throughout the community where he so long preached the gospel of Christ.

THE FOURTH PASTORATE.

More than a year and a half now passed, during which the Quidnesset church was without a pastor. But meanwhile the church was preparing itself for a more efficient usefulness. The summer of 1868 was spent in enlarging and repairing the house of worship at an expense of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. This expense was met by two of the members of the church—Brothers Henry Sweet and James M. Davis. The house was re-dedicated November 12th of this year. Rev. Joseph W. Allen, the late pastor preached the sermon. Text, Psalm xciii., 5: "*Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever.*" Brothers Fuller, Aldrich, Brayton, Tilton, Howard and Wightman took part in the services.

On November 22, 1868, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Amasa Howard, of Providence, to become their pastor, at a salary of $800. This call was declined. For some months the church was served by different supplies. On September 19, 1869, Rev. C. C. Burrows, of Newton Centre, was called to the pastorate. He accepted, beginning his labors October 1. The church at this time experienced great difficulty in finding a suitable residence for their pastor. But through the liberality of Brother James M. Davis, this want was soon met. He caused to be erected at his own expense, in the village of Davisville, near depot and post-office, and but one mile from the church building, a large and commodi-

ous parsonage. This, while still the property of Brother Davis, has nevertheless been occupied ever since, free of rent, by the pastors of the Quidnesset church. Another great want of the church was also met at this time. It was the erection of large and convenient sheds in the rear of the meeting-house. This involved an expense of $1,200, also, which was met by the church itself.

Never in its history had the Quidnesset church made the necessary sacrifices for improving its church-building and adapting it to more increased usefulness, but what the direct blessing of God's Spirit had followed. The present time was no exception. They had now expended the largest amount, and made the greatest sacrifices financially, in all their history. God answered in direct proportion with their giving, and poured out the fullest and most extensive blessing the church had ever seen. With the fall of 1869 a deep sense of its responsibility for the salvation of souls fell upon the church. The people of God were moved to action. Cold and lukewarm members were aroused. Souls began to inquire the way to Jesus. In January, 1870, twenty-five were baptized. There was no cessation of monthly baptisms during the year. Many who witnessed this revival pronounce it the most powerful that ever came under their observation. It seemed at one time as if there was scarcely a sinner in the neighborhood but what was crying unto God for salvation. One hundred and five were baptized that year. In March, 1871, Brother Burrows, for reasons that seemed ample to himself, tendered his resignation. It was, however, not accepted. Another prosperous year followed. June 1, 1872, Mr. Burrows, for the second time, resigned his pastoral charge. The church again refusing to accept the resignation, prevailed upon Brother Burrows to remain with them. On August 17, 1873, he again sent in his resignation, to take effect the following October. This time it was accepted, though with much regret on the part of the church. This pastorate was of exactly four years. It had been in many

respects highly successful. One hundred and eleven had been baptized, and the church had reached a membership of two hundred and fifty-eight.

THE FIFTH PASTORATE.

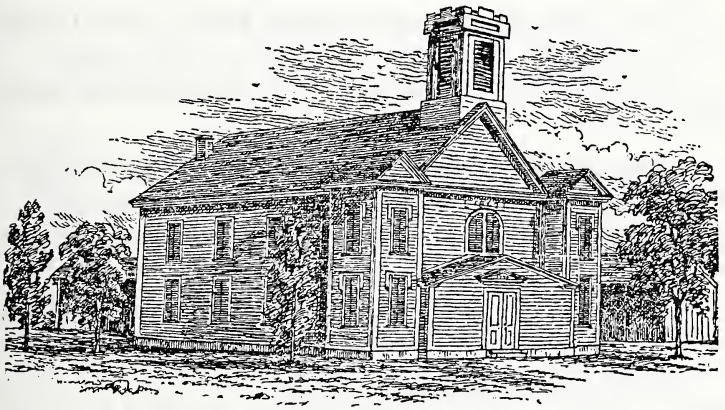
November 9, 1873, five weeks after the departure of Brother Burrows, the church extended a call to Rev. Thomas Crudgington, of Stepney, Conn., to become their pastor. He accepted, and began his duties November 30. This pastorate was a brief one of two years and one month, as Brother Crudgington sent in his resignation September 5, 1875, to take effect at the end of the year. Owing to peculiar difficulties that combined to hinder Brother Crudgington in his work, his pastorate was marked with little apparent success. When he assumed the pastorate he found a large number of the church-members wholly unmindful of their covenant vows. The severe hand of discipline was necessarily enforced, and over forty members during his pastorate were excluded or erased. Only four were added by baptism.

THE SIXTH PASTORATE.

During the winter and spring of 1876, the church pulpit was supplied by different preachers. Early in the spring a call was extended to Rev. Frederic Denison, of Providence, to become their pastor, but he declined. On August 13th W. P. Chipman, a student from Rochester Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit. At the request of the church committee, he continued to supply the pulpit for the remainder of the month. September 1st he was invited to become stated supply for three months. December 1st he was called to the pastorate. He, accepting the call, began his labors January 1, 1877. His ordination took place at the Quidnesset meeting-house, January 3d. Rev. E. Dewhurst, of Mystic, Conn., was moderator of the council, and Rev. G. Robbins, of East Greenwich, was clerk. Rev. Dr. E. G. Taylor, of Providence,

preached the ordination sermon, from the text, 2 Tim. iv., 5: "*Make full proof of thy ministry.*"

This pastorate still continues with unbroken harmony. Of its work, some other than the present writer can more fittingly speak. Several facts may, however, be properly stated. At the beginning of the pastorate the church membership numbered 215. Of this number, some were non-resident, some were walking disorderly, while the whereabouts of others was unknown. It has been the request of the church that all absent members should, so far as possible, take letters to churches nearer their places of residence. Discipline has been enforced. Exclusion and erasure have been frequent. Death has not withheld its hand. These combined causes have reduced the membership, notwithstanding the additions.



The house of worship has, within the present year (1882), been enlarged and renovated at an expense of about four thousand dollars; all of which was raised on the home field. It was re-dedicated Sunday, September 10th, with the following order of services: *Historical Address*, by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Chipman. An Address, "*The Church and Community*," by Rev. J. H. Edwards. An Address, "*The Church and The Commission*," by Rev. F. W. Ryder. An Address, "*The Church and the Times*," by Rev. E. S. Wheeler.

No marked revival has been witnessed during the pastorate. Each year there have been a few baptisms. The additions of the pastorate are: Baptisms, 30; Letter, 14; Experience, 2; Total, 46.

Summary.

The original membership of the church was 38. During the entire history of the church there have been baptized, 403; received by letter, 69; received by experience, 16; making the total additions, 526. There have been dismissed, 86; died, 93; excluded, 32; erased, 118; making a total diminution of 329; the present membership is 197. (September 1, 1882.)

The Deacons of the church have been:

Thomas Hill, from the formation of Branch, June 1, 1828, to his death, Sept. 16, 1880, a period of over fifty years.

Charles Spencer, from June 29, 1843, to his death, March, 1870.

Alfred B. Chadsey, from Dec. 11, 1859, to October, 1877, when he took a letter to the Wickford Baptist Church.

Smith W. Pearce, from Dec. 11, 1859, to the present time, except one year of absence, 1864–5.

Russel C. Baton, from Jan. 11, 1862, to the present time.

Thomas W. Arnold, from Jan. 7, 1878, to the present time.

The clerks of the church have been:

Henry Sweet, from May, 1839, to Nov. 8, 1845.
James M. Davis, from Nov. 8, 1845, to April 18, 1846.
James L. Congdon, from April 18, 1846, to Jan. 7, 1856.
Reuben H. Alexander, from Jan. 7, 1856, to April, 5, 1868.
William H. Congdon, from April 5, 1868, to Dec. 11, 1869.
Reuben H. Alexander, from Dec. 11, 1869, to Aug. 7, 1870.
Allen Reynolds, from Aug. 7, 1870, to the present time.

Two have been licensed by the church to preach. Bowen Reynolds, in May, 1846. This license was recalled three

years after. Joseph R. Verie, in January, 1881, who is now at Worcester Academy, preparing himself for the ministry.

The Quidnesset church since its organization has only been a trifle over two years without a pastor. It never has had a church debt. It has never received outside aid. On the other hand, it has contributed to a more or less extent to send the gospel of Christ to other parts of the State and world. It has expended, during the forty-three years of its history, on the home field not far from twenty-five thousand dollars. The amount it has contributed to outside work is unknown, but during the last five years these contributions exceed eight hundred dollars.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. THOMAS BARBER, WESTERLY, R. I.

THE early settlers of Rhode Island were the unflinching advocates of Religious Liberty. "Thrice burned in the furnace of affliction," their colony shone more resplendent in the constellation of States than all beside. Indeed, Rhode Island was the "*Lone Star*" in the benighted cause of religious emancipation; and if wise men sought her light, it was because the rays of her glory were the gleams of "Hope," for the future liberties of man. Unmarred amid the shower of insulting missiles from her sister colonies, unterrified by their hostile encroachments, with her eye fixed on the steady light of truth, her course was onward; and now the guiding star of our fathers has become as the sun, to shed the broad beams of religious freedom over the whole earth.

It was an important era in the history of the world when the settlers of Rhode Island began their work; and few were found to participate in their labors, or incur the dangers of

the course they were led to pursue in their zeal for a better state of things. Their lives were therefore the more worthy of being cherished in the memories of their descendants, and of all lovers of freedom throughout the world. There were some whose modesty or peculiar avocations, caused their names to be left in comparative obscurity, who were nevertheless active in the support of the cause of truth and liberty, and who were not a whit behind the foremost of the worthy men whose names figure largely on the page of history. Among such was the subject of the present sketch.

Samuel Hubbard was born in England, in the year 1610, and at the age of twenty-three years he embarked with a company of adventurers for the shores of New England, where he arrived thirteen years after the landing of the first company of the "glorious Pilgrims of Plymouth." At Salem he became acquainted with the celebrated founder of the colony of Rhode Island, who came over three years before him, which ripened into a life long friendship of the closest kind. On the 15th of October, 1635, he in company with about one hundred men, women and children started for the Connecticut River, where land was more fertile and plenty, and as they marched slowly along, they made the wilderness to resound with their songs of praise, the Indians following, and looking on in silent admiration. Ere they reached the place of their destination, winter came on, and their sufferings became so intense that some died from want of life's comforts and many returned by water to Boston, till the next spring. But Mr. Hubbard was of the number of those who remained at Windsor during the long, tedious winter, subsisting upon acorns, malt, and such other grains as he could procure of the savage and warlike tribe of Indians around. Such were the circumstances under which Mr. Hubbard began an eventful career. But there was one whose acquaintance he had made in the journey who was calculated to cheer him under all these difficulties. This person was a young woman from Dorchester, Mass., a member of one of the families belong-

ing to the company and a member of the church at Dorchester. They were married soon after their arrival. They were not long in learning that sufferings were calculated to render them mutually dear to each other and lighten the burden of hardships and cheer the path of duty. The church at Weathersfield, of which he was a constituent member, was without a settled pastor, and contention, animosity and strife crept in and so affected some outside, even that they concluded to move to other parts. Accordingly, in May, 1639, a small company of them went to Springfield, Mass., and he was of the five men who formed the first church in that place. But Mr. Hubbard's repose was of short duration, for in 1642, a dispute arose between Massachusetts and Connecticut relative to Springfield, both claiming the territory, and the controversy regarding boundary terminating in favor of Massachusetts, she commenced a system of persecution against all who dissented in any way from the Puritan creed. This affected Mr. Hubbard, as he and wife had become Baptists, and now were obliged to move from their home and seek a new residence to escape the laws of Massachusetts, which had been passed against Ana-Baptists, the penalty of banishment being executed against them for adherence to their principles. Therefore in 1647 Mr. Hubbard removed to Fairfield. But a change had, in the meantime, taken place in Connecticut, and new laws prevented him from enjoying liberty of conscience there. In his journal he says that God first led his wife to embrace Baptist principles, and that she was twice brought before the public to answer to them, and we both were threatened with imprisonment in the Hartford jail if we did not renounce or remove, when he says that Scripture came into our minds, "If they persecute you in one place, flee to another." Mr. Hubbard, therefore, satisfied of his duty, determined to leave the colony of his adoption and remove to some other part of the country. He consequently went to Newport, R. I., and became a member of the First Baptist Church, under the care of Dr. Clark, Nov. 3, 1648,

organized in 1644, being the second Baptist Church in America. It contained at the time he joined but fifteen members, including the pastor. The names of the male members have been preserved by Mr. Hubbard, and are as follows:

Joseph Clark, *Leading Elder.*

Mark Luther,	Joseph Clark,
Nathaniel West.	John Peckham,
Wm. Vahan,	John Thornton,
Thomas Clark,	Wm. Weeden,

Samuel Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard continued his connection with this church for more than twenty years, during which time he was an active and devoted Christian. He wrote many letters, and his correspondence extended to the most of the distinguished men of his day, both in Europe and America. Several hundred of his letters were carefully copied into a journal, which contained also a history of all the principal events of the colonies from 1641, to the time of his death, a period of about forty-seven years. From this journal Mr. Backus acknowledges having obtained much of the information contained in his history of the Baptists in New England. He also acknowledges his obligation to Mr. William Hubbard (brother probably of Samuel), a minister of the Congregational Church, who wrote the history of the Indian wars, etc. Mr. Hubbard took an active part with the Baptists of Rhode Island and Providence in the conflicts which ensued with Massachusetts, in relation to the persecuted Baptists, and when the storm of persecution was bursting upon them in all its fury, he was chosen and sent to Boston to plead the cause of the innocent and afflicted. Few men, probably, did more in that day to promote sound religious views and consistent Scripture practice. He was a zealous, hard worker for the truth of God, and aided in the organization of a number of churches, the last of which was the first Seventh Day Baptist Church at Newport, R. I., formed December, 1671. Though he lived in an age of great trials and difficulties, yet he bore all the hard-

ships with a becoming fortitude and at last laid down his head upon the bed of death without doubting the promises of Him he had all his long life endeavored to serve. He passed to spirit life in 1689, in his 79th year, leaving Tacy, his companion, to walk alone in her old age for a few years longer.

The Rev. Samuel Hubbard had children by his wife Tacy:

1. Samuel, who died. Age 21 years. His only son.
2. Bethiah, who m. Joseph Clarke, Jun. Had large family in Westerly.
3. Ruth, who m. Robert Burdick.
4. Rachel, who m. Andrew Langworthy. Had large family in Newport.—*Backus.*

Mrs. Tacy Hubbard died about 1697. It is not known definitely where Elder Samuel and his wife are buried.—*7th Day Mem., Vol. 1, page 157.*

Massachusetts Orders for the Disposition of Land in Westerly and vicinity.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. RICHARD A. WHEELER, STONINGTON, CONN.

1.

The whole Court mett together 15th May, 1657.

In ans^{r} to the mocon of Major Lymon Willard and Capt. Daniell Gookin, in reference to theire publick service donne, the Court doth graunt them five hundred acres of land a piece, not p judicing former grants.—*Mass. Rec. page 304, Vol. 4, Part I.*

2.

Att a Generall Court held at Boston 14th Oct., 1657,

It is ordered that the five hundred acres of land, granted the last session of this Courte to Captaine Daniel Gookin be layd out in some convenient place on the eastermost side of

Pequot River by Capt. George Dennison, who is appointed to see the same donne accordingly.—*Mass. Rec., page 314, Vol. 4, Part I.*

3

Att a Generall Courte of Election held at Boston, May 19th, 1658.

In answer to the request of Stephen Day, that some meete person or persons might be impowered to lay out three hundred acres of land formerly graunted him by this Court, it is ordered that Capt. George Dennison is hereby impowered to lay out the same.—*Mass. Rec., Vol. 4, Part I, page 333.*

4.

It is further ordered that the sayd Capt. George Dennison lay out unto Edward Rawson fower hundred acres, two whereof was graunted him by this Court, & the other two hundred acres was graunted to Edw Burt, w^{ch} he purchased.—*Mass. Rec., page 334, Vol. 4, Part. I.*

5.

Layd out in the Pequott countrye vnto Left Thomas Prentice, by virtue of a graunt by him purchased of Stephen Day, three hundred acres of land, being bounded wth the Sound on the South and wth Capt Gookins' land on the west and the Colledg land north-east, and the wilderness land north-west. The Court allowes of this retourne and confirmes the land herein mentioned to ye sayd Left Tho Prentice and his heires.

GEORGE DENNISON.

Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part I, page 334 and 335.

6.

Layd out to Mr. Edward Rawson three hundred and fifty acres of land, being bounded wth Capt Gookins' land on ye

east, Pawquatucke River towards the south, land layd out to Mr. John Mellows towards the west, and the wilderness towards the north; the w^ch^ line betwixt Mr. Mellows' and Mr. Rawson's is to begin at Pawquatuck River a mile and a half from Thomas Stanton's house up the river & from there to be continued on an east line. Also fifty acres of meadow that lyeth on ye east side of Pawquatucke River, ye w^ch^ meadows is commonly called Omeconset.

GEORGE DENNISON.

The Court allows and confirmes ye land mentioned in this retourne to ye s^d^ Edward Rawson & his heires.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part I, page 335.*

7.

Layd out according to order of the honnored Generall Court of the Mattachusett vnto Capt. Daniell Gookin. in the Pequot countrye five hundred acres of land, being bounded on the west with Poquatucke River, on y^e^ south w^th^ the Sound, on y^e^ east w^th^ Thomas Prentice, and on the north w^th^ the Wilderness.

GEORGE DENNISON.

The Court approves of this retourne.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part I, page 340.*

8

Att the second Sessions of the Gennerall Court held at Boston the 19th of October, 1652.

In ans^r^ to the petition of y^e^ praesident and fellows of Harvard Colledge the Court doth graunt them eight hundred ackres of land, and libertye to jmploy such as they please to find out such a place or places as may be most commodious and convenient for them, and to retourn to this Court what they have donne therein, to the end it may be lay^d^ out and confirmed vnto them.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part. I, page 114.*

9.

Att a Generall Courte of Election held at Boston the 19th of May, 1658.

Lay^{d} out to Harvard College, at Cambridge, in lieu of a graunt made them of two thousand acres of land at a Generall Court held at Boston, these severall parcells of land in manner following, viz: on the East side of Pequot River one Parcell of land, by estimation about five hundred acres of land, more or lesse, being bounded wth Wequatucquet River running by William Cheseborough's houses on the east & northeast thereof, & continuing upon the sajd River vnto the head thereof and wth a path leading from Kechemag, or the wading place over Pawquetucke River on the southeast thereof, y^{e} w^{ch} path is the head of Wm. Cheseborough's land, & on the west with the wilderness; also one other parcell by estimation about five hundred acres more or lesse, lying upon mistick River, beginning about forty pole on the south side the brooke that runneth into the sajd river neere to Goodman Culver's houses & extending from sajd River halfe a mile on each side thereof & runig vp the river forty poles above the north side of the swampe lying at the north end of the plajne, and there to be in breathe on each side the river as before named; and the sajd lynes to be made streight ljnes & not to runne crooked as the river runneth; also one other parcell by estimation about five hundred acres more or lesse, being bounded wth a parcell of land lajd out vnto Thomas Prentice on ye west, wth the Sound on the south, on the east with Wiquapaug, and on the west with the comon land; also on the west side of Misticke River five hundred acres more, to be lajd out upon the great plajne about two miles, more or lesse, from Goodman Culver's house; also one hundred acres of meadow, of the nearest that may be found wth the above sajd farmes on Misticke River, the which two last parcels to be lajd out by Capt Georg Dennison & Thomas Danforth.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part. I, page 344.*

In ans^r^ to the peticon of Mr. Thomas Danforth who lajd out the lands above menconed w^ch^ the Court allowes off and confiermes, and judeth it meete to graunt unto the said Thomas Danforth three hundred acres of land to be lajd out vnto him adjorning to the west side of the colledge lands y^t^ lyeth at the head of Wm. Cheseborough's land and to be bounded by Capt. George Dennison.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part. I, page 345.*

10.

Att a Generall Courte of Election held at Boston May 19th, 1658.

In ans^r^ to the peticons of Mr. Deane Winthrop and John Mellows, humbly desiring that theire severall graunts of lands of one thousand & two hundred acres formerly graunted them be lajd out by some meete persons, the Courte doth order, that Capt. George Dennison and Mr. Thomas Danforth to lay out the land herein mentioned where they cann finde it, according to theire respective former graunts.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part. I, page 338.*

11.

In ans^r^ to the request of Mr. Samuell Symonds, humbly desiring that Capt. George Dennison, Mr. Thomas Danforth, and Mr. Amos Richeson might be empowred to lay out the five hundred acres of land formerly graunted him in the Pequot country for his use and bennefitt, the court judgett it meete to graunt his request.—*Mass. Rec., Vol. 4, Part. I, page 350.*

12

Att the Courte of Election held at Boston May 19th, 1658.

By order of the General Courte of Massachusetts, lajd out vnto Jno. Mellows, hejre of Mr. Abraham, deceased, in the

Pequot Countrje on the east side Paquatuck River, two hundred acres of land, being bounded w^th^ land lajd out to Mr. Rawson on the south Pawquatuck River west, and upon the river lying about half a mile up the river from Mr. Rawson's land, & extending into the wilderness at eight score rods in breadth, so farr as makes vp the full quantitie of two hundred acres.

Also lajd out to Mr. Deane Winthrop five hundred acres of land adjoyning to the land of Jno. Mellows, and from thence vp the aforesajd river a full mile, and from thence by a parralell ljne to the ljne betweene John Mellows, & he extending into the wilderness so farr as makes up the full quantity for five hundred acres. Also lajd out, for the accommodation of the sajd ffarmes, all that meadows lying vpon the sajd Pawquatuck River above the wading place about two miles, not exceeding twenty acres to Mr. Deane Winthrop's farme, the w^ch^ is also to be accounted as part of the number of theire aforesajd quantity of acres.

THO DANFORTH,
GEORG DENNISON,

The Court approves of this retourne provided it hinder no former graunts.—*Mass. Rec. Vol. 4, Part. I, page 357.*

MAJOR ATHERTON'S COMPANY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. RICHARD A. WHEELER, STONINGTON, CONN.

The names of such as are associates and have interest with Major Humphrey Atherton & Co., 13th Oct., 1660.

Mr. John Winthrop, Gov. of Conn.; Mr. Simon Bradstreet, Maj. Gen. Daniel Denison, of Ipswich; Maj. Josiah Winslow, of Marshfield; Capt. Thomas Willett, of Rehoboth; Capt. Richard Low, of Hartford; Capt. George Denison, of Southertown; Capt. Edward Hutchinson, Lieut. William Hudson,

Mr. Amos Richardson, Elisha Hutchinson, all of Boston; Mr. Richard Smith, Sen., Mr. Richard Smith, Jun., James Smith, all of Narragansett; Mr. Thomas Stanton, Sen., Mr. Thomas Stanton, Jr., of Southertown; Mr. Increase Atherton, of Dorchester; Mr. John Alcock, of Roxbury; Mr. John Brown, Sen., of Seakonk; Humphrey Atherton, Capt. John Scott; all mutually agree not to sell their share before tendering it to the company & Co.

An agreement relative to the time before which Atherton & Co. will not take possession of certain land sold them by Sunchquash, Nenegrad and Scultup.—*Conn. Rec. Vol. I., page 337.*

A POLITICAL LETTER.

To show a phase of political life we here publish a circular letter the friends of the candidates used to influence their election, and also a copy of the ticket.—*Ed.*

TRUE AMERICAN TICKET.

—o—

ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq., of South Kingstown.

RICHARD JACKSON, jun., Esq., of Providence.

Representatives in the Twelfth Congress of the United States.

Providence, August 22, 1810.

SIR:

FROM a deep impression of the importance of the approaching election of REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS, we take the liberty of calling your attention to that subject, and to request your co-operation in the election of Messrs. Jackson and Potter. They have represented the State for two years with fidelity, zeal and ability. They have opposed unnecessary restrictions on our Com-

merce, and the increase of an useless army, and have advocated Economy in our public expenditures. They are not only qualified by their talents to serve their country in these eventful times when even our INDEPENDENCE is endangered by the injustice, the rapacity, and still more by the influence of a foreighn power—but are also from their intimate knowledge of the affairs of their Constituents, and their deep stake in our prosperity, the proper representatives of our feelings, our views and our interests.

MR. POTTER is a *Farmer*, and one of the largest landholders in the State. MR. JACKSON is concerned in *an extensive Manufacturing Establishment*, and is possessed of correct mercantile information. In them are united the various interests of *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, *Manufactures* and the *Mechanic Arts;* and they have ever shown themselves to be true and able friends of those great sources of our national wealth, prosperity and power.

Knowing your attachment to the CONSTITUTION and INDEPENDENCE of our country, and placing great dependence on your personal exertion and influence, we confidently hope that you will unite with us, in endeavoring by all fair and honorable means to secure the re-election of these firm and faithful Representatives.

We are respectfully,

Your Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

Jabez Bowen,	Jeremiah Olney,	Ames Throop,
Aaron Mason,	Joseph Jenckes,	Moses Lippitt,
Thomas P. Ives,	Samuel G. Arnold,	Gustavus Taylor,
Wheeler Martin,	Nicholas Brown,	William Holroyd,
William Goddard,	James Burrill,	Nathan Waterman,
Pardon Bowen,	John Carlile,	William Church,
Benjamin E. Gorton,	Cyrus Butler,	Joseph S. Martin,
James B. Mason,	William Jones,	Walter Paine,
Stephen Waterman,	Gravener Taft,	Samuel Butler, Jun.,
Abner Daggett,	Charles Dyer,	Elisha Dyer,
William Wilkinson,	Rufus Waterman,	George Benson,
William Blodget,	William Allen,	Stanford Newell,
William Potter, 2d,	Thomas Abbott,	Cyrus Grant,
James Burrill, Jun.,	Abraham Bates,	Caleb Williams,
Wanton Steere,	Samuel Nightingale,	John Perrin,
Samuel Williams,	John Whipple, Jun.,	Charles Low,
James Burr,		

Committee.

FIRST ROAD IN NARRAGANSETT.—Mr. S. H. Vaughn says the first road laid out in the Narragansett Country, was the one from the old North Ferry, west, over what is now called Kith Hill, and by the old Episcopal Church.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

No. 2.

LETTERS OF GOV. STEPHEN HOPKINS.

Providence, March 25, 1765.

Sir:

Our everlasting enemies are preparing to give us battle again, and it is fit we should yield, or make ourselves ready for the encounter. They have as little to avail themselves of this year as they ever had, except that mortal weapon MONEY, and being sensible of this, no doubt they will furnish as much of it as they possibly can. How far we shall be able to repel them in the same way, I cannot yet say. This advantage we have of them, that we are generally thought to be the friend to the Colony and the Constitution, and that our opposers at present are not. This being true should be much insisted on, and will probably have some influence on the People. Their boasts of gaining in the Northern County will prove, as in other years, vain and groundless, and I see no reason to think but that if our friends exert themselves as usual, we may support the good old cause another year. I shall be glad to hear from you what face things wear to the Southward, and what is in my power to do that may help the common cause.

I am, with much respect,

Sir, your very assured friend,

STEP HOPKINS.

Beriah Brown, Esq.

Providence, April 23, 1760.

Sir:

The Designs and Secret attacks of my Enemies this year have been so uncommon, that altho' by the best accounts that can be had I am 200 ahead in the proxies, yet I am determined not to depend on that majority only, but to procure as many Friends as I can to go to the Election and vote for me there. For which Purpose I must desire you to make as many Friends as you can in your town and its neighborhood to go to the Election. I will pay all Expenses on their way out and home, and at Newport, and will also pay such messengers as you may find it needful to employ to procure the people to muster. I have no reason to doubt of your best assistance in this matter, which I shall fully depend on; altho' it be with the utmost regret that I find myself

pushed by the Scandalous Efforts of my Enemies in this manner to have Recourse to the assistance of my Friends once more in this extraordinary method.

With due Regards I am Sir,

Your very assured Friend.

STEP HOPKINS.

To Beriah Brown, Esq.

Providence, April 10th, 1767.

Mr. Beriah Brown.

Sir:

We now send you by Mr. William Bowen the bearer hereof 100 Dolls Cash, and make no doubt but Mr. Willett, Col. Northup, Yourself, and our other good Friends in your Town will add the same sum to it, and that you will obtain both Deputies and a Considerable Majority in the Proxies in favr of Mr. Hopkins, who by this opportunity sends them to you.

We are in haste,

Your humb'e Serv'ts

JOHN BROWN,
GEORGE JACKSON,
THO GREENE,
JABEZ BOWEN, Jun. } *Committee.*

To Beriah Brown, Esq,,
In North Kingstown.

From George Jackson and
others, Committee.

Sir:

Mr. Samuel Waud having printed and published a most malicious, Scandalous and false Pamphlet in order to defame me with the Freeman of the Colony, and sent it abroad unto the Several Towns so late as to be sure I could have no opportunity to vindicate myself until his malice had had its full Effect in the Town Meetings against me; I shall therefore make a few very short Observations on the Pamphlet and its Author.

After I prosecuted Mr. Waud for what he wrote last year, we came to an Agreement in the Face of the General Assembly to remove the Case out of the Colony for Trial in Order to Prevent keeping up a Party Spirit here. This Agreement he hath broken in the most barefaced manner in publishing part of the Case here, with no other intent but to raise a Party Spirit, and enflame the minds of the People.

There goes an old Saying, that one Story is good till the other is heard. This Justice I hope to receive from the People. That they will form no Judgement in their minds concerning the Case

until they have an opportunity to hear me as well as my Adversary, and not hastily condemn me, because he has had the unexampled Impudence to publish one side of a Case, while it yet rests for Trial in order to prejudice the Minds of whoever may be the Jury that shall try it.

All the attempts and proofs against my Character reach only to words, some spoken in mirth, and some in Passion, and all in private conversation, some Twenty and others Ten years ago, and all misrepresented and tortured to a meaning never intended and sworn to by those who have at all Times themselves my bitter enemies. And every one knows how easy it is for an Enemy to give a wrong Turn to Words, and how base it is to betray conversation, and pretend to remember it for evil, and swear to it ten or a dozen years afterwards. I must therefore beg of every man to consider, that if every unguarded expression that may have escaped him for a Course of Twenty years was to be remembered and sworn to in a most aggravated manner possibly some of his words might appear in a Very Disadvantageous Light,

I thank God with Joy that all the envy and malice of my bitter enemies has not been able to Produce any the Least Proof of any one action in which I have abused or betrayed the Trust reposed in me by the Colony in a course of Near Thirty Years serving them in almost every office within their gift, and that they have not been able to Charge me with wronging my Neighbors or practicing any Scandalous Vice, Lewdness, and Debauchery.

The Necessity and Amiableness of Peace at home especially while we are so much distressed by enemies abroad, can hardly escape any one's observation; and the fatal effects it must have on all Government, Society, and Subordination among men, when the Chief Offercers are treated with so much bitterness, reproach, scandal, and contempt, is equally obvious.

It must appear to be a strange forwardness in so young a man as Mr. Waud without Knowledge or Experience in the affairs of the Colony to endeavor to place himself at the head of the Government; and still more strangely so to attempt to render himself qualified for so high a post only by blasting another man's Repetation without displaying any Ability for Governing, or any other amiable Quality in himself.

It is but a hard recompense for an old Servant of the Colony to be treated with so much Scurrility and contempt by so young a man, and one of a Family which he hath taken so much pains to Serve. However I shall willingly Submit my Cause to the Freemen of the Colony being fully assured that if their Experience of my past Service doth not recommend me to the Favor. Nothing I can say will do it.

Providence, April 17, 1758.

STEP HOPKINS.

THE PIONEERS OF NARRAGANSETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. WARREN GARDINER, OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

WHO the few early settlers of Narragansett or Aquidnessett were, is difficult to state with certainty until the time of the commencement of the Fones record, and it appears that even there some of those mentioned in the list were proprietors and not actual residents. This record, (page 13,) gives the inhabitants of Narragansett July 3d, 1663, as follows:

Henry Tibets,	Sam. Waite,	Alex. Fenex,
Sam. Eldred, Jun.,	Ambrose Leach,	George Palmer,
Joshua Thomas,	Sam. Eldred,	John Crabtree,
Thomas Sewall,	James Cole,	Reuben Willis,
Walter House,	Henry Stevens,	John Greene,
Richard Smith,	Edward Hutchinson, for his son Elisha,	
Will Hudson,	Wait Winthrop,	Geo. Dennison,
James Brown,	Thomas Stanton,	Timothy Mather,
R. Smith, Jun.,	R. Lord,	Amos Richeson,
Thomas Stanton, Jun.,	James Atherton,	R. Smith, in behalf of 8 children.

We infer that Smith was guardian of the eight children, but whether they were Wilcocks or not we have not ascertained.

A petition addressed to Connecticutt by proprietors and inhabitants of Wickford May 4th, 1668, is signed by the following:

Daniel Dennisen,	Richard Smith,	Joshua Hewes,
John Crabtree,	Lawik Vandick,	Francis Batts,
Amos Richisson,	Samuel Eldred, Sen'r,	Alexander Fenixe,
John Paine,	William Hudson,	John Viall,
Thomas Joy,	Macklin Knight,	Thos. Flanders,
Walter House,	John Cole,	Samuel Waite,
Daniel Maddocke.		

The above petition was followed by another in October of the same year, signed as follows:

Sam. Eldred,	John Cole,	Joshua Hewes,
A. Fenixe,	Thomas Sewall,	Robert Greene,
Wm. Hudson,	Edward Hutchinson,	John Paine,
Richard Smith,	John Viall,	Timothy Mather,
Increase Adderton.		

The above must not be considered as containing all the inhabitants of Narragansett, or more properly North Kingstown, at this period, as only those who sought to further the claim of Connecticut to the government of that section would have signed the petition, and further, some of the signers were probably those who claimed ownership but were not actual settlers. Even in 1670, as late as July 11 or 12, it appears that there were not more than a score of male adults all told at Wickford, as is shown by the inquest over the body of Walter House who had been murdered by Thomas Flanders, or Flounders. Neither party, as we are informed, being able to secure a jury of twelve. The verdict of the jury, under Connecticut Authority, was signed by ten as follows:

Ambrose Leach,	John Crabtree,	Joseph Doliver,
Thomas Eldredge,	James Eldredge,	John Cole,
Samuel Eldredge,	Robert Greene,	Thomas Sewell,
Edward Cousins.		

May 20, 1671, the Court of Commissions from the Rhode Island Assembly have recorded the following as inhabitants at Wickford, or Acquidnessett:

Daniel Gould,	Thomas Waterman,	Thomas Gould,
Samuel Dyre,	James Reynolds,	John Sweet, Sen'r.,
John Andrews,	Henry Thibbetts,	Samuel Waite,
William Downing,	Henry Greene,	John Pratt,
Samuel Pratt,	John Briggs,	John Greene,
George Browne,	William Helme,	Daniel Greene,
George Wightman,	Robert Wescott,	Robert Spink,
Lodowick Updike,	Richard Updike.	

During the Indian War which succeeded this it is affirmed that every house in Narragansett was destroyed, and the inhabitants entirely driven out. Soon after this, however, they returned, and commenced again their settlements, and in a petition of the inhabitants of Narragansett dated July 29, 1679, we find the signers to be as follows:

William Bentley,	Henry Gardiner,	John Greene,
Ben'jn Gardiner,	George Gardiner,	Daniel Greene,
Sam. Wilson,	James Greene,	James Runnells,
Robert Spink,	Joseph Dolaver,	Alex. Fenex,
Henry Tibets,	Wm. Knolls,	Rouse Helme,
Lodowick Updike,	Richard Smith,	John Coale,
Sam. Eldred,	Arthur Aylesworth,	Henry Renals,
James Renals,	Thomas Scoville,	Daniel Sweet,
Sam. Alsbery,	William Gardiner,	John Sheldon, Jun'r,
Frell Newton,	George Palmer,	Nicholas Gardiner,
Jery Bull,	Thomas Gold,	George Whitman,
Robert Vinin,	John Eldred,	Daniel Eldred,
Robert Spink, Jun.,	John Sheldon,	William Coster,
Aaron Jackwaise,	Thos. Brooks,	Jos. Reynolds.

Some of these seem to have been of Pettaquamscutt.

The inhabitants of Pettaquamscutt as given in May, 1671, by the Court of Commissioners above mentioned were:

Jerah Bull,	Samuel Wilson,	John Potter,
Thomas Mumford,	John Tefft,	Wm. Heffernan,
Rouse Helme,	James Eldredge,	Samuel Albro,
Ben. Gardiner,	Henry Gardiner,	Nicholas Gardiner,
George Palmer,	Stephen Northup,	William Aires,
George Crofts,	Enoch Plaice,	Christopher Holmes.

These lists contain most of the Pioneers of Narragansett up to 1680.

Tradition points to James Eldredge as one of the only two that escaped from Bull's Garrison when it was destroyed by the Indians in 1675. The story goes that after escaping from the fort he was pursued along a stream by the Indians, one of

which, being in the van came so close as to hurl his tomahawk at the flying fugitive which missed its mark. The Indian soon after grappled with Eldredge, drawing his knife. The Indian was thrown; and then ensued a struggle for the knife of the savage, Eldredge being unarmed. Fortune favored the white man and the Indian was slain. It was quite dark, and by this time other savages were heard approaching. Eldredge fled again, but was pursued so hard that he concealed himself in some rocks by the stream until pursuit was given over. When everything was still he crawled out and escaped, bringing the news of the destruction of Bull's Garrison.

The stream along which he fled, and where he slew the savage yet bears the name of "Indian Run."

FIRST SETTLERS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Contributed to the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, 1847, by the late John Farmer, Esq.

Rodger Williams,
John Thockmorton,
William Arnold,
William Harris,
Stukeley Westcot,
Thomas Olney, Sen.,
Thomas Olney, Jun.,
John Greene,
Richard Waterman,
Thomas James,
Robert Cole,
William Carpenter,
John Coggeshall,
William Aspinwall,
Samuel Wildborne,
John Porter,
John Sandford,
Edward Hutchinson,
Thomas Savage,
William Dyre,
William Freeborn,
Philip Sherman,
John Walker,
Richard Carder,

Francis Weston,
Ezekiel Holleman,
Robert Williams,
John Smith,
Hugh Bewitt,
William Wickenden,
John Field,
Thomas Hopkins,
William Hawkins,
William Hutchinson,
Edward Hutchinson, Jun.,
Adam Goodwin,
Henry Fowler,
Arthur Fenner,
Henry Reddock,
Thomas Sucklin,
Christopher Smith,
Richard Pray,
Nicholas Power,
Stephen Northup,
Edward Hart,
Benjamin Herenden,
Edward Inman,
John Jones,
James Matthewson,
Henry Neale,
William Man,
——— Jinckes,
Roger Mawry,
Edward Manton,
Shadrack Manton,
Edward Smith,
John Smith (the Mason,)
John Smith (Jun.),
Epenetus Olney,
William Baulston,
Henry Bull,
William Coddington,
John Clark,
Edward Cope,
Chad Brown,
Daniel Brown,
Henry Brown,
John Brown,
Samuel Bennett,
Hugh Beuett,
Lawrance Wilkinson,
Daniel Williams,
Christopher Onthank,
Joshua Verin,
John Sayles,
Richard Scott,
Joan Tyler,
Joshua Winsor,
Valentine Whitman,
George Way,
William White,
Thomas Walling,
John Warren,
John Whipple,
Matthew Waller,
Robert Williams,
Joseph Williams,
William Wickenden,
Robert R. West,
George Shepard,
Benjamin Smith,
John Smith (Sen.),
John Smith (Jamaica),
Pardon Tillighast.

No doubt the last name should be "Tillinghast."

WARWICK.

"*A List of ye Draft of ye Last Devision Drawn May ye 21st, 1748.*"

From Fuller's "Warwick."

This list was subsequently copied, probably by John Warner, then clerk of the proprietors: date not given.

The copy is entitled, "A list of ye o Riginol Rights —— and ye now oners of the fore mils Commons."

"A list of the originell proprietors names of the township of Warwicke:		"The names of the now proprietors, as near as I can find out:
Samuel Gorton,	39	Sam'l and Hezekiah Gorton.
John Wickes,	41	John Wickes.
Randall Holden,	43	Randall Holden.
Richard Carder,	28	John Carder.
Robert Potter,	9	John Warner.
John Greene, Sen'r,	35	Peter Greene.
John Warner,	21	John Warner.
Francis Weston,	11	Amos Stafford.
Richard Waterman,	31	John Warner and Randall Holden.
John More,	26	Job Greene.
Rufus Barton,	47	Rufus and Benj. Barton.
Henry Townsend,	8	John Holden & Benj. Greene.
Christopher Unthank,	50	John Holden.
Ezekiel Holliman,	46	John Warner.
John Lippitt, Sen'r,	18	Moses Lippitt.
Richard Townsend,	19	John Low, Jr.
Peter Greene,	32	Wm., Elisha & Barlo Greene.
Tho. Thornicraft,	16	Amos Lockwood and Samuell Peirce.
James Greene,	23	Fones Greene.
Tho. Greene,	49	Benj. Greene.
Stukely Wescott,	22	Zorobabel Westcott.

John Smith,	6	Thankful Collins, Robt. Westgate and Tippitts, Nath. Greene's children.
" "	14	
Nicholas Hart,	7	John Wilkes & Geo. Westgate.
Walter Todd,	10	John Knowles.
John Cooke,	25	Stephen Low.
John Greene, Jr.,	1	Sam'll Greene.
Robert Westcott,	42	Abraham & Amos Lockwood.
John Sweet,	27	Moses Lippitt.
John Townsend,	30	John Low & John Stafford.
Peter Buzigut,	24	John Warner.
John Downing,	36	John Low & Wm. Utter.
Edward Inman,	13	John Greene, s. of Richard.
James Sweet,	2	Richard Greene.
Thomas Errington,	44	Benj. Greene.
Amos Westcott,	4	Penony Waterman.
John Haydon,	33	Amos Stafford.
Mrs. Holmes,	12	Geo. Hazard, Jr.
William Burton,	40	Benj. Gorton & Wm. Greene.
Thomas Hedger, Sen'r,	29	John Carder.
Joseph Howard,	45	John Budlong.
William Eaton,	20	Anthony Low.
Peter Buzigut, tenement,	48	John Rice.
Tho. Scranton, Sen'r.	5	Amos Stafford.
John Coles,	34	John Lippitt & Benj. Greene.
John Gorton,	3	Edward Gorton.
Ben : Gorton,	17	Tho : Stafford.
Francis Gizbon,	38	Geo. Hazard, Jr.
The mill owners,	51	Tho : Stafford.
The tenement on Conimicut,	32	Phil., Steph. & Eph'm Arnold.
Walter Todd, 2d grant,	15	Moses Lippitt & Joseph Stafford.

THE PERRYVILLE POST OFFICE.—The report of the first quarter of the Perryville Post Office was : Received, one letter, prepaid. Sent, nothing.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

Ye tars of Columbia, give ear to my story,
Who fought with brave Perry where cannons did roar,
Your valor has gained you an immortal glory,
A fame that shall last till time is no more.

Columbia's tars are the true sons of Mars;
They rake fore and aft when they fight on the deep.
On the bed of Lake Erie, commanded by Perry,
They caused many Britons to take their last sleep.

The Lawrence sustained a most dreadful fire;
She fought three to one for two glasses or more,
While Perry, undaunted, did firmly stand by her,
And on the proud foes a heavy broadside did pour."

Her mast being shattered, her sails all tattered,
Her booms and her yards being all shot away,
And few men on deck to manage the wreck,
Our hero on board could no longer stay.

The tenth of September let us all remember
As long as the globe on its axis rolls round.
Our tars and marines on Lake Erie were seen
To make the proud flag of Great Britain come down.

The Van of our fleet, the British to meet,
Commanded by Perry, the Lawrence bore down.
Her guns, they did roar with such terrific power
That savages trembled at the dreadful sound.

In this situation, the *pride of our nation*
Sure Heaven had guarded unhurt all the while,
Whilst many a hero maintaining his station
Fell close by his side and was thrown on the pile.

But mark ye, and wonder! When elements thunder,
Death with destruction stalking all round,
Our flag he did carry on board the Niagara,—
Such valor on record was never yet found.

There is one gallant act of our noble commander,
Whilst writing my song I must notice with pride,
While launched in a smack which carried his standard
A ball whistled through her just by his side.

Says Perry, "These villians intend for to drown us,
But pass on my boys, never fear,"
And with his coat he plugged up the boat;
Through sulphur and fire away he did steer.

The famed Niagara, now proud of her Perry,
Displayed all her banners in gallant array,
And twenty-five guns on her deck she did carry,
Which soon put an end to this bloody affray.

The rear of the fleet was brought up complete,
And signal was given to break through the lines,
While starboard and larboard from every quarter
The lamps of Columbia did gloriously shine.

The bold British lion now roared his last thunder,
When Perry attacked him close in the rear.
Columbia's eagle soon made him crush under,
And roar out for quarters, as soon you shall hear.

Oh! had you been there, I vow and declare
That so great a sight you ne'er seen before;
Six bloody flags no longer could wave—
All laid at the feet of our brave Commodore.

Brave Elliot, whose valor must now be recorded,
On board the Niagara has well played his part.
His gallant assistance, to Perry afforded,
Will place him second on Lake Erie's chart.

In the midst of battle, where guns they did rattle,
The Lawrence a wreck, the men almost slain,
Away he did steer, and brought up the rear,
And by his maneuvre the victory was gained.

Oh! had you seen those noble commanders
Embracing each other when the conflict was o'er,
And even with these invincible standards,
That never had yielded to any before.

Says Perry, "Brave Elliot, come give me your hand, sir,
This day you have gained an immortal renown;
So long as Columbia, Lake Erie commands, sir,
Let brave Captain Elliot with laurels be crowned."

Great Britain may boast of her conquering heroes,
Her Rodneys, her Nelson, and all the whole crew,
But Rome in her glory never told such a story
Nor boasted such feats as Columbians do.

The whole British fleet was captured complete,—
Not a single ship from us got away;
And prisoners some hundreds,—Columbians wondered
To see them anchored and moored in our bay.

May Heaven still smile on the shade of these heroes
Who sought in this victory their country to save;
Who checked the proud spirits of murdering Neros
Who wished to divide us and make us all slaves.

Columbians sing and make the woods ring,
And toast those brave heroes, by sea and by land
With Briton's cherry—Columbian's Perry—
And toss it about with a full glass in hand.

THE WILL OF THOMAS WILLETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY ESTHER B. CARPENTER, FROM WILLETT MSS.

In the Name of God Amen

The Twenty Eighth Day of January in the year of our Lord God 1723–4 I Thomas Willett of North Kingstown in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence plantations in New England yeoman, being very sick, and Weak in Body but of Perfect mind & Memory thanks bee given to God therefore, calling unto mind the Mortality of my body and Knowing it is appointed for all men once to die do make & ordain this my Last will & Testament, That is to say Principally & First of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and For my body I commend it to the Earth to bee Buried in a christianlike and decent manner, at the Discretion of my Executors, and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this life I give devise & dispose of the Same in the Following manner and Forme—Imprimis, I give & Bequeath unto my well beloved Brother Francis Willett my Farme on Boston Neck in said Town and all and Singular my Lands Messuages & Tenements to him my said Brother and to his heirs Lawfully Begotten of his body and to him & their heirs and Assigns forever But For Want of such heirs, Then my Will is that all my Lands Messuages and Tenements I give & Bequeath unto my Two Cousins (viz) Willett Carpenter the son of my Sister Mary Carpenter and William Pease the Son of my Sister Martha Pease to them & their heirs and assigns Forever to be Equally Divided in Quantity and Quality—

Item—I give unto my well Beloved Mother During Her Natural Life Twenty pounds Currant money to bee paid yearly by my said Brother out of the Profits of my Estate

Item—I give & Bequeath unto my Loving Sister Mary Carpenter Ten pounds curr^{t} money to be Levied out of my Estate and paid by my Executor

Item—I give unto my Loving Sister Martha Pease the Sum of Ten pounds to bee paid in like manner

Item—I give & Bequeath unto my s[d] Brother Francis Willett all the Remainder of all my Personal Estate and all my moneys Goods, chattels, Moveables or Immoveables of whatsoever kind. or sort soever they are or may be found, whom I likewise Constitute make & Ordain my only & sole Executor of this my Last will & Testament and I do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke and Disannull all & every other Testament Wills Legacies Bequests & by me in any ways Before this Time Named, Willed & Bequeathed Ratifying & Confirming this & NO other to be my last will & Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal the Day & year above written

THOMAS WILLETT & seall

Signed sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said Thomas Willett as his Last will and Testament in the Presents of us the Subscribers (viz)

Ephraim Gardner
William Brown
Benjamin Northup

Mr. Ephraim Gardner Mr. William Browne and Mr. Benjamin Northup Personally appeared Before the Town Council of North Kingstown the 12th Day of October 1725 and upon their Solemn Engagement Declared that they saw the subscriber Thomas Willett Deceased to give Seal Publish Pronounce & Declare the above and within written Instrument to be his Last will and Testament and that at the signing thereof he was of a Sound Disposing minde and Memory and that at the same time they sett their hands Thereunto as witnesses The said Couns[l] do approve of s[d] Will to be a good and Lawfull Will Signed by order and in Behalf of s[d] Couns[l]

JEREMIAH GOULD Ass't

Prov'd Octob. 15th 1725

The above & within written Pages contain a true Coppy Taken from the 106 : 107 & 108th pages of the Book No. 6, For Recording of Wills Belonging to North Kingstown

Wit[s] GEO. THOMAS
T[n] C'l'k

North Kingston Jan'y 30th 1787

This copy was obtained by Mrs. Esther Carpenter, widow of Capt. Francis Carpenter, at the time when the succession of her children to this property, under the will of Francis Willett, Esq., was disputed by the Willett heirs in Newport and

New York. It was finally confirmed to the Carpenters, after several lawsuits in the Circuit Court relating to it, about 1790–3, as Mr. Updike states in the "Hist. of Narr't Ch." Thomas Willett, who died in 1725, aged 29, gave his interest in the farm, as appears above, to his brother Francis, and his direct heirs; otherwise, to Willett Carpenter and William Pease. Willett C. died at the age of 18, and Francis Willett, who died childless at 83, had also survived the other reversionary heirs, and therefore believed himself capable of bequeathing the entire estate to his nephew, Francis Carpenter. In the endeavor to obtain the establishment of this opinion in the courts, Mrs. Carpenter traveled on horseback to Boston and Plymouth, accompanied by her eldest son, Willett, then only 14. In Boston she secured able counsel, and at Plymouth ordered a copy of the will of the first Thomas Willett, in order to trace the succession of the estate. The anxiety and responsibility of the lawsuit severely tried the endurance and the energies of a widow with seven minor children, the eldest, Esther, being only 16. E. B. C.

RHODE ISLAND DIVIDED INTO THREE COUNTIES.

Taken from "Public Laws" in the Office of the Secretary of State, Providence, R. I.

An Act for the Dividing the Colony of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* into Three Counties, and Ascertaining the Bounds and Limits of each of said Counties.

Whereas the Number of Inhabitants in this Colony is much increased, and the Bounds thereof are so extensive, that that Part thereof called the Main-Land, especially the more remote Inhabitants are put to Great Trouble and Difficulty in prosecuting their Affairs in the Common course of Justice as the Courts are now established. Therefore

Be it enacted *by the General Assembly of this Colony, and by the authority of the same*, That this Colony shall be divided into three distinct and separate Counties (whereof the whole Colony shall consist) in the following manner:

The Towns of *Newport*, *Portsmouth*, *James Town*, *New Shoreham* and the rest of the Island adjacent, heretofore within the Jurisdiction of either of said Towns, shall be constituted, and are hereby made one County, and shall be known by the Name of the County of *Newport;* and *Newport* shall be the County Town.

The Towns of *Providence*, *Warwick* and *East Greenwich*, and all such places within Jurisdiction of said Town, shall be constituted, and are hereby made one other County, and shall be known by the Name of the County of *Providence;* and the Town of *Providence* shall be the County Town.

The Towns of *South Kingstown*, *North Kingstown* and *Westerly*, and all places within the Bounds of either of said Towns, shall be constituted, and are hereby made one other County, and shall be known by the Name of *Kings County*, and *South* Kingstown shall be the County Town.

Passed in General Assembly at Newport 3d Monday in June, 1729.

ACT CHANGING KINGS TO WASHINGTON COUNTY.

From Public Laws in Secretary's Office.

AN ACT altering and changing the Name and Style of the County heretofore called *Kings County* in this State, into the Name and Style of WASHINGTON.

Whereas, since the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America it becomes the Wisdom of the rising Republic to obliterate, as far as may be, every Trace and Idea of that Government which threatened our Destruction,

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That the name of *Kings County*, by which the Southernmost County in this State was heretofore distinguished, shall forever hereafter cease: and that, in perpetual and grateful Remembrance of the eminent and most distinguished Services, and heroic actions, of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States of America the said County shall forever hereafter be known and called, in all Legislative Acts, legal proceedings, Conveyances, &c., by the Name and Style of WASHINGTON.

In General Assembly, Oct. 29, 1781.

THE VARS HOMESTEAD.

CONTRIBUTED BY N. B. VARS, ESQ., COVENTRY CENTRE, R. I.

THE Vars Homestead, whose history and the Genealogy of the family is being written by one of its members, is an ancient and well known farm residence, situated in the eastern part of Westerly, about half a mile south of the village of Niantic.

The land was purchased in January, 1707, by Theodaty Rhoades, from Ninecraftt, alias Nayaconchett, Chief Sachem of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians. And on February 10, 1708, it was deeded to "Isaac[2] Vars," by said Rhoades, who had previously married the Widow Vars, mother of Isaac[2]. It was then merely a portion of the wilderness or hunting ground, and infested with wild animals of many kinds. Clearings were made and a house built near the spring, about twenty-five rods southeast from the present house. This was probably built in 1708–9.

At what date he built the east part of the present house is not known. At first it was built eighteen feet square, two stories high, frame of heavy white oak timber, with planking (on east end) of white oak, reaching from sill to plate one and one-half inches thick and fastened on with locust (or white oak) tree nails, and so remains to the present time.

Later an addition was put on the north side, and in 1776, the west part was built by his son "Theodaty[3] Vars," who was then the owner, so that the house was 29 by 44 feet in size, two stories high in front (or south side) and one story in rear, and so remains now. The chimney is of stone 8 by 10 feet in size, and was built by Joseph Crumb, the date, 1776, is on the south side of the chimney, back of the stairs, and out of ordinary search. It was made apparently with the finger in the mortar, when that was soft. Oyster shells were used for lime in the mortar, as pieces of shell are to be

seen. In it was built five fireplaces for as many rooms; one large oven for baking purposes, also a smoke house, or place for smoking meat, etc., in the second story. A nice arrangement, and the only one of the kind I have ever seen.

On March 29, 1708, Isaac[2] Vars (the only Vars in America,) married Rebecca Larkin, and on October 5, 1710, Theodaty[3] Vars was born, being the first Vars child born in Westerly (or America).

On the sixth day of April, 1732, Isaac[2] Vars bought sixty-three acres of land adjoining his farm on the east, and bounded by the road from his northeast corner, near Attequamses brook, to the foot of the hill known as "Cooler's Hill," from Charles Ninigrett, Chief Sachem of the Narragansett Indians. Price paid 39 pounds and 4 shillings.

On December 21, 1732, Theodaty[3] Vars was married to Mary Dodge, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dodge of Westerly. She was born in Westerly on March 12, 1713.

On December 27, 1738, Isaac[2] Vars gave by deed the sixty-three acres of land purchased by him from Ninigrett, to his son Theodaty[3] Vars, and he probably built the house that stood on the spot where now stands the house of Mrs. Mary A. Peckham and Charles Nichols. When he sold this property he reserved about twenty acres for a wood lot, and which now belongs to the *Homestead*, as it ever has from the purchase in 1732.

Isaac[2] Vars died about 1760, aged about 80 years. His only son, Theodaty[3] Vars, also died at the Homestead in 1795, aged 85 years, and the wife of Theodaty[3] died in 1792, aged 80 years.

Isaac[4] Vars, son of Theodaty[3], was born on October 25, 1733. He married Elizabeth Burdick in 1755. She died in 1778, leaving three sons and five daughters. And on October 15, 1780, he married Waity Gardner, of East Greenwich, who had two daughters and one son. She, Waity Gardner, was born in 1750. She died in 1825, aged 75 years, and Isaac[4] Vars died in 1821, aged about 88 years.

The Homestead has been given by father to son for six generations, with the wood lot, swamp lot (cedar), in Westerly, and beach and marsh lot, in Charlestown. So that it has been in unbroken possession of the family for one hundred and seventy-five (175) years. It is now owned and occupied by Capt. Edwin[6] C. Vars, fifth son of the late Isaac[5] Vars, who died at the Homestead on July 31, 1870, aged 82 years, and was buried in the family lot on the Homestead. His children were six sons and five daughters. His sons were all living at his death, and three of the daughters. His wife, Hannah (Saunders) Vars, died in 1863, aged 72 years.

The "Old Homestead" is an object of interest to the numerous descendants of its founder, who are widely scattered throughout the New England, Middle and Western States, also some in Canada. A very nice orchard on the Homestead, was destroyed by the September gale of 1815. But for many years since the farm has been well supplied with fruit trees of various kinds, but now the old stock is nearly all gone. A young orchard was set out in 1870 which is doing well. The old house has undergone some internal alterations and improvements within the last forty years, but externally the size and form is the same as one hundred years ago, and with proper care and repairs we fondly hope it may last for another—yes, two, three or more centuries yet to come.

The Homestead is one of the prettiest and best farms in the vicinity. The land lays quite high, is mostly very smooth and has a good soil. It lays gently sloping to the east. It is at once pleasant and attractive, is well arranged into lots by stone walls. A good cider mill and press is now, and has been one of the "fixtures" for, as I have good reasons to believe, about one hundred years, so that any of the neighbors wishing to make cider, could always find there conveniences for doing so. Roads lead east, west and north from the house. The farm is bounded by roads on the north and west sides. Land being reserved for that purpose by the deed to Isaac[2] Vars, in 1708.

A List of the Revolutionary Pensioners of Bristol County, Rhode Island.

[From Official Sources.]

Name.	Rank.	Allowance.	Sum Received.	Description of Service.	When Placed on Roll.	Commencement of Pension.	Age.	Laws and Remarks.
Jonathan Brown, 3d...	Matross..	$96 00	$419 39	U. S. Light Artillery.....	Oct. 24, 1818	Oct. 3, 1818	....	Act Ex. Mil. Est'b't. Trans. from D. C., from Sept. 4, 1821. Died Feb. 14, 1823.
Jonathan Bradshaw...	Private...	96 00	746 66	Mass. Continental line.....	June 30, 1818	Apr. 1, 1818	68	Died Jan. 10, 1826.
Caleb Carr.....	Captain.....	240 00	1,934 00	R. I. " "	Nov. 13, 1821	Mar. 13, 1821	80	Died April 8, 1829.
Ephraim Cole.....	Private...	96 00	659 46	Mass. " "	Mar. 5, 1819	Mar. 30, 1818	69	Died Feb. 12, 1825.
Caleb Brown.....	"	96 00	157 86	R. I. " "	Mar. 31, 1819	Apr. 20, 1818	66	Died Dec. 11, 1819.
William Gladding.....	"	96 00	446 40	" " "	Apr. 21, 1819	Mar. 27, 1818	67	Died Nov. 17, 1822.
Russell Handy.....	"	96 00	792 80	Mass. " "	July 31, 1819	Mar. 30, 1818	68	Died March 2, 1828.
Jonathan Hill.....	"	96 00	825 53	R. I. " "	June 30, 1818	Mar. 28, 1818	66	Died Nov. 2, 1826.
Sandford Hart.....	"	96 00	946 93	" " "	Apr. 23, 1821	Apr. 24, 1818	70	Transferred from Bristol Co., Mass., from March 4, 1823. Died March 2, 1828.
Amariah Lillie.....	"	96 00	262 13	Conn. " "	July 22, 1819	May 2, 1818	62	Died Jan. 25, 1821.
David Maxfield.....	"	96 00	1,236 53	R. I. " "	June 7, 1819	Apr. 18, 1818	82	Susp'd Act May 1, 1820. Restored March 31, 1823, under Act March 1, 1823.
Job Pearce.....	"	96 00	1,105 06	Mass. " "	Apr. 21, 1819	Apr. 1, 1818	73	Died Sept. 6, 1829.
Nathaniel Phillips.....	Quar-Master..	96 00	121 16	" " "	Sept. 20, 1819	Dec. 1, 1818	64	Susp'd Act May 1, 1820.
Consider Tripp.....	Private.....	96 00	227 20	R. I. " "	Nov. 13, 1821	June 7, 1820	72	Died Oct. 18, 1822.
Nathaniel West.....	"	96 00	730 13	" " "	" "	Mar. 13, 1821	72	Died Oct. 21, 1828.
Nathaniel Wilson.....	"	96 00	286 26	" " "	Jan. 26, 1824	Dec. 16, 1823	67	Susp'd Act May 1, 1820. Restored from March 4, 1824. Died May 31, 1826.
Nathaniel Hix West...	"	96 00	531 20	" " "	Sept. 2, 1828	Aug. 23, 1828	84	
	List 2	Under	Act of	June 7, 1832.				
Jonathan Alger.....	"	35 00	105 00	R. I. Militia.....	Nov. 26, 1832	March 4, 1831	78	
Thomas Bean.....	"	80 00	240 00	Mass. Cont'l and State Troops	Nov. 7, 1832	" "	76	
Simeon Bullock.....	"	80 00	240 00	R. I. State Troops.....	Nov. 22, 1832	" "	74	
Joshua Bicknall.....	Priv. of Art'y	83 33	250 00	" Continental.....	Dec. 10, 1832	" "	75	
James Bushee...	Private.....	80 00	232 63	" "	Dec. 14, 1832	" "	79	
Jonathan Bushee.....	"	80 00	240 00	" "	Dec. 17, 1832	" "	73	
Coggeshall Butts.....	Midshipman..	65 00	195 00	" "	Aug. 24, 1833	" "	83	
William Brown.....	Private.....	80 00	240 00	" Militia.....	Jan. 8, 1834	" "	73	

Ginadall Chase	Priv. & Fifer.	87 00	261 00	R. I. Continental	Nov. 7, 1832	"	"	76	
Michael Cary	Private	60 00	150 00	" "	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	95	
Ichabod Cole	Ensign	177 48	532 44	" Militia	Dec. 14, 1832	"	"	85	
Seth Cole	Corporal	50 32	150 96	" "	" "	"	"	74	
John Coomer	Private	37 92	113 76	" "	" "	"	"	79	
Thomas K. Coomer	"	56 67	170 01	" "	Aug. 24, 1833	"	"	76	
Benjamin Cole	"	66 11	198 33	" "	Sept. 30, 1833	"	"	74	
Thomas Church	"	56 66	169 98	N. H. "	Nov. 25, 1833	"	"	73	
William Dimon	"	80 00	240 00	R. I. Continental	Nov. 26, 1832	"	"	75	
Daniel Drowne	"	60 00	180 00	" Militia	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	84	
Jonathan J. Drowne	"	80 00	240 00	" State Troops	" "	"	"	74	
John DeWolf	"	58 34	175 12	" Militia	Aug. 29, 1833	"	"	73	
Nathaniel Fales	"	58 34	171 82	" "	Aug. 22, 1833	"	"	85	
Jonathan Fales	"	56 67	.....	" "	Aug. 24, 1833	"	"	83	
Benjamin Grant	"	77 50	232 50	" "	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	84	
James Goff	"	68 88	266 64	" "	Dec. 17, 1832	"	"	74	
Barnard Hall	"	52 22	156 66	" Continental	" "	"	"	76	
Samuel Hicks	Lieutenant	215 26	645 78	" "	" "	"	"	86	
Ebenezer Holmes	Private	52 50	.....	" Militia	May 6, 1834	"	"	71	
Joseph Kent	"	43 33	129 99	" Continental	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	72	
Martin Luther	"	50 00	150 00	" Militia	Nov. 14, 1832	"	"	73	
Frederic Luther	"	25 00	75 00	" " and State Troops	Apr. 28, 1834	"	"	70	
Nelson Miller	Drum Major	108 00	324 00	" "	Nov. 26, 1832	"	"	80	
Benjamin Martin	Private	60 00	180 00	" "	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	79	
Joseph Munroe	"	40 00	120 00	" "	Dec. 17, 1832	"	"	72	
Edward Munroe	"	63 33	140 00	" "	Aug. 22, 1832	"	"	87	
Nathaniel Munroe	"	43 33	129 99	" Continental	" "	"	"	82	
Nathaniel Manchester	"	73 34	.....	" "	Aug. 24, 1832	"	"	89	Died April 8, 1833.
James Mason	"	80 00	240 00	" Militia	Sept. 30, 1833	"	"	79	
Ezra Ormsbee	"	80 00	.....	" State Troops	Apr. 28, 1834	"	"	84	
Joel Peck	"	65 55	196 65	" Continental	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	75	
Samuel R. Paine	Priv. of Art'y	86 61	259 83	" Militia	Sept. 18, 1833	"	"	76	
Samuel Reynolds	Private	60 00	150 00	" "	Aug. 22, 1833	"	"	74	
Peter Richards	"	63 33	189 99	" Continental	Nov. 18, 1833	"	"	79	
Jonathan Reynolds	"	24 66	73 98	" Militia	Jan. 24, 1834	"	"	71	
Caleb Salisbury	"	80 00	240 00	" "	Nov. 22, 1832	"	"	90	
Samuel Short	"	76 66	229 98	" Continental	Dec. 10, 1832	"	"	79	
John Sisson	"	52 22	156 66	" Militia	Dec. 17, 1832	"	"	76	
Royal Sandford	"	67 50	202 50	" State Troops	Aug. 22, 1833	"	"	74	
Solomon Shearman	"	53 33	160 00	" Militia	Aug. 24, 1833	"	"	75	
Richard Smith	"	90 00	145 93	" "	Jan. 24, 1834	"	"	79	Died Oct. 17, 1832.
George Sandford	"	56 66	99 00	" "	Mar. 13, 1834	"	"	78	
Stephen Talbee	Priv. of Art'y	65 81	197 43	" "	Sept. 18, 1833	"	"	78	
Thomas Wilson	Private	56 67	170 01	" "	Aug. 22, 1833	"	"	87	
William Young	"	80 00	.....	" Continental	Nov. 26, 1832	"	"	72	

DALECARLIA AND VICINITY.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSEPH PEACE HAZARD, SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.

THE Dalecarlia Farm, in South Kingstown, R. I., containing about two hundred acres, was a homestead of the Niles Family, less than a century ago.

About twenty-five graves of that race are on a ridge of these premises, about fifty yards north from the "Old Post Road," and about two hundred yards southeasterly from their old homestead. About fifteen graves of their Negro slaves are also on this same ridge, about one hundred and thirty yards, northerly from those of their masters.

About the year 1818, the late Jeremiah Niles Potter (he married a Miss Hazard,) resided upon this estate, and sold it to the late Rowland Hazard, who then made it a portion of his Peacedale estate, that bounds it on the north. He took possession shortly after its purchase, and Dalecarlia House continued to be his residence until he moved to Newport, R. I., in the year 1829, leaving his son,—William Robinson Hazard, who now lives at Cayuga Lake, New York,—in charge.

William moved to Dutchess County, New York, in the year 1832, since which, Dalecarlia House has gradually fallen into its present decayed condition.

At the time of its purchase in 1818, there was a large orchard at a considerable distance northwest from the house, vestiges of which still survive. Among these yet remains one of the old "Marigolds"—an apple that was regarded as the finest of its species, by very many persons.

At that time a buttonwood tree of about twenty-five feet in height, stood some fifty feet southwest from the Dalecarlia House; and this was then the only tree about the premises. It perished by the disease that appeared in 1840–41, and made desolate many a farmstead, especially near the sea coast.

This particular description of tree is less affected by the inimical southwest sea breeze than most other deciduous ones, and was therefore put about orchards needing shelter, and also around their fields, by intelligent or tasteful land holders.

Some are yet living who remember when much of Boston Neck was thus sheltered by trees that were at least one hundred feet high and from three to more than four feet diameter, at four feet from the ground, straight as gun rods, and not over fifteen feet apart.

This prevailed in far greater degree on the Island of Rhode Island, than in Narragansett.

The death of these trees reduced several districts to distressing scenes of desolation, but we are now enjoying fruits thereof in the far greater variety of trees that renders repetition of such a disaster highly improbable if not impossible.

The trees and shrubs that are now so nearly the sole visible features of interest about Dalecarlia House, were all planted during the period between 1820 and 1825.

The numerous fruit trees were all planted by my brother Isaac Peace Hazard; also a few of the others. The rest—these being simply ornamental—were planted by the writer, who was then a boy, ever ready, glad, to plant—day or night—though to do else, was eager, at no time.

The lone elm tree that stands in the old garden, only a few yards northeasterly from the house, was never transplanted, but stands exactly where my brother Isaac planted the seed thereof, about the year 1822. Nevertheless, such has been the retarding influence of the brisk, salt sea, and largely prevailing southwest winds, to which that locality is especially exposed, this tree is, to-day, only eighteen inches in diameter, at three feet from the ground, and about fifty feet high—after about sixty years of growth, although it appears to be perfectly healthy.

This elm tree might properly be regarded as a memorial of its planter—upon whose granite tomb, in the Peacedale cemetery, is a brief but comprehensive record, as well as a just one,

of some of the leading virtues (vices, he had none,) that made him beloved, as well as respected, of all who really knew him.

All see higher than we are able to reach. This late deceased—with ever open hand—believed everything needful should be possessed by those who most need it. A philosophy that would protect *all*, and injure none, if it were made a rule of human conduct. That it will become such, all may hope, and none need seriously doubt.

At time of its sale in 1818, the Dalecarlia estate was bounded on three of its sides by property of its purchaser, and mainly by the Peacedale estate of *that* day, as it also is at this. The other, its southern boundary, is on the "Old Post Road," that was the sole highway (a bridle path, rather,) between Boston, New York and Philadelphia, only about a century ago.

At that time (1818) Rowland Hazard's Peacedale estate, (he had then lately sold the Wakefield Mills to his relative, the late James Robinson of "Sea View,") extended from the Saucatucket river at Columbia Corner, eastward about three miles, nearly to the village of "Tower Hill."

I will here remark, that excepting a small house at Wakefield, and a similar one at Columbia Corner, there was not a dwelling on either side of the highway, between Wakefield Bridge and the village of Tower Hill,—a distance of more than three miles,—unless the Dalecarlia House, that is more than one hundred yards therefrom, and nearly north from the adjacent "Dalecarlia farm corners," be regarded as an exception.

The portion of this front on the old highway, occupied by the Dalecarlia farm is only little more than half a mile, its southwestern corner being at a point that is about two hundred yards westerly from Dalecarlia farm corners, and distinguished by a wall that runs northerly, and at right angles with the highway, and which wall makes the western boundary of Dalecarlia farm.

The eastern extremity of this southern boundary of Dale-

carlia abuts upon the yard and burial ground that were the site of the Friends Tower Hill Meeting House, that was abandoned about the year 1853, in favor of a new one that was built at Peacedale, on the east bank of Saucatucket river, in the year 1855, and near which, the Peacedale High School was built, in the year 1880.

The old Tower Hill Meeting House was sold to Isaac P. Rodman, who moved it easterly across the "Old Post Road," where he made a two story house of it. After his death it became the property of the Tower Hill Improvement Company, who built the "Tower Hill Hotel," about the year 1869, and of which this old meeting house is now an unattached portion.

It may be remarked, that, although the Society of Friends was founded in England and America more than 250 years ago, and constitutes a numerous body, not a crime of violence is on its record, save in one case that occurred in London not many years ago.

It must be a rare case indeed that finds a member of this society without at least a common school education, and this was as true before the day of public free schools as it is to-day. At their own firesides children of this society imbibe sentiments that impress the extreme importance of prudence and moderation in all things, and especially that of an exercise of a degree of industry and frugality that must ensure their own self-support, and this in a moral as well as physical sense.

Quakers must not, will not, fight. They might be exterminated,—subdued,—Never.

My friend and relative, the late Sylvester Caleb Robinson, of "Sea View," now Canonchet, (a model of unselfishness and purity of character and life,) and myself, planted six buttonwood trees on the front of these now deserted premises about the year 1838. Their increase in height has been chiefly arrested by effects of the disease of 1840, but five of them still survive, and make a vigorous and healthy appearing

growth every summer. Nevertheless, they are yet only bushes of about a dozen feet in height, nearly all of their annual growth perishing during the ensuing winter.

Nevertheless, the European buttonwood, that so nearly resembles the American, that only botanists would observe the difference, are perfectly healthy, both here, and in Europe, while the American (that I saw near Madrid,) is affected there as it is here in Rhode Island and elsewhere in America.

In this ancient "Tower Hill Burying Ground" of the Society of Friends, there are probably about three hundred graves, scarcely any of which have else than unfinished head and foot stones, and these of the simplest, not to say rudest, character, bearing neither name, nor dates, a misfortune incident to a severity of simplicity, that their unwritten mode of Religious Faith prescribed in all things. A tenet that has so far relaxed of late that many members of that society now adopt the usual custom in this respect.

At the eastern extremity of this cemetery, are graves of three members of the Allyng family who appear to have been other than members of Friends Society, inasmuch as one of them was a Colonel, and each of them has a large slab, and copious inscription; and from which it appears, one of the parties was born in 1661, another in 1668. Older graves, however, are probably in this yard, and older inscriptions may be seen in the Mumford burial ground, that is now Canonchet estate, and near the Crooked Brook Pond, there. These tombs having fallen into ruinous condition, this writer had them reinstated a few years ago, (at expense of his brother Rowland,) upon deeply laid foundations, by Nicholas Gould, whose pure integrity of character is worthy of record in Heaven, probably, as was that of "Old Mortality," on earth.

These three graves are sheltered by widely spreading, pendant boughs of an ancient "buckthorn," that is about eighteen feet high, and is probably at least cœval with the graves it seems to lovingly protect.

The buckthorn of this vicinity is a mere shrub, that rarely

attains greater diameter of stem than three or four inches, but in this case has a trunk of about two feet in diameter: somewhat of a congeric, but, nevertheless, a tree.

In one respect, Dalecarlia farm possesses a rare title to distinction.

"Logyan Rocks,"—"Rocking Stones,"—are highly interesting objects, and equally rare ones. Usually, they are hundreds of miles distant from one another and distinguish their vicinity. But here, upon an estate of so narrow limit as only two hundred acres, are two of these extraordinary specimens. The larger one, of about ten tons' weight, is on the top of "Mount Misery," the other, near it. That of ten tons' weight could be moved easily with one hand, until when, about twenty years ago, it was "chocked" by some thoughtless boy or brutal adult. Inasmuch as the perpetrator's name has never transpired it may be supposed the latter.

A similar outrage upon the public in such anomalies occurred near "Land's End," in Great Britain, about a century ago. Such is the estimation of such an outrage in that country the British government took the matter in hand and obliged the culprit (an intelligent man, strange to say,) to reinstate the rock, an operation that is said to have cost the offender two thousand pound sterling.

As late as the year 1840, foxes had their burrows only a little eastward from Mount Misery, and even in Point Judith, where also a raccoon was killed about that date, and otters (that are yet at Worden's Pond,) were sometimes seen in the Salt Pond. Minks and weasels (some of the latter were white) then abounded in Narragansett generally. Wild ducks, teal, etc., etc., were numerous, and during the autumn, black ducks, wigeons, broad bills, etc., etc., were in Salt Pond by tens of thousands.

During many years past, not a few have vainly enquired how the old Niles estate came to bear the name of Dalecarlia. That Dalecarlia was a district in Sweden famous for the surpassing beauty of its scenery, as well as the quality of its steel, was

well known in Narragansett, but whether these facts inspired the Niles family, or if they had any bearing upon the point in question, none appeared to be able to decide. This writer had often pondered and discussed the question, but without satisfactory, at least intelligent result, until, when only a few weeks ago, he suddenly remembered having (a great while ago) heard the late Miss Nancy Brown, daughter of Gov. George Brown, of Boston Neck, give an account of Consul Gardiner's return from Sweden, on furlough when she was a young girl, and of the great party that was given at his father's house at "The Bonnett," on this occasion, and which Miss Brown attended. This must have been about the year 1800.*

Col. John Gardiner, who died at 61 in the year 1808,† owned and lived at the Bonnett farm, at that time, and Consul Robert Gardiner was his second child.

The Consul remained at home a year on this occasion, and no doubt received from his friends and companions here, multitudes of enquiries about Sweden. Under such circumstances the charms of the scenery of Swedish Dalecarlia would be dwelt upon, and with effect that might very naturally, and probably did, induce the owner of the Niles homestead to name that locality accordingly.

The Colored Baptist Church at Mooresfield. — Mr. Daniel Rodman gave the land and help to build the church. Londen Weeden was a prominent member of this church: in fact he was called the Church and Society both. This church was used by them for a number of years. Of late years there has been nothing more than an occasional service, and Sunday School during the summer months.

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* It may interest our readers to learn the fact that in the old Episcopal Church yard, in North Kingstown, there is a tombstone with the following inscription upon it. After a skull and bones and Masonic emblems follows these words: "In memory of Robert C. Gardiner, Esq., Late American Consul at Sweden. Lost at Sea, Sept. 7, 1804, Aged 31 years. Capt. John Gardiner died at Sea, Feb. 25, 1806, Aged 33. Sons of Col. John Gardiner."

† Col. John Gardiner died Oct. 18, 1808, aged 62 years. His wife died June 16, 1816, aged 62 years.

THE GREENE'S OF QUIDNESSET.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, FITCHBURG, MASS.

IT is altogether too common an error to suppose that all the Greene's of Rhode Island have the same immigrant ancestor, the surgeon John Greene, who came from Salisbury, England, and settled successively at Salem, Providence and Warwick. The descendants of this worthy man by their valuable services in peace and in war have earned an enviable preëminence in the State, but there were among our early settlers at least two other families bearing the name, distinct from the Warwick Greenes, and, so far as is known, unrelated by birth to each other; one of these had its early home at Newport, the other, which is the subject of this sketch, at Quidnesset Neck in the town of North Kingstown. The founder of each of these three families bore precisely the same name.

When, not far from 1639, the elder Richard Smith erected his trading-post near the present village of Wickford, there was living with him one John Greene, of whose previous history nothing is certainly known. A tradition exists, both among his own descendants and in the Warwick family of Greenes, to the effect that he came hither from England and had formerly borne the name of Clarke instead of Greene. The change of name, if, indeed, it occurred, may have been made for the purpose of gaining permission to leave England for America. "Godly deceptions" of a similar kind were not unknown in those trying days. Smith had left Gloucestershire for New England, and again Taunton for Narragansett, "for his conscience sake,"* says Roger Williams; possibly young Greene was of a family sufficiently obnoxious to the authorities to render desirable a change of name as well as a change of residence. The whole matter, however, is one of tradition and conjecture rather than of fact.

* Potter's Narragansett, p. 166.

In proof of the presence of John Greene in Narragansett at so early a date may be adduced an extract from an affidavit made by him many years later in support of the title of the younger Richard Smith to the lands in the neighborhood of Wickford.

"To All Whom This May Concern:

I, John Greene, inhabiting in the Narragansett Country, called King's Province, I being sworn a Conservator of the Peace, do on my Oathe affirme, that forty years and more ago, Mr. Richard Smith *that I then lived with* did first begin and make a settlement in the Narragansett, and that by the consent and with the approbation of the Indian Princes and people, and did improve land, mow meadows severall yeares before Warwick was settled by any English man: and I being present did see and heare all the Narragansett Princes being assembled together give by livery and seizing some hundreds of acres of land about a mile in length and so down to the sea; this being about thirty years agoe, many hundred Indians being then present, consenting thereunto. * *

This I certify to be true as I am in publique office, on oath and under my hand.

King's Province in Narragansett, 21 July 1679 "*

There is no hint of any family connection between Smith and Greene. It is probable that the latter was simply in the employ of the former until he became able to acquire land for himself. Greene's name occurs next before that of Smith on the list of the residents of Wickford who in 1663 expressed their desire to be under Connecticut Colony rather than under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island.† Indeed, he seems to have taken an unpleasantly prominent part in the disputes which agitated this little community relative to the question whether Narragansett rightfully belonged to the one colony or to the other. Greene's attitude at the outset, doubtless, was influenced in some degree by the fact that his friend Smith, the patriarch and well nigh "Sovereign"‡ of the Wickford settlement, had espoused the cause of Connecticut, but was mainly caused by a more personal consideration. He had now become an occupant, and probably an owner, of

* R. I. Colonial Records. The original is said to be in possession of the R. I. Hist. Soc.
† R. I. Land Evidence in State Library.
‡ Savage's Gen. Dic., IV, page 129.

a tract of land in Quidnesset neck, the title to which was based upon a purchase from the Indians made in 1659* by Major Humphrey Atherton and his associates in direct opposition to an order† of the Rhode Island General Court, November, 1651. This order provided that all purchases made of the Indians without consent of the colony should be void. If, therefore, Rhode Island should prevail, Greene would have no valid title to his recently acquired homestead; while the success of Connecticut would confirm him in his possessions. Hence he seems to have made himself somewhat prominent in his opposition to the colonial authorities at Newport, with the result of which the following excerpts best tell the story:

"NEWPORT, 1664, May 5.

Ordered, that a warrant goe from the Court to require John Greene Sen'r living at Narragansett, to come before this Court."‡

"WICKFORD, 14th May, 1664.

Capt. Hutchinson,

My kind respects unto you, sir. This may give you to understand some late actions and proceedings of R. I. men; and if those actings of theyrs be not countermanded by the government of Connecticut, they will insult beyond measure. Three days since they came to John Green's hous at Aquidnesett with a warrant from theyre court under the Governor's hand, and forceably fetched him awaye to Rode Island where he yet remaynes. His going was also not known to any here. * * * * *

RICHARD SMITH Sen'r."§

NEWPORT, May 1664.

Ordered, That John Greene's petition shall be considered.

John Greene Sen'r, living at Narragansett or Aquidnesitt, having been called before the Court for to answer before the Court for his adhering to the government of Connecticut, and having been examined consearning the premises, hee so answered as did give the Court just offence; and upon the sence thereof, the sayd John Greene doth present his petition, praying the Court to pardon his sayd offence in his adhering to the government of Connecticut, and his answering to the same before the Court as hee did: upon the real consideration of the aforesayed petition the Court doe pass by his offence; and doe promise to the aforesayd

* Potter's Narragansett, page 58.
† Potter's Narragansett, p. 49.
‡ R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. II.
§ R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. II.

John Greene all lawful protexion and doe declare that he is still looked on as a freeman of the Collony."*

In 1666 the proprietors of the northern part of Quidnesset neck made a division of their lands, previously, so far as appears, unsurveyed. On a plat† which purports to indicate the boundaries of each piece of property in that region in that year, a tract of one hundred and fifty-one acres is assigned to "John Greene and Son." It is bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by highways. The father afterwards came to possess quite as much more land between the southern highway and the cove now called Allen's Harbor, which land in 1666 had been laid out to John Sanford. Previous to 1800 the whole of this property had been purchased from Greene's descendants by the Allen's, in which latter family nearly all of it is now owned.

In consequence of an order passed at the May session of R. I. General Assembly, 1671, on the nineteenth and twentieth of that month the Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants held a court at "Acquidnesset."‡ At this time "the persons inhabiting here being called to give their engagement, and desiring to know whether or no this Court on behalf of the colony, do lay any claim to their possessions which they now inhabit" were informed "that on behalf of the colony this Court do not lay any claim to their possessions which they now inhabit." Thus the thirteen proprietors, including John Greene, who are named in the record were assured of peaceful possession of their homes, and they, with eight others, took their engagement as freemen of Rhode Island.

A few months later, January 1, 1671–2, a John Greene with John Fones, Henry Tibbits, John Andrew, John Briggs and Thomas Waterman, bought of the Indians a large tract since known as the Devil's Foot or Fones's Purchase; § this purchase was in 1677 confirmed, with certain provisos, to

* R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2.

† This plat, owned by Mr. Albert Spink, was made 1780-1 by Jacob Sharpe, from an earlier one made Feb. 8, 1717-8.

‡ Potter's Narragansett, p. 75.

§ R. I. Land Ev., 2, 189. Potter's Narragansett, p. 76. R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. II.

the partners who then numbered twenty-four. It included the region north and west of the "post road" from the Devil's Foot Rock to Hunt's river, and also ran to Mascachaug Cove on the northeast. From the fact that all these original purchasers were Quidnesset men, excepting Fones, who lived some three miles west in Narragansett, it may be fairly inferred that their fellow proprietor, John Greene, was the Quidnesset John. As an argument to the contrary, there is a record in East Greenwich, of the admission as a freeman in the same year, 1685, and on the same day, May 14, as Capt. John Fones, of a Lieut. John Greene, of New York, concerning whose origin nothing more is known, but who may have been the partner of Fones in the above purchase.

In 1672 and 1674 the name of the Quidnesset John appears as that of a witness to transfers of land in his neighborhood. In 1679, he describes himself, apparently with a touch of pride, as in the "publique office" of "Conservator of the Peace."

In March, 1681–2, probably on the same day, the 24th, he conveyed to his son, Daniel Greene, one hundred and twenty acres bordering on Allen's Harbor,—the farm now owned by Mr. Joseph Allen,—and also to his son, James Greene, sixty acres adjoining across the brook to the northward, the consideration in each case being the same, viz., the annual payment of thirty shillings as long as the father or mother should live.* At this time the land next north of James Greene's estate was owned by a John Greene, presumably the son of the elder John, who three years later was a resident of East Greenwich.

Nothing further is known with certainty as to the elder John. The name occurs as the signature of a witness May 13, 1692,† to a sale of land in his neighborhood, and probably was signed by him, for the son was then not a resident of Quidnesset, and no grandson of this name seems to have been then old enough to act in this capacity. He probably died

* R. I. Land Ev., St. Libr. and N. K. Rec.
† R. I. Land Ev. St. Libr.

within the next four years for his name does not appear in the list of Kingston freemen bearing the date of 1696.

His wife, in 1682, was named Joan, and she is known to have been the mother of Daniel and James; neither her parentage nor any dates of her birth, marriage or death have survived.

Just outside the railing which encloses the present Allen burial place in Quidnesset, on a part of the land laid out in 1666 to "John Greene and Son," are several neglected graves with rough, sadly leaning headstones, on three of which can be traced in rudely chiseled letters, I. G., D. G., and R. G. These seem to mark the resting places of the first two generations of this family, or at least of a part of them, the initials may refer to John (or Joan) Greene, Daniel Greene, the son, and Rebecca Greene, wife of the latter. Since 1797* the Greenes of this line have occupied no other foothold in their former lands in Quidnesset.

GENEALOGY.†

1. JOHN[1] GREENE, of Narragansett or Quidnesset, called Sen'r, at Wickford about 1639, at Quidnesset 1664, and thereafter, died between 1682 and (probably) 1696; married Joan, who died later than 1682. Children, (order uncertain):

2. I. JOHN[2], b. June 16, 1651; d. Oct. 6, 1721; m. Abigail D.
3. II. JAMES[2], d. probably 1728; m. probably (1) Elizabeth, (2) Ann.
4. III. DANIEL[2], d. 1730; m. Rebecca Barrow.
5. IV. EDWARD[2], (probably); m. Mary Tibbits.
6. V. BENJAMIN[2], (probably); d. 1718–9; m. Humility.

* Oct. 7, 1797, John Greene, Jr., of Penn Yan, N. Y., sold to Silas Allen, the "Greene farm" now owned by Joseph Allen.

† This genealogy is quite unsatisfactory to the writer because of its lack of positiveness and the conjectural character of many of its statements, and is offered as tentative rather than final. The word *probably* in any assertion indicates evidence which, though not conclusive, is positive; *possibly* and *perhaps* are used when the evidence is more doubtful. Any corrections or confirmations of doubtful points will be gratefully received. Those aware of the chaotic condition of the early records of N. K., and who remember the frequency of the occurrence of the names, John, James and Benjamin among the Greenes of R. I. will appreciate the difficulty of securing accuracy in a sketch of this kind.

There were in this region, in 1671, a Henry Greene, who afterward removed to "New Garsay," and in 1674, a Samuel Greene. Their relation to the above family is not apparent.

2. JOHN[2] GREENE (*John*[1]), of Coventry, b. June 6, 1651, probably in Narragansett, was in East Greenwich 1685, 1690, and later removed to Warwick and lived at a saw mill in the distrtct set off as Coventry in 1741; married Abigail D., and died Oct. 6, 1729, at his home in Warwick. His will, made Oct. 2, 1729, was proved Oct. 21 of the same year. Children:

7. I. JAMES[3], b. Aug. 18, 1685; d. 1771; m. Rebecca Cahoone.
8. II. JOHN[3], b. April 9, 1688; m. Ann Hill.
III. JANE[3], b. Jan. 3, 1690; m. Low.
9. IV. USAL[3], b. Jan. 23, 1694; d. Oct. 15, 1797; m. (1) Susannah Hill; (2) Jane.
10. V. EBENEZER[3].
11. VI. ROBERT[3].
VII. WILLIAM[3].
VIII. ENFIELD[3], m. March 25, 1729, Samuel Cook.
IX. MARY[3], m. Johnson.
X. HANNAH[3], m. Arnold.
XI. ANDREW[3].

3. JAMES[2] GREENE (*John*[1]), probably d. 1728. We have seen that on March 24, 1681–2, he received from his father sixty acres bordering on Allen's Harbor in Quidnesset. As early as Feb. 15, 1696, he had a wife named Elizabeth. In the same year, or shortly afterward, he was recorded as a freeman of North Kingstown. Doubtless he was the James Greene, Sen'r, mentioned on the Council records March 7, 1697–8, and the Lieut. James Greene who was chosen on the grand jury March 6, 1698. Soon after 1700, (the date destroyed by fire,) he, with wife Elizabeth, sold to John Corey what appears to have been a part of his paternal sixty acres. His will, as seems probable, dated in the first year of King George II, was proved Sept. 10, 1728, in North Kingstown. Therein mention is made of Ann Greene, his wife and executrix, and

also of his two sons, but nothing further can be learned of either of them. Children:

I. JOHN[3].
II. JAMES[3].

4. DANIEL[2] GREENE (*John*[1]), b., it is probable, in Quidnesset, made his home there; m. July 16, 1689, at Newport, by Walter Clarke, to Rebecca Barrow, of whom nothing more is known. He is first mentioned on May 20, 1671, as one of those in Narragansett who owned allegiance to Rhode Island. He lived, even before March 1681–2, upon the farm of a hundred and twenty acres at Allen's Harbor, given him by his father. Not far from the brook, between the highway and the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Allen, a cellar of an older dwelling can be found, which was probable occupied by this Daniel, and his son of the same name, and certainly by his grandson John[4]. This estate was left by the will of Daniel[2] to his son Daniel[3]. Though not named in the freemen's list of 1696, he was in 1698, chosen as a juryman. His will, dated 1724, but proved in North Kingstown, as late as June 9, 1730, names as living when it was written his wife Rebecca, his three sons, Daniel, who became his executor, Peleg and Jonathan, and his daughters Rebecca and Rachel. His seven known children were by his wife Rebecca, but from the fact that seven years before his marriage to her he is said to have resided on the farm which his father gives him, it is suggested that he may have been at that time a married man. Children:

12. I. PELEG[3], b. Aug. 9, 1690; m. Mary Pierce.
13. II. DANIEL[3], b. Oct. 8, 1692; d. 1770; m. (1) Catherine Greene; (2) Mary Ralph.
III. JONATHAN[3], b. Dec. 1, 1694; probably d. young.
IV. REBECCA[3], b. April 12, 1696.
V. RACHEL[3] b. May 6, 1698; m. Philip Aylsworth son of Arthur.
VI. SARAH[3], b. April 5, 1700; probably d. young.
14. VII. JONATHAN[3], b. June 9, 1705; d. 1739; m. Susannah Buers. (?)

(*To be Continued.*)

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

From records in the Town Clerk's office. Arranged by the Editor from MS. notes furnished by the Hon. George C. Cross, Town Clerk of Charlestown.

(*Continued from page 61.*)

K.

Kenyon	Mary,	of Ebenezer and Amie;		Mar. 22, 1722.
"	Sarah,	"	"	Mar. 28, 1724.
"	Ruth,	"	"	April 1, 1727.
"	Amie,	"	"	Oct. 12, 1730.
"	William,	"	"	Dec. 5; d. 28, 1732.
"	Catharine,	"	"	Dec. 27, 1733.
"	Eunice,	"	"	Feb. 2, 1736.
"	Infant,	"	"	Mar. 28; d. Ap. 2, 1739.
"	David, jun.,	of David and Mary;		Jan. 7, 1724.
"	Hannah,	"	"	Dec. 21, 1727.
"	Thomas,	"	"	Nov. 7, 1729.
"	William,	"	"	Jan. 30, 1731.
"	Mary,	"	"	Nov. 24, 1733.
"	Robert,	"	"	Jan. 10, 1735.
"	Peleg,	"	"	Feb. 3, 1737.
"	Elizabeth,	"	"	Jan. 25, 1740.
"	Sarah,	"	"	April 24, 1742.
"	Pheneus,	"	"	Oct. 3, 1744.
"	John,	of John and Mary;		Sept. 29, 1730.
"	Remington,	"	"	Feb. 6, 1732.
"	Mary,	"	"	Feb. 4, 1734.
"	Dorcas,	"	"	Aug. 4, 1737.
"	Hannah,	"	"	Nov. 1, 1739.
"	Nathaniel,	"	"	Jan. 4, 1741.
"	Elizabeth,	"	"	June 20, 1743.

Kenyon George, of Thomas and Catherine; Feb. 4, 1733.
" Elizabeth, " " Mar. 5, 1735.
" Thomas, " " Mar. 14, 1738.
" Stephen, " " Jan. 25, 1741.
" John, " " Feb. 25, 1744.
Kergroin John H., of Amos; Mar. 26, 1787.
" Abigail, " Sept. 11, 1789.
Knowles Charles, of Daniel and Antries; May 5, 1776.

L.

Ladd James, of John; April 22, 1746.
" Daniel, " Dec. 7, 1748.
" Elizabeth, " Dec. 7, 1750.
" Mary, " May 27, 1752.
" Dorcas, " May 27, 1754.
" John, " May 8, 1756.
" Lydia, " July 8, 1759.
Larkin Reuben T., of Reuben and Arliville; July 30, 1844.
Lewis Nathaniel, of Nathaniel and Mary; Feb. 28, 1732.
" Amos, " " April 29, 1731.
" Mary, " " July 31, 1735.
" Jane, " " June 22, 1737.
" Ruhama, " " Oct. 27, 1739.
" Elijah, " " Aug. 10, 1741.
" Augustus J., of Amos and Mary; Oct. 10, 1759.
" Susannah, of Jos. H. and Margaret; Dec. 17, 1815; d. March 18, 1818.
" Mary L., of Jos. H. and Margaret; May 27, 1818.
" Nathaniel, " " Jan. 16, 1822.
" Augustus, " " Jan. 12, 1824.
" Oliver F., " " May 20, 1827.
Lillibridge Sarah, of Thomas and Mary; Mar. 20, 1727.
" Thomas, " " Dec. 4, 1729.
" Edward, " " Mar. 25, 1730.

M.

Macumber Abigail, of Jonathan and Sarah; June 17, 1767.

Macomber Annie, of Jonathan and Sarah; Dec. 30, 1769.
" Benjamin, " " " May 5, 1772.
" Sarah, " " " Nov. 13, 1774.
" Joseph, " " " Aug. 24, 1782.
" Dianna, " " " Oct. 4, 1798.
" Francis, " Jos. and Fannie; Feb. 12, 1809.
" Abigail, " " " Oct. 17, 1812.
" John R., " " " April 12, 1815.
" Martha, " " " Dec. 23, 1817.
" Mary B., " " " Dec. 21, 1821.

Micael Tung, of Ruth, (Indian); April 9, 1778.
" Sarah, " " Sept. 9, 1780.
" Alice, " " June 22, 1788.

Millard Martha, of John, jun.; July 13, 1753.
" Abigail, " " July 4, 1755.
" Benjamin, " " Mar. 22, 1758.
" Elizabeth, " " June 14, 1760.

N. O. P.

Park Mary, of Benj'n and Hannah S.; Sept. 8, 1758.
" Jonathan, " " Mar. 5, 1760.
" Joseph, " " Nov. 13, 1763.
" John, of John and Abigail; Sept. —, 1773.
" Abigail, " " Mar. 17, 1775.
" Annie, " " Sept. 28, 1776.
" Samuel, " " Aug. 15, 1778.
" Joseph, " " June 20, 1780.
" Kate R., " " April 28, 1782.
" Benjamin, " " April 27, 1784.
" Marah, " " April 5, 1786.

Peckham Hannah, of Daniel and Mary; Sept. 23, 1720.
" Mary, " " Feb. 22, 1722.
" Daniel, jun., " " Sept. 25, 1726.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 31, 1729.
" Abel, " " Feb. 17, 1733.
" James, " " Nov. 4, 1736.
" Annie, " " Sept. 20, 1742.

Peckham Mary, of Daniel, jun., and Mary; Dec. 19, 1751.
" Abigail, " " April 26, 1752.
" Daniel, " " Oct. 25, 1754.
" Mary, " " Sept. 19, 1756.
" John H. G. H., of George H.; Oct. 24, 1775.
Pettey Nathaniel, of William and Mary; May 17, 1714.
" Susannah, " " July 6, 1716.
" Alice, " " June 4, 1718.
" Ephraim, " " Dec. 12, 1719.
" William, " " June 24, 1722.
" Joseph, " " Oct. 27, 1724.
" Charles, " " Aug. 10, 1727.
" John, " " Nov. 23, 1729.
" Mary, " " Jan. 3, 1732.
" David, " " Mar. 29, 1735.
" James, " " Nov. 14, 1737.
Pierce Stephen, of Isaac; Nov. 25, 1740.
" Benjamin, " April 9, 1743.
" James, " Feb. 25, 1744.
" Timothy, " Mar. 13, 1747.
" Isaac, " Mar. 8, 1749.
Potter Benjamin, of Nathaniel and Mary; Aug. 9, 1721.
" Rouse, " " April 28, 1728.
" Mary, " " Oct. 10, 1731.
" Nathaniel, " " Aug. 27, 1739.
" Thomas, " " May 9, 1734.
" Susannah, " " Dec. 20, 1742.
" Ebenezer, " " Sept. 4, 1745.
" Ruth, of Thomas and Martha; Sept. 13, 1746.
" Annie, of Robert; July 7, 1755.
" Hannah, " Mar. 20, 1758.
" Elizabeth, " July 28, 1760.
" Robert, " May 24, 1762.
" Thomas, " Mar. 1, 1764.

Q. R.

Rathbone Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas; Jan. 8, 1742.

Rhodes William, of James and Anna; Sept. 13, 1753.
Ross Barberry, of Abigail; June 15, 1743.
" Annie, " Aug. 16, 1747.

S.

Saulsbury Martin, born Sept. 16, 1767.
Scribner Williams, of William and Mary; April 6, 1782.
Sheffield Thomas, of Nathaniel and Hannah; Nov. 25, 1741.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 15, 1742.
" Mary, " " Jan. 9, 1745.
" Joseph, of Thomas and Wealthy; Oct. 14, 1763.
" Amos, " " Feb. 12, 1766.
" Samuel, " " June 27, 1768.
" Dorcas, " " April 11, 1771.
" James, " " Aug. 27, 1773.
" Thomas, " " Jan. 9, 1776.
" George, " " June 27, 1778.
" Anna, " " Aug. 30, 1780.
" Nathaniel, " " Dec. 19, 1783.
" Abel, " " April 27, 1786.
" Lydia, of Joseph and Phebe; July 8, 1781.
" Amos, " " Nov. 17, 1783.
" Joseph, " " Feb. 1, 1787.
" Jonathan, " " Jan. 30, 1790.
" Mary, of Stanton and Anna; Mar. 18, 1785.
" Sarah, " " April 11, 1787.
" Stanton, " " Aug. 23, 1789.
" Anna, " " Nov. 21, 1792.
" Belinda, " " April 3, 1797.
" Benjamin, " " June 8, 1799.
" Martha, " " April 25, 1802.
" Elizabeth, " " Nov. 6, 1804.
" Robert, " " April 12, 1807.
" Rebecca, " " June 21, 1809.
Stanton Joseph, jun.; born April 23, 1717.
" Mary, his wife; born July 13, 1722.

Stanton	Joseph,	of Joseph, jun.,	and Mary;	July 19, 1739.*
"	Esther,	"	"	Nov. 23, 1741.
"	Mary,	"	"	June 18, 1743.
"	Augustus,	"	"	Mar. 22, 1745.†
"	Hannah,	"	"	Feb. 24, 1747.‡
"	Lodowick,	"	"	May 27, 1749.
"	Robert,	of John and	Susannah;	Aug. 18, 1735.
"	Job,	"	"	Feb. 15, 1737.
"	Susannah,	"	"	Aug. 17, 1738.
"	Benjamin,	"	"	July 4, 1740.
"	Hannah,	"	"	Mar. 28, 1742.
"	Elizabeth,	"	"	Jan. 2, 1743.
"	Samuel,	"	"	Dec. 2, 1745.
"	Abigail,	of Daniel, jun.,	and Sarah;	May 18, 1785.
"	Thomas,	"	"	Jan. 21, 1787.
"	Abel,	"	"	Mar. 28, 1791.
"	Samuel,	of Samuel and	Elizabeth;	Oct. 27, 1803.
"	Sarah A.,	"	"	Nov. 23, 1805.
"	Elizabeth,	"	"	Oct. 23, 1808.
"	John,	"	"	July 21, 1810.
"	Mary,	"	"	Mar. 6, 1814.
"	Elizabeth,	mother of above children,		died May 3, 1826.
"	Caroline E.,	of John and	Celia;	Mar. 10, 1834.
"	Dorcas,	"	"	May 12, 1836.
"	William D.,	"	"	May 13, 1839.
"	John H.,	"	"	July 16, 1844.
"	Caroline E.,	"	"	died Dec. 11, 1836.
"	William D.,	"	"	died Dec. 20, 1846.
"	John H.,	"	"	died Jan. 2, 1847.

T.

Tanner	Joseph,	of John and	Jane;	Feb. 2, 1719.
"	Jane,	"	"	Jan. 24, 1721.
"	George,	"	"	Nov. 9, 1723.
"	Sarah,	"	"	Oct. 7, 1725.

NOTE.—In another list the year is given, *1738; †1744, and ‡1746, respectively.

Tanner William, of John and Jane; Feb. 28, 1727.
" John, " " Nov. 11, 1730.
" Susannah, " " Feb. 18, 1732.
" Mary, " " Jan. 9, 1734.
" Esther, " " Aug. 22, 1738.
" Job, " " April 5, 1740.
Taylor Nathan, of Nathan and Prudence; May 4, 1773.
" Polly, " " Dec. 16, 1774.
" Kittuny, " " Mar. 25, 1776.
" Martha, " " Jan. 6, 1778.
" Amie, " " Dec. 6, 1780.
" Phebe, " " Feb. 4, 1782.
" Sarah, " " June 26, 1784.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 4, 1786.
" Job, " " June 9, 1789.
" Gilbert, " " Mar. 16, 1751.
" Phillip, of Jos. and Ruth; Dec. 12, 1770.
" Ichabod, " " June 28, 1773.
" Margaret, of Job and Amie; Oct. 1, 1773.
" Julia A., " " Sept. 1, 1810.
" Gilbert, " " Aug. 22, 1813.
" Alvah, " " Sept. 22, 1815.
" Mary, " " May 17, 1818.
" George W., " " Oct. 2, 1820.
" Harriet, " " Oct. 26, 1823.
" Eliza, " " Aug. 2, 1826.
" Martha, " " Jan. 10, 1833.
" Charles E., of Joseph and Lucinda; Jan. 17, 1814; d. Mar. 8, 1814.
" Ransford S., of Joseph and Lucinda; Oct. 14, 1815.
" Caroline B., " " Sept. 1, 1817; d. Feb. 8, 1819.
" Sarah A., of Joseph and Lucinda; Feb. 2, 1819.
" Margaret M., " " June 13, 1820.
" John E., " " Mar. 25, 1822.
" Joseph E., " " Mar. 4, 1824.

Taylor Lydia M., of Joseph and Lucinda; Sept. 15, 1825.
" Job T., " " April 29, 1827.
" Hannah M., " " Oct. 31, 1829.
" George A., " " June 24, 1831.
" Phebe L., " " Jan. 4, 1833.
Tucker, Susannah, born Nov. 24, 1766.
" Newman, " Jan. 24, 1767.
" Mary, " Oct. 31, 1769.
" Rebecca, " Oct. 1, 1749.
" Hannah, " Oct. 21, 1755.

U. V. W.

Watson Simeon, of William and Mary; Feb. 21, 1726.
" Elizabeth, " " June 5, 1729.
" Abigail, " " June 5, 1732.
" John, " " Jan. 20, 1735.
Welch Charles, of William and Catherine; Mar. 30, 1739.
" Mary, " " Jan. 29, 1741.
" John, " " May 8, 1746.
" William, from Ireland, died aged 85 years, 10 months and 15 days; Mar. 10, 1786.
" Patrick, of John and Lydia; Mar. 18, 1775.
" John, " " Feb. 9, 1776.
" Henry, " " Dec. 20, 1779.
" Katie, " " Aug. 9, 1781.
" Gilbert, " " Nov. 15, 1783.
" Sarah, " " Feb. 1, 1786; d. Apr. 28, 1786.
" Lois, of John and Lydia; Feb. 16, 1787; d. March 11, 1787.
Wells Dorcas, of Peter and Amie (S. K.); Sept. 17, 1720.
West Mary, of Clement and Sarah; Feb. 28, 1726.
" Rachel, " " Dec. 24, 1728.
" Clement (N.K.), " " Jan. 1, 1731.
" Susannah (N.K.), " " July 14, 1733.
" John, " " Dec. 18, ——

West Elizabeth, of Clement and Sarah; May 20, 1738.
" Thomas, " " Aug. 6, 1740.
" Eliza, " " Feb. 6, 1742.
" Sarah, " " July 23, 1745.
Wilcox George S., of Joseph; Feb. 9, 1799.
" Mary, " Aug. 11, 1801.
" Rebecca, " July 11, 1804.
" Edward, " Aug. 1, 1806.
" Hannah, " Feb. 25, 1809.
" Rebecca, " Aug. 24, 1811.
" Nancy, " Feb. 22, 1814.
" Charlie W., " Dec. 6, 1827.
" Joseph D., " Feb. 12, 1829.
" Eliza A., " Mar. 16, 1830.
" Susan F., " Mar. 26, 1831.
" John G., " (Present Rep., 1882); May 25, 1832.
" Nathan, " Nov. 17, 1833.
" Benjamin F., " July 7, 1835.
" Governor Edward, died Sept. 7, 1838.
Woodmansee Keziah, of Joseph and Hannah; Aug. 10, 1719.
" Joseph, " " July 28, 1722.
" Hannah, " " June 25, 1724.

X. Y. Z.

York Hopestill, of Stanton and Jemima; May 24, 1734.
" Jemima, " " Feb. 17, 1739.
" Anna, " " Apr. 7, 1741.
" Hannah, of William and Anna; Nov. 15, 1770.
" James, " " Feb. 6, 1772.
" Isaac, " " Apr. 4, 1776.
" Augustus, " " July 28, 1778.
" William, " " Oct. 15, 1780.
" Elizabeth, " " Mar. 5, 1785.
" Anna, " " Aug. 24, 1788.

END.

ROBERT RODMAN.

WE present in this number of the REGISTER an excellent picture of Robert Rodman, Esq., of Lafayette, R. I. The following sketch is taken from the "Biographical Cyclopedia of Rhode Island."

Robert Rodman, manufacturer, was born Oct. 18, 1818, at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., where he spent most of his boyhood and youth. His parents were Clarke and Mary (Gardiner) Rodman. The former was born in 1781 and died April 12, 1859; and the latter was born Jan. 19, 1781 and died June 4, 1870. Robert Rodman was employed in a woolen mill for several years, and at the age of twenty-two commenced the manufacture of kerseys with a partner, in Exeter, R. I., where he remained for one year. At the end of that time he removed to Silver Spring, R. I., where he continued the same branch of industry until the Spring of 1845. He then sold his factory, and for a few years thereafter he engaged in farming and in attending to the interests which he had acquired in coasting vessels. In the spring of 1848 he resumed business at Lafayette, Rhode Island, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of "Kentucky Jeans." He commenced with one set of machinery and twelve looms, and gradually increased his facilities until his looms number 414, including those in his factories at Silver Spring and Wakefield. In addition to the manufacture of woolen goods he also makes the warps used in his jeans manufactured by him at his factory known as the "Shady Lea Mills." Mr. Rodman's success has given him a prominent place among New England Manufacturers. He served for one term in the R. I. General Assembly, and has otherwise devoted much of his time to public interests.

He married April 3, 1841, Almira, daughter of Colonel William and Mary (Sanford) Taylor, of North Kingstown. They have had nine children:

1. Franklin, b. Jan. 29, 1842, married Aug. 16, 1863, Sarah R. Allen.
2. Hortense, b. Aug. 29, 1843, married Jan. 1865, George O. Allen.
3. Albert, b. May 23, 1845, married Dec. 1868, Mary Allen.
4. Charles, b. March 16, 1848, married, 1st, Jan. 1, 1868, Mary E. Money; 2d, Nov. 1878, Ezadore Kingsley.
5. Walter, b. Mar. 11, 1850, d. March 9, 1851.
6. Emily, b. Jan. 15, 1852.
7. Walter, b. Feb. 3, 1853, m. Aug. 20, 1879, Carrie E. Tabor.

8. Thomas F., b. Feb. 24, 1867, d. Aug. 18, 1858.
9. Almira T., b. Jan. 8, 1861, d. Jan. 30, 1864.

Mrs. Rodman's father was born October 14, 1792, and died in North Kingstown, Feb. 27, 1845. Her mother was born Jan. 29, 1790 and died Mar. 20, 1866.

Mr. Rodman's integrity and enterprising spirit have caused him to occupy an influential position in the community, and he is highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance.

THOMAS CLARKE THE SURVEYOR.—Thomas Clarke, of Richmond, was a land surveyor, and the proprietors for his services, gave him a tract of three hundred acres of land in Richmond of his own selection. It is said that he took it in the most rocky part of the town, at which the people marveled. His house stood some distance from the road, and the spot is now marked by the remains of the chimney only. The old pioneer is buried a short distance west of here in the centre of a brush pasture, and his grave is overgrown with briers and brush. A new house has been since built nearer to the road. Distance a mile or more east of Arcadia.

BIRTHPLACE OF COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY.—The following statement is furnished me relating to the birthplace of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, by Mrs. Abigail Steadman, of South Kingstown:

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, son of Raymond and grandson of Freeman Perry, was born in his grandfather's house at Matunock in what was then called "Back side." My mother took care of the Commodore's mother when he was born. My mother was a daughter of Caleb Tefft, and Raymond Perry was first cousin to him. I have often heard my mother (Mercy Tefft) say that she was the first person that ever rocked the Commodore.

J. T. NORTHUP.

Mrs. Steadman was living, in 1882, in full possession of her abilities at an age of upwards of 90 years. Her mother died very aged, so that the birthplace of the Commodore seems to be well placed. The old lady regarded the event as one of the *red letter* days in her life, and was never weary of relating the facts, as she knew no one able to dispute her claim.—ED.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

American Magazine of History.—This superb work was never better than now. It is presenting to its readers a series of very important historical papers which it will repay the scholar to read attentively. Its Serial (The private correspondence of Sir Henry Clinton,) commenced in the Oct. number will prove indeed a revelation to many dark events of Revolutionary struggle. Let it be well read.

The Newport Historical Magazine.—This work grows better with age, and we note with interest its improvement in several features in its July, 1883, No.

The Weekly Rhode Island Telephone.—This is the name of a weekly newspaper now being published in our own town (North Kingstown.) Its Editor, Judge J. W. Gardiner, is a gentleman well qualified for the work, and he brings into the field a ripe scholarship that cannot but make itself felt. The old town has long needed a work of this kind, and now that this want has been supplied we wish the enterprise much success. Published at Wickford, R. I., at $1 00 per year. Address as above.

North Kingstown Records.—We are very anxious to obtain copies from old records of Births, Marriages and Deaths of families or persons residing or belonging to the town of North Kingstown previous to 1850. The records having been much damaged by fire we are much interested in restoring many of the dates now lost. Any one therefore who has or can obtain copies of records of families in this town, or who will give us information where they can be obtained, will receive the thanks of the Editor of this Magazine. Every date helps and we would urge every one in any way interested to help us to the above information.

CORRECTION.—Our esteemed contributor, Mr. Joseph P. Hazard, wishes us to correct a few errors that between Himself, Editor and Printer, has crept into his article in our April 1883 Number.

Next to top line on page 292 read *sit* for *set.* In next line, for *greatest* read *gayest.*

He (Nailer Tom) so forcibly presented his subject that even if it was an animal he described he would look like his subject.

The word *miserable* wants a *y* at the end of it instead of an *e*, on this page, (292.)

In line 5 on page 293 read *entirely* for *unduly.*

In line 10, on same page, 294, for the word *what* read *which.*

In line 20 same page for *Mulnunk* read *Crooked.*

Peace Dale was named in honor of Mary Peace, wife of Rowland Hazard, Esq., 1st.

On page 295, for the sentence "*I found so many cobble stone walls,*" *&c.*, read "*I founded a many gabled stone house, &c.*" and so far as this repeats itself should be stricken out in this paragraph.

On page 298, 11th line from bottom, read *Anna* for *Ann.*

On page 296, 3d line from the top, for *family* read *prevailing*, and for the word *share* read *shared.*

We believe these are all the errors that our esteemed friend has called our attention to, and we will here say we regret that even one should have so happened, but we having made the mistakes take here the opportunity to correct them, and will cheerfully correct any error in our work in the future that our attention is called to. We want our statements correct, and if not made so the first time we will try the second, and even the third time, and until we get the fact correct. We regret the pain that it causes our authors to see an error in their work, and we will here promise to have a more careful supervision than we have yet had (and we have thought that we were very careful,) in order to avoid such offences in the future.

The South Kingstown Record.—In our January number we shall commence the publication of the South Kingstown record of Births, Marriages and Deaths as recorded in the town records from 1723 to 1850.

Our sketch of Quidnessett Church was prepared by Rev. William P. Chipman, the pastor.

Errata.—Kith Hill, on bottom of page 108, should read *Kitts.*

QUERIES.

1. Job Waterman, Overseer of the Poor, Johnston, for year ending June, 1766: Councilman for years ending June, 1793, 1794: Treasurer years ending June, 1795–1796. Was he a son of John Waterman (who had a saw and grist mill on Pocassett brook,) or of Benjamin Waterman?

2. Did Job Waterman, son of Benjamin, have a son Job, Jr.?

3. Who was Job Waterman, Jr., who was admitted a freeman in Johnston, April 17, 1765?

4. Who was Job Waterman, Jr., who was Councilman in Johnston years ending June, 1775, 1792, 1793?

5. Who was Job Waterman, Jr., who was Treasurer in Johnston year ending June, 1792?

6. Benjamin Waterman, (grandson of Col. Richard, 12th Prop. of Providence) and first of the name to settle in what is now Johnston, had a son Benjamin, Jr. Did he have other children, and if so what were their names?

Wm. H. Waterman.

New Bedford, Mass., July 31, 1883.

7. Joseph Sanford was born Feb. 18, 1740, and married Mary Clarke, June 13, 1764. Was he the son of Esbon Sanford, who was born 1693, and married Mary Woodward, Sept. 27, 1716? If so, who was Esbon's father?

PELEG F. PIERCE.

HAMILTON, July 1, 1883.

8. AUSTIN.—ROBERT AUSTIN[1], Kings Town, R. I., died before 1687. Who was his wife? What were his children's names?

9. JEREMIAH AUSTIN[2], Kings Town, Exeter, R. I., was born 1660 to 1670, and married 1690 to 1695, Elizabeth ———. Who were parents of Elizabeth? What were the names of children of Jeremiah?

10. ROBERT AUSTIN[3], Kings Town, Westerly, Charlestown; born 1690 to 1695, and died 1752 at Charlestown, R. I. His wife was Hannah ——. Who were parents of Hannah? What the were names of children of Robert?

11. CARPENTER.—EPHRAIM CARPENTER, Pawtuxet, R. I., Oyster Bay, Long Island; he died after 1698, having had two wives, viz.: Susannah England and Lydia ——. Who were parents of his wives? Did he leave a will?

12. CONGDON.—JAMES CONGDON, Kings Town, Providence, Charlestown, R. I.; born 1686 and died 1757. He married (1st) Abigail Eldred; (2d) —— Westcott; (3d) Mary Hoxsie (widow of Joseph.) Who were the parents of the Westcott wife? Her first name?

13. ELDRED.—SAMUEL ELDRED, Cambridge, Mass., Stonington, Ct., Wickford, R. I. He died after 1687. Did he leave a will?

14. KNOWLES.—HENRY KNOWLES.—Kings Town, R. I., (son of the first settler of that name). Left a will, of which a copy is in existence. Where is the copy of will?

15. LOCKWOOD.—Abraham Lockwood, Warwick, R. I.; born about 1670. Who were his parents?

16. STAFFORD.—Thomas Stafford, Warwick, R. I.; died 1677. It is stated that he left a will. Is there a copy of this will?

17. STONE.—Hugh Stone, Boston, Mass., Warwick, Providence, R. I. He was born 1638. Who were his parents?

18. UTTER.—Nicholas Utter, Kings Town, R. I., Stonington, Ct., died 1722. He married about 1670 Elizabeth ——. Who were parents of both?

19. WESTCOTT.—Stukeley Westcott, Salem, Mass., Providence, Warwick, R. I., died 1677. What was his wife's name?

John O. Austin.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 1, 1883.

20. Benjamin Remington, Presidential Elector, 1804, and Nathaniel S. Ruggles, ditto, 1832 or 6. Of what town were these gentlemen residents of?

S. H. Allen.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

To query 12 (July 1883). Susannah Earle was the daughter of John and Sarah (Potter) Earle, who were married in Kings Towne March 19, 1711–12, and their children as recorded in the South Kingstown records are: I—Benjamin, December 18, 1712. II—Susannah, June 25, 1715. III—Abigail, Aug. 7, 1724. IV—Lydia, Dec. 30, 1726.

John Earle had a comb and fulling mill in the town. Was he a descendent of Ralph Earle of Portsmouth? Who was Sarah Potter?

THE

Narragansett Historical Register.

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THE GREENES OF QUIDNESSET.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Continued from page 144.

5. EDWARD[2] GREENE (probably *John*[1]), was of Quidnesset, and may have been the oldest son. It is possible also that he was of the Newport family. In January, 1695, he gave land in Quidnesset to his grandson George Havens, who, with wife Mary, at a later date sold it to Benjamin Greene. His name is on the freemen's list of North Kingstown in 1696. September 4, 1697, he sold to George Vaughn ninety acres in East Greenwich, which in the deed he states to have been given to him by his father "lately deceased." Soon after 1700, he again appears as an owner of land in Quidnesset adjoining the estate of James[2] Greene, which land had twenty years before belonged to John Greene. In 1702 the Council records call him "Capt. Edward Greene." His wife was Mary Tibbits, daughter of Henry, of Quidnesset. They had children, but of them only the following is known:

Henry Tibbits in his will of 1713 gives land to his grandsons, excepting the sons of Edward Greene, "who are provided for." The Edward Greene who April 28, 1739, married in North Kingstown a daughter of William Tanner, may

have been one of these. On the Westerly records, under date of April 29, 1754, it is said that William Greene, son and orphan to Edward Greene, late of East Greenwich, made choice of John Maccarter to be his guardian. Probably these were descendants of Capt. Edward. The George and Mary Havens above alluded to were also at Westerly it would seem.

6. BENJAMIN[2] GREENE (*probably John*[1]), was of Quidnesset and later of E. G., if, as seems probable, all the facts now to be mentioned refer to the same person. His name appears on the freemen's list of North Kingstown in 1696, and is found often within the next nine years in the Council records. In 1698, 1700, 1701 and 1703, he was Deputy to the General Assembly; in 1701, 1703 and 1704, a member of the Town Council; in 1702, a Ratemaker, i. e. Assessor, and in 1699, 1701, 1702 and 1703, in minor positions. In the latter year he was one of the town's committee to lay out what is now called the "post road," following the ancient "Pequit path" through the town. His land in Quidnesset is mentioned as adjoining that of James[2] Greene soon after 1700, and at other times he seems to have owned real estate in other parts of the town. In January or February, 1704–5, he was engaged in a land controversy, in Kingstown, with the brothers Samuel and Joseph Waite, and Beriah Brown. March 26, 1705, having then a wife Humility, he sold his property in Kingstown and removed to East Greenwich, where he died in the winter of 1718–9. His will, dated January 7, of that year, was proved March 5, and is on record in East Greenwich. In it he mentions his wife Humility, and twelve children, of whom the three youngest were under eighteen. Children:

15. I. JOHN[3], probably m. Mary Aylsworth.
16. II. BENJAMIN[3], probably m. Eleanor Randall.
17. III. HENRY[3], probably m. Margaret Rathbone.
18. IV. CALEB[3], d. 1727.
19. V. JOSHUA[3].
VI. MARY[3], m. Dec. 9, 17—, Thomas Spencer, E. G.
VII. ANN[3], m. Daniel Tennant,

VIII. PHEBE[3], m. Sept. 22, 1717, in Westerly, Thomas Wells.
IX. CATHERINE[3], probably m. Dec. 23, 1721, Daniel[3] Greene, Jr. (11), of N. K., and d. before 1738.
X. SARAH[3], b. after 1700.
XI. DINAH[3], b. after 1700.
XII. DEBORAH[3], b. after 1700; m. Sept. 18, 1729, in E. G., William Reynolds, s. James.

7. JAMES[3] GREENE (*John*[2], *John*[1]), of Coventry, b. (if, as is thought, of John[2], who d. 1729,) August 18, 1685; m. December 18, 1717, Rebecca Cahoone, dau. Nathaniel; and d. 1771. His will, dated June 18, 1770, was proved June 22, 1771. His wife survived him several years, her will bearing date June 9, 1782. The sons, James, Isaac and John, received parts of the homestead near Maroon swamp. Children:

I. NATHANIEL[4], b. June 4, 1718; m. March 8, 1738–9, Alice Low, dau. John. Probably lived in Coventry and was father of "Alse," who m. May 12, 1765, in Warwick, Jonathan Bennett, s. William.
20. II. JAMES[4], b. Nov. 29, 1720; m. (1) ———; (2) Humility Greene, in W. G.
21. III. WARDWELL[4], (spelled Wodrel and Wordell,) b. Jan. 23, 1723; m. Ann[4] Greene.
22. IV. ISAAC[4], b. Nov. 6, 1724; m. Mary Weaver.
V. PATIENCE[4], b. April 7, 1727; m. Aug. 10, 1746, Benjamin Andrew, of Cov.
23. VI. CHARLES[4], b. July 28, 1729; m. Mary.
VII. OTHNIEL[4], had William[5], Mary[5], and probably a dau. Lo(u)is[5], b. Jan. 9, 1781.

8. JOHN[3] GREENE (*John*[2], *John*[1]), b. April 9, 1688, in East Greenwich; m. (1) November 30, 1713, Ann Hill, of East Greenwich; (2) after 1731, Mary, who survived him. None of his children were by the second wife. He lived in West Greenwich, where he is recorded as giving farms (lots numbered 44 and 45 of the second division) to his sons Silas and John. He died, probably, in 1756, for his will, made August 28, 1754, was not proved until November 6, 1756. The inventory of personal property returned was £3212, 5s. 7d. Children:

I. Ann[4], b. Dec. 1, 1714; m. ——— Nichols.
II. Enfield[4], b. March 31, 1716; m. Nov. 2, 1738, in E. G., James Matteson, and d. before 1756.
24. III. Silas[4], b. Sept. 29, 1717; m. Humility Greene.
IV. Mary[4], b. Jan. 31, 1718–9; m. Jan. 14, 1741, Bartholomew Johnson.
V. Elizabeth[4], b. Sept. 23, 1720; not mentioned in her father's will.
25. VI. John[4], b. May 31, 1722; probably m. Ruth Matteson.
VII. Margaret[4], b. Jan. 27, 1723–4; m. a Matteson, probably Henry, Sept. 11, 1743, in W. G.
26. VIII. Timothy[4], b. June 14, 1725; m. Silence Burlingame.
IX. Samuel[4], b. May 29, 1727; probably he who m. March 31, 1751, Hannah Weaver, in W. G.
X. Esther[4], b. July 17, 1729; m. Dec. 21, 1747, John Weeks, in W. G.
XI. Nathan[4], b. May 9, 1731. See Nathan[4], (Henry[3],) 39.

9. USAL[3] GREENE (*John*[2], *John*[1]), b. January 23, 1694, in Warwick; m. (1) January, 1727, Susannah Hill, dau. Henry; (2) Jane, who survived him. His home was in Coventry. Concerning him and his family, the confusion of dates is perplexing. His will, dated January 11, 1781, states his age as 84 years, but another account says that at his death, October 14, 1794, he was aged 104 years. Moreover, the births of his first four children are recorded in Warwick, and again, with the next two added, in Coventry; but in the latter record, which I follow, the dates are exactly one year later than in the former. Children:

I. Usal[4], b. March 22, 1730; m. Sept. 14, 1753, in Cov., Martha.
II. Henry[4], b. Feb. 20, 1731–2.
III. Abigail[4], b. Feb. 9, 1733–4; m. Nov. 29, 1750, Elisha Johnson, Jr., in Cov.
IV. Elizabeth[4], b. Jan. 28, 1736; m. Wickes.
V. Robert[4], b. April 4, 1738.
VI. Philip[4], b. May 24, 1740.
VII. Timothy[4].
27. VIII. Jonathan[4], m. Mary Harrington.
IX. Jane[4], m. perhaps June 21, 1757, in Cov. Elnathan Andrew.

10. EBENEZER[3] GREENE (*John*[2], *John*[1]), seems to have been he who had born to him in Coventry the following children:

28. I. JOHN[4], b. April 15, 1732.
II. EBENEZER[4], b. Feb. 13, 1737–8.
29. III. ROBERT[4], b. April 14, 1739; m. Welthan[4] Greene, (Robert[3]).
IV. ENFIELD[4], (son,) b. June 25, 1742.
30. V. ELISHA[4], b. March 14, 1745; m. Priscilla Matteson.
31. VI. STEPHEN[4], b. April 6, 1748.
VII. OLIVE[4], b. July 1, 1751.
VIII. JOSEPH[4], b. April 29, 1755.

11. ROBERT[3] GREENE (*John*[2], *John*[1]), seems to have been he who married at East Greenwich November 19, 1730, being then of Warwick, Mary Andrew, of East Greenwich. He lived for some time, at least, at Coventry, where the above marriage and the births of seven children are recorded. It is also there said that a Robert Greene was married Novem- 21, 1750, to Susannah White, both of Canterbury, by Caleb Greene, J. P. If this, as seems likely, was the above Robert[3], (John[2],) he had removed, later than 1742, to Canterbury. Children:

I. ROBERT[4], b. Oct. 6, 1731; d. young.
II. ANN[4], b. Feb. 5, 1732–3; m. Wardwell[4] Greene.
III. ROBERT[4], } b. March 22, 1734–5.
IV. ANDREW[4], }
V. PERSOLLOE[4], dau. (Priscilla?), b. May 25, 1736.
VI. MARY[4], b. March 28, 1739.
VII. BENJAMITE[4], b. Feb. 23, 1741–2.
VIII. WELTHAN[4], probably, who m. 1762, Robert[4] Greene.

12. PELEG[3] GREENE (*Daniel*[2], *John*[1]), b. August 9, 1690, in Kingstown; m. December 8, 1715, in Kingstown, Mary Pierce. There are recorded on the records of that town the names of six children of one Peleg Greene, the name of the mother and the dates of their birth having been destroyed by fire; 1. Elisha; 2. "Lidye"; 3. Peleg; 4. Mary; 5. Phebe, and 6. Ann, the last two being twins. The names of the third and fourth point to the above Peleg as their

father. There occurs on the same book a record of the birth of three children to Peleg and Dinah Greene, viz.: 1. Hope, b. May 22, 1725. 2. Rachel, b. June 27, 1726. 3. Ann, b. September 30, 1728. This Peleg and Dinah seem to have been of East Greenwich, January 1, 1733. Possibly this was the same Peleg, and the children of a later marriage. Yet a Peleg and Catherine are mentioned as in Kingstown in 1727, and just below occur the names of Peleg and Mary, but without date. Daniel[3], (Daniel[2],) in his will dated 1770, mentions a "kinsman, Peleg Greene." There seem to be no sufficient data for the explanation of the relationship of these persons.

13. DANIEL[3] GREENE (*Daniel*[2], *John*[1]), b. October 8, 1692, probably in Quidnesset; m. (1) December 23, 1721, Catherine Greene, of East Greenwich, probably daughter of his uncle Benjamin[2]. She was born about 1700, and died evidently before 1738, but seems to have been the mother of his children. He m. (2) January 9, 1737–8, Mary Ralph, of Providence County. His homestead was at the "Greene farm," in Quidnesset, already mentioned as bequeathed to him by his father, but he added somewhat to the south and west by purchases from a Wescott and a Spink. He was a man of capacity as is shown by the amount of probate business entrusted to him by the Town Council. May 9, 1727, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Caleb[3] Greene (Benjamin[2]), his cousin, and also the brother of his wife. September 9, 1728, he was a witness to the will of his uncle James[2] (John[1]). April 3, 1739, he was administrator of the estate of his brother Jonathan, in East Greenwich; in 1752, administrator of the estate of John Wilkie, and in 1760 guardian of a Mercy W——, perhaps a daughter of this John; about 1759, guardian of his grand-daughter Catherine, daughter of his son Benjamin, deceased; and in 1760 administrator of the estate of Abraham Case, and guardian of Philip Baker. His will was apparently made February, 1747, but a long codicil was added before his death in 1770; in this

he makes minute provision for his wife Mary, whom he leaves to the care of his son John on the homestead. His son Joshua is made executor and is given the larger part of the farm bought of Joshua Spink south of the homestead. His grand-daughter Catherine receives a legacy in money. The instrument was admitted to probate July 24, 1770, and the widow signed a release of her right of dower August 2, 1770. Children:

I. Benjamin[4], b. ——— 12, 1722, on the fourth day of the week; m. Jan. 5, 1744, Anne Utter, dau. William, of Warwick; and d. between 1747 and 1760, leaving a daughter Catherine[5].

II. Joshua[4], m. (1) Feb. 12, 1746, Diana Carpenter, dau. of John, E. G.; (2) June 1, 1771, Alice Potter, of S. K. Children:
  i. Mary[5], b. Dec. 30, 174–.
  ii. Catherine[5], b. Aug. 1, 174–.
  iii. Abigail[5], b. Sept. 10, 175–.
  iv. Daniel[5], b. Aug. 30, 175–.
  v. Elizabeth[5], b. Aug. 5, 175–.
  vi. Fones[5], b. March 4, 1761.
  vii. Susannah[5], b. Dec. 24, 1763.
  viii. Joshua[5], b. Dec. 23, 1772, (by wife Alice.)

32. III. John[4], m. Sarah Spink, dau. of John, N. K.; d about 1802.

14. JONATHAN[3] GREENE (*Daniel*[2], *John*[1]), b. June 9, 1705, in North Kingstown; m. March, 1733, in North Kingstown, Susannah Buers (?); was in 1738 a resident of East Greenwich, where he died in 1739, leaving an estate of which his brother Daniel[3] was April 3, 1739, made administrator. Possibly other children were born before 1738, but none seem to be on record save the following, of whom only the date of birth is known:

I. Ebenezer[4], b. Nov. 18, 1738.

15. JOHN[3] GREENE (*Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), seems to have m. (1) Mary Aylsworth, of Arthur, of Quidnesset, before October 13, 1726, when he gave a receipt for her share of her father's estate. He is styled "Lieut. John," in 1732. On January 9, 1733–4, being then of East Greenwich, he pur-

chased 149¾ acres in what is now West Greenwich, it being "the first farm in the first division in the right of Samuel Cranston," and in 1743, sold farms formerly belonging to his father and brother Caleb, both deceased. The Cranston farm was the site of his homestead. He m. (2) August 7, 1741, Priscilla Bowen, of Swansea, (having a daughter Freelove Bowen,) who survived him. His will, made March 26, proved April 25, 1752, alludes to two sons deceased, in addition to those named below. Children, order uncertain:

33. I. Philip[4], m. (1) Theodosia Spencer; (2) Mary Sweet.
34. II. Benjamin[4], m. (1) Mercy Rogers; (2) Anna Sweet.
35. III. Thomas[4], m. Sarah.
IV. Elizabeth[4], m. ——— Morey.
V. Ruth[4].
VI. William[4].
36. VII. Josiah[4], probably m. Hannah.
VIII. Amos[4], perhaps he who m. June 19, 1740, in Charlestown, Annie Knowles, and had,
i. Amos[5], b. March 25, 1741; m. Dorcas Hall.
ii. William[5], b. Feb. 13, 1743; m. Lucy Gardiner.
iii. Hannah[5], b. May 7, 1746.
iv. Elizabeth[5], b. Aug. 17, 1748.
v. Ruth[5], b. May 7, 1751.
vi. John[5], b. Aug. 13, 1754.
vii. Annie[6], b. Sept. 14, 1756.
IX. Jonathan[4].
X. Caleb[4].
XI. Joseph[4].
XII. Joshua[4].

16. BENJAMIN[3] GREENE (*Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. in Kingstown, was almost certainly he who m. March 19, 1714, Eleanor Randall, of Westerly, and removed thither. His will, made July 4, 1753, was admitted to probate in that town January 26, 1756; in it are mentioned his wife and all his children except Benjamin. Children:

I. Sarah[4], b. Feb. 28, 1714–5; m. March 24, 1739, in Westerly, Joseph Hiscox, b. April 22, 1717, of Thomas and Bethiah.
II. Humility[4], b. Feb. 6, 1716; m. Ichabod Randall.
III. Eleanor[4], b. March 2, 1718; m. Amos Lewis.

IV. Benjamin[4], b. March 2, 1720; probably d. before 1753.
V. Matthew[4], b. March 13, 1722; d. before Oct. 1757; m. Dec. 1, 1748–9, Judith Maxon, lived in Hopkinton.
VI. Amy[4], b. Jan. 7, 1727; m. Elisha Lewis.
VII. Caleb[4], b. March 21, 1729.
37. VIII. Joseph[4], b. June 23, 1731; m. Margaret Greenman.

17. HENRY[3] GREENE (*Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. in Kingstown; m. May 15, 1724, Margaret Rathbone, in East Greenwich. His children's births are recorded in East Greenwich, but his death is mentioned in West Greenwich, as occurring February 21, 1752. His wife Margaret survived him. February 28, 1742–3, he had a tract of land near "Noose Neck Saw Mill River," in West Greenwich. The inventory of his personal property at death was £2667, 4s, 7d. Children:

I. Humility[4], b. Feb. 12, 1724–5; m. Sept. 30, 1743, Silas[4] Greene, (John[3]).
II. Mary[4], b. May 18, 1726; d. young.
III. Amey[4], b. Sept. 10, 1727.
38. IV. Benjamin[4], b. July 17, 1729; m. Mehitable Tripp.
39. V. Nathan[4], b. March 2, 1734–5; perhaps m. Huldah Bowen.
VI. Mary[4], b. Jan. 6, 1732–3.
40. VII. Job[4], b. March 2, 1734–5; m. Meribah Carr.
VIII. Anne[4], b. Nov. 4, 1736.
IX. Catherine[4], b. May 15, 1738; m. June 1, 1760, William Peirce, E. G., s. Silas.
X. Christian[4], b. Jan. 22, 1739–40; probably m. March 7, 1760, Job Green, W. G.
XI. Jeremiah[4], b. April 11, 1743; possibly he who m. July 20, 1765, Deborah "Cammell," in Ex.

18. CALEB[3] GREENE (*Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), was admitted freeman 1727, in North Kingstown, and died the same year. His will, probated May 9, 1727, in North Kingstown, named Capt. Benjamin Nichols as executor, but he having declined to serve, Daniel[3] Greene (Daniel[2]), his cousin and brother-in-law, was appointed administrator. The property, a part of which consisted of lands in the "new purchase," was be-

queathed to his brother Joshua. No wife or child is mentioned.

19. JOSHUA[3] GREENE (*Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), was a minor in 1727, when he inherited his brother Caleb's estate. The "new purchase" lands which fell to him were situated, it seems probable, in West Greenwich. No descendants of his can be traced upon the records, however.

20. JAMES[4] GREENE (*James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. November 29, 1720, in Warwick; lived in Coventry; seems to have m. (1) ———, and had four children; and (2) October 14, 1753, Humility Greene, in West Greenwich, by whom he had two more. Children:

41. I. INCREASE[5], b. Aug. 30, 1740; m. Comfort Weaver.
42. II. THOMAS[5], b. March 24, 1743–4; m. Sarah Corey.
43. III. JEDEDIAH[5], b. April 13, 1747; m. Wait Bates.
44. IV. JONATHAN[5], b. Feb. 20, 1748; m. Lydia Nichols.
45. V. HENRY[5], b. July 28, 1754; m. Marcy Corey.
VI. REBEKAH[5], b. May 22, 1756.

21. WARDWELL[4] GREENE (*James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. January 23, 1723, in Warwick; m. October 7, 1748, Ann[4] Greene, dau. Robert[3], his cousin, b. February 5, 1732–3. The descendants of one of the Wardwell Greenes are numerous at the West. Children:

I. CATHERINE[5], b. Feb. 24, 1748–9.
II. EDMOND[5], b. May 12, 1753.
III. ROBERT[5], b. Nov. 10, 1755.
46. IV. WARDWELL[5], b. March 27, 1758.
V. PHILIP[5], b. Sept. 2, 1760; m. May 9, 1799, in Cov., Bethana Havens, dau. Silas.
VI. ANNE[5], b. May 23, 1763.
47. VII. JAMES[5], b. April 25, 1768; perhaps m. Eunice.
VIII. BENJAMITE[5], b. March 7, 1771.

22. COL. ISAAC[4] GREENE (*James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. November 6, 1724, in Warwick; lived in Coventry; m. June 20, 1754, Mary Weaver, of the same town. Children:

I. MEHITABLE[5], b. Nov. 12, 1754.
II. MARY[5], b. June 29, 1756; d. Feb. 11, 1758.

III. Abigail[5], b. Feb. 22, 1758; m. Nov. 20, 1777, in Cov., Oliver Wickes, s. John.
48. IV. Benjamin[5], b. Feb. 17, 1764; m. (1) Sarah Brayton, (2) Henrietta ———.
V. Joseph[5], b. April 10, 1766.
VI. James[5], (probably) who m. June 6, 1793, in W. G., Genevieve Case.

23. CHARLES[4] GREENE (*James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. July 28, 1729, in Warwick; lived in Coventry; m. Mary ——, who as a widow, m. February 3, 1762, in West Greenwich, Return Burlison, of West Greenwich. Only the first of his children is on record in Coventry. Children:

I. Job[5], b. Dec. 19, 1751.
II. Philip[5].
III. Wardwell[5]; possibly he who m. July 24, 1782, in W. G., Mary Stephens. See 46.
IV. John[5].

24. SILAS[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. September 29, 1717, in East Greenwich; seems to have m. September 30, 1743, his second cousin Humility[4] Greene, (Henry[3]); b. February 12, 1724–5; lived in West Greenwich on a farm given him by his father, where he d. March 15, 1752. Inventory, £1249, 14s, 10d. Children:

I. Obadiah[5], b. Feb. 8, 1743–4.
II. Ann[5], b. Aug. 16, 1745; m. Jan. 24, 1768, Joseph King, s. Ebenezer, Cov.
III. Henry[5], b. May 21, 1747; d. Feb. 1748–9.
IV. Margaret[5], b. March 20, ——.
V. Mary[5], b. March 17, 1751.

25. JOHN[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), if properly identified, b. May 31, 1722, in East Greenwich; m. December 19, 1745, Ruth Matteson, dau. Henry, and lived in West Greenwich. Children:

I. Elizabeth[5], b. Aug. 20, 1746.
II. Caleb[5], b. July 8, 1748. See 57. Possibly m. Mary, and lived in E. G.
III. Lucy[5], b. June 28, 1750; m. June 29, 1767, in W. G., Stephen Briggs.
IV. Silas[5], b. July 26, 1752.
V. Fear[5], (dau.) b. Oct. 2, 1754.

49. VI. JOHN[5], b. Dec. 17, 1756; perhaps he who m. Katherine.
VII. CLARK[5], b. Jan. 31, 1759.

26. ELDER TIMOTHY[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. June 14, 1725, in East Greenwich, but was of West Greenwich, September 22, 1751, when he m. in Coventry, Silence Burlingame, a widow. He is called Elder in a Coventry record of 1768, and doubtless resided in that town after his marriage, as the births of his children are there recorded. Children:

50. I. PELEG[5], b. April 15, 1752; perhaps m. Lucy.
II. ENFIELD[5], b. May 15, 1754.
III. HULDAH[5], b. Dec. 21, 1757; m. Jan. 8, 1789, in Cov., Caleb Wood, s. Thomas of Cov.
IV. LEVI[5], b. June 6, 1759.
V. MARY[5], b. May 5, 1760.
VI. SILENCE[5], b. April 14, 1762.
VII. ROWLAND[5], b. April 12, 1766.
VIII. ELIZABETH[5], b. May 9, 1768.

27. JONATHAN[4] GREENE (*Usal*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), born probably in Coventry, although his birth is not recorded with those of his brothers and sisters; m. February 19, 1775, in Coventry, Mary Harrington, of West Greenwich. Child:

I. RUFUS[5], b. Feb. 5, 1776.

28. JOHN[4] GREENE (*Ebenezer*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), born, if properly identified, in Coventry, April 15, 1732, had in Coventry wife Abigail, and children:

I. DANIEL[5], b. Dec. 19, 1762.
II. SILAS[5], b. March 23, 1765.

29. ROBERT[4] GREENE (*Ebenezer*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. April 14, 1739, in Warwick; m. March 10, 1762, in Coventry, Welthan[4] Greene (Robert[3]), his cousin. Children:

I. PELEG[5], b. June 25, 1762.
II. MARY[5], b. July 23, 1764.
III. AUDREY[5], b. Nov. 1, 1766.
IV. STEPHEN C.[5], b. April 11, 1768.

30. ELISHA[4] GREENE (*Ebenezer*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. March 14, 1745, in Coventry; m. 1775, Priscilla Matteson, widow of Job, of Coventry. Child:

I. JOSEPH[5], b. June 23, 1776.

31. STEPHEN[4] GREENE (*Ebenezer*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. April 6, 1748; is possibly he whose family is buried at Centreville, and whose daughter Freelove fell into the wheel pit of the mill and was drowned, March 6, 1839, at the age of 47.*

32. JOHN[4] GREENE (*Daniel*[3], *Daniel*[2], *John*[1]), born in Quidnesset, and died somewhere in New York State about 1802. He was admitted a freeman of North Kingstown, 1756; m. December 24, 1758, Sarah Spink, dau. of John and Hannah (Carpenter) Spink, of North Kingstown; b. September 22, 1741. The greater part of his life was spent as a farmer on the homestead left him in 1770, by his father's will. In the Revolution he essayed to be a neutral, but his family were ardent patriots. A few years before his death he accompanied his son John and daughter Patty to their home in the then West. Children:

I. RUTH[5], b. July, 1759; d. May 21, 1855; m. Andrew Huling, son of Alexander and Mary (Smith) Huling, of "Huling Corner," N. K. Her son John G. Huling, of E. G., who d. June 27, 1882, was the grandfather of the writer.

II. HANNAH[5], b. Nov. 1760; m. Peleg Spencer.

III. SARAH[5], m. Augustus Huling, son of Alexander and Mary (Smith) Huling, and removed to New York State.

IV. PATTY[5], said to have married a Judge Kenyon in New York State.

51. V. JOHN[5], b. 1772; d. Oct. 21, 1857; m. Waity Kenyon.

33. PHILIP[4] GREENE, ESQ., (*John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), resided in West Greenwich; m. (1) September 14, 1732, Theodosia Spencer, dau. Capt. Robert; (2) February 23, 1783, Mary Sweet, widow of Josiah, whose maiden name seems to have been Reynolds. His will, made April 1, was proved

*Fuller's History of Warwick, p. 187.

August 27, 1785, in West Greenwich. Children, all by his first marriage:

I. Susannah[5], b. Jan. 10, 1731; d. Jan. 6, 1738.
II. Job[5], b. Sept. 14, 1732; d. young.
52. III. Eleazer[5], b. July 22. 1735; m. Sarah Carpenter.
53. IV. Job[5], b. March 10, 1737; probably he who m. Christian Greene.
V. George[5], b. July 12, 1738.
54. VI. Elisha[5], b. July 14, 1740; m. Edith Stafford.
VII. Zilpha[5], b. July 10, 1742; m. ——— Noxon.
VIII. Rhoda[5], b. July 3, 1744; m. Dec. 15, 1768, in W. G., Nathaniel Brown, s. Benjamin.
IX. Sarah[5], b. Oct. 22, 1745.
55. X. Caleb[5], b. Dec. 1, 1748.
XI. John[5], who d. before 1785, leaving son Solomon.

34. BENJAMIN[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), m. (1) February 7, 1741–2, in West Greenwich, Mercy Rogers, dau. Samuel, and lived in West Greenwich. Only the first three of his children are named on the town records; m. (2) Anna Sweet, widow, according to tradition. Children:

I. Simeon[5], b. Dec. 13, 1742.
56. II. Caleb[5], b. Aug. 2, 1744; m. (1) Sarah Brown; (2) Welthan Ellis.
III. Jonathan[5], b. April 30, 1749; removed to the West.
57. IV. Clark[5], m. Mehitable Reynolds.
V. Lois[5], probably m. Luke[5] Greene (Joseph[4]). 60.
VI. Mary[5].
VII. Elizabeth[5].

35. THOMAS[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), was for a time a resident of West Greenwich, on a part of the "Cranston farm," given him by his father, but sold out and apparently removed to East Greenwich, whence, about 1765, he again removed and settled near where the Shannock Mills now are. He m. Sarah ——. The births of their children are recorded in West Greenwich. Children:

58. I. John[5], b. May 29, 1731.
II. Stephen[5], b. March 13, 1733.
III. Mary[5], b. April 15, 1735.
IV. Sylvester[5], b. Nov. 3, 1737.
V. Elizabeth[5], b. Jan. 4, 1740.
VI. Lowest[5] (Lois), b. March 13, 1742.

36. JOSIAH[4] GREENE (*John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), seems to have removed to Charlestown, though the identification is not without doubt. If so, his widow Hannah died in Westerly, between April 22 and June 24, 1771, leaving the children named below, most of them apparently grown up. Children:

I. BENJAMIN[5], of Charlestown, 1771.
II. MARY[5], m. John Ash.
III. JOSIAH[5].
59. IV. JOHN[5].
V. JONATHAN[5].
VI. ANNE[5], m. James Allen.
VII. ELIZABETH[5].
VIII. HANNAH[5], m. Daniel Bliven.
IX. RUTH[5], b. March 16, 1746, in Charlestown; m. March 17, 1766, Samuel Bliven, Esq., of Westerly, son of James, and d. Dec. 18, 1803.
X. SAMUEL[5].

37. ELDER JOSEPH[4] GREENE (*Benjamin*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. June 23, 1731, in Westerly; m. there September 20, 1747, Margaret Greenman, of Charlestown, probably lived in Westerly at first, then removed to Leyden, Mass. Children:

I. CHARLES[5], b. June 19, 1749.
60. II. LUKE[5], b. Sept. 18, 1751.
III. JOHN[5], b. June 10, 1754.
IV. RHODA[5], b. April 29, 1756.
V. EDWARD[5], b. March 20, 1760.
VI. PERRY[5], b. Feb. 20, 1762.
VII. JOSEPH[5], b. Oct. 3, 1764.
VIII. OLIVE[5], b. March 5, 1768.

38. BENJAMIN[4] GREENE (*Henry*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. July 17, 1729, in East Greenwich; m. September 21 (or 22), 1752, Mehitable Tripp, of Exeter, dau. Job. His first child is recorded in West Greenwich, the others in Exeter; hence it is presumed that he resided in Exeter after 1754. Children:

I. EUNICE[5], b. Feb. 6, 1754.
II. WAITE[5], b. June 1, 1755.

III. ——, son, b. and d. Sept. 27, 1756.
IV. HENRY[5], b. Aug. 16, 1757.
V. MARGARET[5], b. Feb. 24, 1759.
VI. JOSEPH[5], b. Dec. 1, 1760.
VII. SARAH[5], b. Dec. 10, 1762.
VIII. BENJAMIN[5], b. Aug. 13, 1764; perhaps father of Isaac, who m. Nov. 24, 1825, in Ex., Eliza Kenyon, dau. John, dec.
IX. MARY[5], b. May 24, 1766.
X. DUTY[5], b. May 27, 1768.
XI. WILLIAM[5], b. May 20, 1770.

39. NATHAN[4] GREENE (*Henry*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. May 29, 1731, in East Greenwich. His second cousin Nathan[4] (John[3], John[2], John[1]), was just twenty days his senior. Both were born, apparently, in that part of East Greenwich which, in 1741, became West Greenwich. One of them, but which one, seems impossible of decision at present, m. (1) September 24, 1756, in West Greenwich, Huldah Bowen, of Westerly; lived for a time in West Greenwich, but after 1762, in Coventry; m. (2) after 1768, Ruth ——. All his children except the last were by the first wife. Children:

I. ESTHER[5], b. July 25, 1756.
II. BOWEN[5], b. Aug. 3, 1758.
III. CHAFFEE[5], b. June 9, 1760.
IV. JABEZ[5], b. Dec. 19, 1762.
V. DAN[5], b. Oct. 24, 1765.
VI. NATHAN[5], b. March 4, 1768, who probably m. Dec. 26, 1790, in Cov., Sarah Hammitt of Warwick.
VII. HULDAH[5], b. May 2, 1774.

40. JOB[4] GREENE (*Henry*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. March 2, 1734–5, in East Greenwich; m. February 3, 1757, in West Greenwich, Meribah Carr. Child:

I. EUNICE[5], b. Oct. 17, 1757.

41. INCREASE[5] GREENE (*James*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. August 30, 1740, in Coventry; m. January 29, 1761, in Coventry, Comfort Weaver, dau. of John. Child:

I. WEAVER[6], b. May 20, 1765.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY COL. THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUSANNA[1] HUTCHINSON, a widow of Alford, Lincolnshire, England, came over in 1636. Had

1. MARY[2], m. John Wheelwright. Came over in 1636.
2. EDWARD[2], m. Sarah. Came over in 1633. Freeman of Boston, 4th March, 1634. Disarmed 1637. Went to Rhode Island and then to England.
3. RICHARD[2].
4. SAMUEL[2], s. p.; will proved 16th July, 1667.
5. DAUGHTER[2], m. ——— Rishworth.

† 6. WILLIAM[2], had 400 acres land granted him at Portsmouth 1639.

WILLIAM[2] HUTCHINSON, of Boston, b. ——; died about 1642. Came over in September, 1634, with family, except eldest son, from Alford, Lincolnshire. United with church October, 1634. Freeman 4th March, 1635. Representative, 1635. Disarmed 1637, and removed to Rhode Island, 1638. Married Ann, daughter of Rev. Edward Marbury of Lincolnshire, England. In 1643, after death of husband, Ann removed to Westchester county, New York, at Hell Gate, where in a short time she and her household of sixteen persons were killed by the Indians, one daughter being taken away captive by them. Had

† 1. EDWARD[3], b. 1613. Came over in 1633.
2. RICHARD[3].
3. FRANCIS[3].
4. FAITH[3], m. about 1637, Thomas Savage.
5. SUSANNA[3], m. Dec. 30, 1651, John Cole.
6. BRIDGET[3], m. ——— Willis of Bridgewater; (2) John Sanford.
7. ——[3], a daughter; m. ——— Collins.
8. ZURIEL[3], bapt. March 13, 1636.

EDWARD[3] HUTCHINSON, of Boston, (the associate of Atherton in his purchases,) admitted to church 10th August, 1634. Freeman 3d September, 1634. Member of artillery company 1638. Captain 1657, and served in King Philip's

War in 1675. Was wounded by the Indians August 2, 1675, and died August 19, 1675. Went to Newport 7th March, 1638, with his father and mother, but in a few years returned to Boston. Married (1) 1636, Catherine Hamby; m. (2) Abigail, widow of Robert Button. She d. August 10, 1689, and was a daughter of the widow Alice Vermaies of Salem. It is said Edward[3] left his Narragansett lands to his daughters.* Had by first wife:

1. Elishua[4], a daughter, bapt. Nov. 5, 1637; d. young.
2. Elizabeth[4], bapt. Nov. 10, 1639; m. Edward Winslow as his second wife, and he dying, 1682, she m. (2) Robert Potter.
† 3. Elisha[4], b. Nov. 18, 1641.
4. Ann[4], b. Nov. 17, 1643; m. (1) Samuel Dyre of Newport, and m. (2) Daniel Vernon of Newport.
5. William[4], b. Jan. 17, 1646; d. young.
6. Catherine[4], b. May 14, 1648; d. young.
7. Susanna[4], b. June 10, 1649; m. (1) Nathaniel Coddington of Newport, and m. (2) not known.

Had by second wife:

8. Edward[4], b. perhaps Jan. 1652; d. May, 1692. s. p.
9. Catherine[4], b. Feb. 13, 1653; m. Henry Bartholomew of Salem.
10. Benjamin[4], b. June 22, 1656; d. before 1675.
11. Hannah[4], b. May 16, 1658; m. Peter Walker of Taunton.

ELISHA[4] HUTCHINSON of Boston, born November 18, 1641; d. December 10, 1717. Was freeman 1666. In artillery company, 1660. Captain, 1676. Representative, 1680–3. Counselor, 1684. He left no will. Married (1) Hannah, dau. of Capt. Thomas Hawkins, and m. (2) Elizabeth, widow of John Freak, and dau. of Capt. Thomas Clark, who d. February 3, 1713. Had by first wife:

1. Mary[5], b. Oct. 11, 1666; d. young.
2. Elisha[5], b. March 16, 1668.
3. Elizabeth[5], b. Feb. 24, 1670.
4. Hannah[3], b. Jan. 20, 1672.

* After deeding one-half of his Boston Neck Lands to his son Elisha, he left the remainder of his Narragansett purchase to his son Elisha and his daughters, whom he made his residuary legatees.

5. Catherine[5], b. Feb. 24, 1673.
6. Thomas[5], b. Jan. 30, 1675; d. Dec. 3, 1739.
7. Mary[5], b. Oct. 1, 1676.

Had by second wife:

8. Edward[5], b. June 18, 1678.
9. Mehitable[5], b. Feb. 6, 1680.
10. Elisha[5], b. May 16, 1681.

A SKETCH OF THE COLE FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN B. PEIRCE, TOWN CLERK OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

SAMUEL[1] COLE, of Boston, ninth on the roll, and a charter member and one of the founders of the Ancient Artillery of Boston.

He desired to be made a freeman October 19, 1630, and was sworn 18th May following. Came over in the fleet with Winthrop, and with his wife Ann are recorded No. 40 and 41 of members of the first church.

He was probably the father of Ann Cole the grand-daughter and sole heiress of Capt. Robert Keayne.

His wife, who was probably the daughter of Capt. Robert Keayne, died early, and how many children he had is not certain, but probably his second wife, who was widow, Margaret Greene, and his third wife, widow Ann ———, who he married 16th of October, 1660, gave him none.

He set up the first house of entertainment or inn in Boston, March, 1633, which was probably the first in America. His house where he lived was on the west side of Merchants Row, midway from State street to Faneuil Hall, and there he kept this tavern, which will be remembered as the first in the town, probably in America, and in which Lord Leaigh said, "He could be as private there as he could have been at the Governor's own house." He was frequently a selectman of Boston.

Snow, in his history of Boston, says he is the one in the name of Richard, who figured so demurely by the side of his wife, in the "Peep at the Pilgrims." Samuel Cole was one of those disarmed by the Court, and must have been one of those who recanted. Cole is the first member of the artillery who appears without a military title prefixed. As he has in the list of freemen the prefix (Mr.) and that being sparingly applied by the first emigrants, we may infer he was highly respectable.

Among references to Capt. Keayne the following are found: He (Capt. Keayne) did not finish writing his will until the 28th December, 1653. He died in Boston March 23, 1655. His inventory amounted to £2727, 12s. 1d. His debts and funeral expenses to £274. His will was approved May 2, 1656, but his estate was not finally settled until January 29, 1683, when both his executors being dead administration was granted to Col. Nicholas Paige and Anna his wife, who was grand-daughter to the deceased, (Capt. R. Keayne.)

From this circumstance and the fact that the General Court in 1659–60, granted 500 acres of land to Ann Cole, grand-daughter of R. Keayne, deceased, "in consequence of his liberal donation to the country." It is inferred that he had a daughter who deceased before him, and that she was the wife of Samuel Cole, one of the charter members of the artillery.

Samuel Cole's will, dated 21st December, 1666, and approved 13th February following, speaks of son John[2]; daughter Elizabeth, wife of Edward Weeden; daughter Mary, wife of Edmund Jackson, and his children by her, Elisha and Elizabeth; grandchild Sarah, wife of John Senter; grandson Samuel, eldest son of his son John; grandchild Samuel Royal.

So that we may infer that most of his children, if not all were born in England.

* * * * * * * *

ISAAC[1] COLE, of Sandwich, in the county of Kent, England, came to New England in America in 1634, with his wife

Joan and two children, in the ship Hercules, and settled in Charlestown in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, where he and his wife joined the church in September, 1638, and had children here,

ABRAHAM[2], b. Oct. 3, 1636; baptized 1638.
ISAAC[2], b. 1637.
MARY[2], b. Jan. 20, 1639.
JACOB[2], b. Jan. 18, 1641.
ELIZABETH[2], b. Sept. 26, 1643.

Isaac[1] Cole was admitted a freeman 14th March, 1639, and died June, 1674.

JOHN[2] COLE, of Boston, son of Isaac[1], of Charlestown, was born in England and came to America with his father. He married December 30, 1651, Susannah Hutchinson, youngest daughter of William Hutchinson and Ann his wife. Ann was daughter of Rev. Edward Marbury, of Lincolnshire, England. William Hutchinson came over in 1634. They removed to Rhode Island in 1638, where he died, 1642. In 1643, after the death of her husband, Ann removed to Westchester County, New York, at Hell Gate, where in a short time she and her household of sixteen persons were killed by the Indians. One daughter, Susannah, being taken away captive by them. She was afterwards redeemed, and married John Cole December 30, 1651.

He removed before 1663 to look after the lands of Edward Hutchinson, his wife's brother, in the Kings Province in Narragansett, where the jurisdiction of Connecticut appointed him magistrate. He died, 1707, and letters of administration were granted on his estate by the town council of Kings Towne to his widow Susannah and son William.

Of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, the late Hon. William L. Hunter, LL.D., in his address before the Redwood Library and Athenæum August 24, 1847, at Newport, R. I., said:

"A woman, and one of uncommon intellect, was the real foundress of Rhode Island proper. She had in her train men who had been in high office; men of fair estates and cultivated minds. But as long as she remained here she was at the head of

that train. Sir Henry Vane had instructed her and she had instructed him. If Mrs. Anne Hutchinson had not been banished by those men of deep intent and high resolve, the puritanical sanhedrim of a neighboring colony, men, who from an over-reverence for the Old Testament, had virtually, but without consciousness thereof, prevented and obstructed the promises, the graces and the charities of the new, Rhode Island must have had a different founder, a different direction, a different destiny."

John[2] Cole, of Boston, son of Isaac[1], had,

William[3], m. Ann Pinder, 1701; d. 1734.
John[3], who d. soon.
Elisha[3], m. Elizabeth Dexter in 1713; d. 1729.
Samuel[3].
John[3].
Mary[3].
Ann[3], m. Henry Bull, son of Gov. Henry Bull.
Hannah[3], m. Thomas Place.
Susannah[3], m. Thomas Eldred.
Elizabeth[3].

Town Clerk's Office,
North Kingstown, July 5, 1882.

In the old records of Land Evidence of the town of Kingstown I find the following:

Kingstown, December 14, 1713.

Then received of Our Eldest Brother William Cole our full proportion of Our deceased Father and Mother's Estate John Cole & Susannah Cole of said town and is in full satisfaction of all bills, bonds jointures Dowries and Demands whatsoever we say received

ELISHA[3] COLE
Thomas Eldred T mark
The mark of Susannah[3], S Eldred
The mark of Thomas T Place
The mark of Hannah[3] Place
The mark of Elizabeth P——
J. B. PIERCE, Town Clerk.

ELISHA[3] COLE, son of John[2], m. Elizabeth Dexter in 1713. He died in London in 1728 or 29. His children were,

John[4], b. 1715. He obtained a good education. Studied law in the office of Daniel Updike. Married his only daughter Mary and commenced practice in Providence. Elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court 1763; was promoted Chief 1764; resigned in 1766. He entered the Legislature as a Representative from

Providence, and was Speaker of the House 1767. He died about 1777. He left a son Edward[5], and a daughter Elizabeth[5], who m. Ichabod Wade. She died June, 1811, in her 87th year.

Edward[4], was a well educated and accomplished gentleman and predisposed to a military life. He was a colonel under Gen. Wolfe at the seige of Quebec in 1759. He commanded a regiment at the capture of Havana under Albemarle. The Superintendent of Indian affairs, Col. Johnson, appointed Col. Cole to treat with the Indians in the west. He effected the objects of this perilous mission to the satisfaction of Gen. Johnson. On his return he settled at Newport. In the commencement of our struggle for independence in opposition to his brother, he adhered to the royal cause. He was suspected, his house was broken open, his furniture and pictures mutilated. In resentment he fled to the enemy, entered the British service. Settled in Nova Scotia at the end of the war, and died at an advanced age at St. Johns, April, 1793.

Susanna[4].

Ann[4].

Elizabeth[4].

Abigail[4].

Elizabeth, widow of Elisha[3] Cole, died in Newport and was buried by Rev. James McSparran October 16, 1756.

It appears by the ancient records of Kingstown that Elisha[3] Cole was a prominent man until his death. He was a large owner of real estate, including a grist and saw mill at what is now called Hammond's Mill or Stuartdale. By his will, which was proved by the town council of North Kingstown in 1730, he gives his sons John[4] and Edward[4], his real estate which included the land north of the south line of the present Tefft farm and south of the south line of the present Cole farm, so called, including the mills and about 275 acres of land therewith.

WILLIAM[3] COLE, son of John[2] Cole and Susannah Hutchinson his wife, married Ann Pinder in 1701. His will, which was probated by the town council of North Kingstown in 1734, in which he names his children as follows:

John[4], to whom he gives his homestead farm.

Samuel[4], Joseph[4], Benjamin[4], Wignall[4], to whom he gives his lands on the point northeast from his house.

Ann[4].
Hannah[4].
Susannah[4].
Mary[4]. She married Capt. Jonathan Dickenson to whom he gives a small sum in his will, saying that she had been amply provided for by her aunt Mary. Capt. Jonathan Dickenson and Mary Cole were married Feb. 16, 1727. His other daughters are spoken of in his will.

JOHN[4] COLE, son of William[3] Cole and Ann Pinder his wife, married first Ann ——, and for his second wife he married Mary Bissell, daughter of Samuel and Iset Bissell, February 7, 1746. Iset Bissell was daughter of Thomas Burge, of Newport. He had born by Ann his first wife,

Mary[5], b. June 10, 1735; m. Jeremiah Hazard.
William[5], b. March 13, 1737.
Jane[5], b. April 22, 1739; m. Samuel Albro, Jr., Dec. 3, 1758.
Anne[5], b. Aug. 21, 1741; m. Charles Tillinghast.
Thomas[5], b. April 4, 1744.

By Mary Bissell his second wife he had,

——[5], a son, name unknown, b. 1747.
John[5], b. July 6, 1749; m. Virtue Davis.
Samuel[5], b. May 13, 1752.
Sarah[5], b. Dec. 4, 1754; m. Dec. 13, 1787, William Browning.
Hutchinson[5], b. Jan. 16, 1760.
Izett[5], b. March 31, 1763; m. May 27, 1784, Gardiner Browning.

His will was approved by the town council of North Kingstown December, 1792. He was admitted a freeman in 1723, and freeman of the Colony, 1723.

He speaks of his children in his will. To his son William he gives his farm, including his new house, and requires him to provide for his mother and pay all legacies.

To his son Samuel he gives 300 good Spanish milled dollars. To his sons Thomas, John and Hutchinson he gives 100 good Spanish milled dollars each. To his daughters Jane Albro, Anne Tillinghast, Sarah Browning, Iset Browning and Mary Hazard, he gives six good Spanish milled dollars each, they already having had their portion.

CAPT. JOHN[5] COLE, son of John[4], born July 6, 1749; died March 15, 1825. Virtue Davis, wife of John[5], born

1755; died April 4, 1824. Their children of 6th generation were as follows, viz.:

WILLIAM[6], b. Jan. 19, 1776; d. Oct. 17, 1777.
THOMAS BISSELL[6], b. Feb. 26, 1778, d. July 19, 1846.
WILLIAM DAVIS[6], b. Sept. 27, 1780; d. Oct. 31, 1842.
MARY[6], b. Jan. 5, 1783; d. Oct. 9, 1842.
EDWARD[6], b. April 18, 1786; d. Feb. 5, 1852.
ESTHER[6], b. May 25, 1788; d. Nov. 19, 1881.
ISETT[6], b. Oct. 1, 1790; d. Jan. 8, 1868.
HANNAH[6], b. April 20, 1793; d. June 24, 1880.
LUCY[6], b. Aug. 22, 1798; d. June 6, 1873.

EDWARD[6] COLE, son of John[5], married Margaret Pierce, daughter of Joseph[5] Pierce, January 3, 1815. Their children of 7th generation were as follows, viz.:

SARAH ANN[7], b. March 1, 1816; d. Jan. 3, 1868.
——[7], infant son, b. Dec. 4, 1818; d. Dec. 4, 1818.
MARIA[7], b. July 31, 1820.
SYBIL PEIRCE[7], b. June 28, 1822.
JOSEPH EDWARD[7], b. Nov. 18, 1824.

MARIA[7] COLE was married to Ezra Northup Gardiner, son of Jesse, May 18, 1840. Their children of 8th generation were,

MARIA COLE[8], b. March 5, 1842.
EMMA[8], b. Aug. 1, 1844; d. Oct. 2, 1844.
SARAH PEIRCE[8], b. Sept. 2, 1846; d. Aug. 28, 1872.
JOSEPH THEODORE[8], b. July 27, 1852.

SYBEL PEIRCE[7] COLE was married to William Gardiner Congdon, son of William T., June 13, 1842. Their children were:

ADELAIDE[8], b. March 3, 1845.
WILLIAM EDWARD[8], b. April 18, 1847.
JOSEPH COLE[8], b. Sept. 20, 1857.
LILLIE[8], b. June 13, 1861; d. March 22, 1863.

JOSEPH E[7]. COLE married Monday, October 12, 1857, at noon, (the next day the New York Banks suspended,) at Bristol, R. I., Mary Kate Peckham, daughter of William L. and Mary ( ) Peckham. Their children were:

William Peckham[8], b. Sept. 14, 1858; d. Jan. 7, 1870.
Walter Hutchinson[8], b. July 30, 1865.
Mary Louise[8], b. July 30, 1872.
Frederic Peirce[8], b. April 26, 1874.

ESTHER[7] COLE married Edward Arnold, January 7, 1816. He was born in Cranston, R. I., September 28, 1789, and died in Ohio, June 25, 1817.

IZITT[7] COLE married Jeremiah Atwood January 9, 1814. He was born August 27, 1790; died January 20, 1870. Her children were:

Delana[8].
Ann E[8].
William[8].
Sarah Malvina[8], b. Jan. 11, 1831; m. Richard Green, Sept. 28, 1852. He was born April 2, 1827; had Alice Delana[9], b. Aug. 10, 1854; m. Robert Wicks Greene, Jan. 1, 1883.
Charlotte[8], m. March 19, 1840, Benjamin Stanton Hazard, b. Aug. 25, 1812; had Mary Izett[9], b. May 23, 1842; d. May 6, 1843. Benjamin Stanton[9], b. Feb. 21, 1844; d. Feb. 4, 1858. Jeremiah Atwood[9], b. Jan. 14, 1848; d. March 4, 1858. John Atwood[9], b. June 2, 1854.

LUCY[7] COLE married Isbon Sherman February 27, 1823. He was born August 26, 1798, and died May 2, 1872. Children of Isbon and Lucy Sherman are:

William Davis[8], b. April 4, 1824.
Mary G[8]., b. Oct. 10, 1826.
Isbon Franklin[8], b. Nov. 18, 1828.
John Henry[8], b. March 31, 1831; d. June 24, 1833.
John Henry[8], b. July 31, 1838.

HANNAH[7] COLE married Capt. Robert W. Greene February 11, 1838. He died April 28, 1872.

WILLIAM DAVIS[8] SHERMAN married Edith B. Reynolds, daughter of Thomas A. Reynolds, and their children are:

Isbon T[9]., b. Oct. 3, 1848.
Willie C[9]., b. Aug. 3, 1856.

ISBON FRANKLIN[8] SHERMAN married Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Rev. John Tillinghast, January 1, 1879.

JOHN HENRY[8] SHERMAN married Mary A. Daniels of Arkansas, 1874, and their children are:

Lucy Jane[9], b. March 9, 1877.
Mary Elizabeth[9], b. Feb. 1, 1879.
Isbon Sherman[9], b. Jan. 21, 1882.

MARY[6] COLE, daughter of Capt John[5] Cole and Virtue Davis his wife, born January 5, 1783, and died October 9, 1842, married Thomas[5] Peirce, 5th son of Giles and Desire (Case) Peirce. He was born 1770, and died April, 1810. Had:

Thomas[6] Peirce, b. April 9, 1806; m. Mary Ann Cole Phillips, dau. of Peter B. Phillips, Esq., of North Kingstown, Sept. 2, 1833, by Elder William Northup, in North Kingstown. Had children born at Baltimore, Md:

1. Mary Jane Cole[7], Nov. 26, 1834.
2. Phebe Anna Browning[7], b. Oct. 10, 1836.
3. Sarah Ellen Cole[7], b. Dec. 21, 1838.
4. Margaret Elizabeth Phillips[7], b. Jan. 10, 1841.
5. Amanda Melvina Phillips[7], b. Nov. 9, 1845.
6. Samuel Peter Phillips[7], b. Feb. 16, 1848; d. March 29, 1848, in Baltimore county, Md.
7. Kate Bovier Phillips[7], b. June 12, 1849; d. June 15, 1851, in Baltimore county.
8. Emma Thomas[7], b. Sept. 10, 1854.

PHEBE ANNA[7] BROWNING, daughter of Thomas[6] Peirce and Phebe Phillips his wife, of Baltimore, Md., born October 10, 1836, married George W. Fahnestock, Dec. 14, 1859, and died December 12, 1877. They had:

1. Thomas Peirce[8], b. Sept. 29, 1861; d. May 23, 1879.
2. Mary Phebe[8], b. Sept. 29, 1867.

SARAH ELLEN[7] COLE, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Peirce of Baltimore, Md., born December 21, 1838, married William H. Brooks, December 7, 1870; died July 2, 1872, in Baltimore, Md.

MARGARET ELIZABETH[7] PHILLIPS, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Peirce of Baltimore, Md., born January 10, 1841, married John A. Cole of Warwick, R. I., June 15, 1870; died March 11, 1876, in Baltimore, Md. They had:

1. Edward Arnold[8], b. April 20, 1872; d. July 4, 1872, in Baltimore, Md.
2. William Davis[8], b. Jan. 23, 1874.
3. Richard Perkins[8], b. Jan. 25, 1876.

AMANDA MELVINA[7] PHILLIPS, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Peirce of Baltimore, Md., born November 9, 1854; married November 8, 1867, Richard K. Perkins of Baltimore, Md. They had:

1. Thomas Peirce[8], b. Oct. 24, 1867.
2. Sadie Keitley[8], b. Jan. 15, 1871.
3. Ridhard Keitley[8], b. April 4, 1877; d. July 5, 1877.
4. Elmer Case[8], b. April 22, 1882.

JOHN[6] PEIRCE, son of Thomas[5] and Mary (Cole) Peirce, born January 28, 1809; married Mary O. Barton, daughter of David Barton, Esq., of Providence, October 29, 1835. He died February 29, 1836, in Providence, R. I. They had son

John[7], b. 1836.

Mary Barton Peirce, widow of John[6] Peirce, married October 1, 1845, the Hon. Seth Padelford of Providence, R. I., Governor of Rhode Island from May 1869, to May 1873.

MARY[6] (COLE) PEIRCE, after the death of her husband Thomas[5] Peirce, married (2) Giles[6] Peirce, Jr., and they had:

William[7], b. March 12, 1814; d. 1842.
Elizabeth[7], b. May 3, 1816; m. Jonathan N. Hazard.
Edward[7], b. April 29, 1819; m. Frances Clark.
Darius[7], b. Aug. 3, 1824; went to California, 1849.

THOMAS BISSELL[6] COLE and Desire Peirce Dunn were married 1804. Thomas B. Cole born 1778; died 1846. Desier P. Dunn born 1782; died 1859. Children of T. B. Cole and D. P. Dunn:

Samuel D[7]., b. 1805; d. 1863; m. Phebe W. Stone.
Mary A[7]., b. 1809; m. Daniel C. Stone.
John W[7]., b. 1812; d. ——; m. (1) Sila Henry; (2) Nancy Horton.
Thomas P[7]., b. 1814; m. (1) Sarah L. Mott; (2) Rosina Dodge.
Abby E[7]., b. 1817; m. (1) Leander L. Dodge; (2) Hanson Kelley.
Lucy V[7]., b. 1822; d. 1827.

Children of SAMUEL D[7]. COLE and Phebe W. Stone, his wife:

Desire D[8]., b. 1830.
Mary J[8]., b. 1836; m. Samuel C. Kelley.
Lucy V[8]., b. 1841; d. 1879; m. Nathaniel S. Greene.

Children of LUCY V[8]. COLE and Nathaniel S. Greene:

Samuel J[9]., b. 1870.
Lucy P[9]., b. 1872.
Lizzie S[9]., b. 1877; d. 1878.

Children of MARY A[7]. COLE and Daniel C. Stone:

Lucy C[8]., b. 1829; m. (1) Erastus C. Grant; (2) J. Baldwin.
Catharine R[8]., b. 1831; m. Caleb W. Hopkins.
Abel T[8]., b. 1833; m. Sarah E. Peckham.
Daniel C[8]., b. 1836; d. 1837.
Esther A[8]., b. 1839; d. 1854.
Abbey E[8]., b. 1839; d. 1867.
Mary H[8]., b. 1842; m. James J. Easton.
Daniel C[8]., Jr., b. 1851.

Children of LUCY C[8]. STONE and Erastus C. Grant:

Emily J[9]., b. 1850; m. Edward M. Temple.
Erastus C[9]., b. 1856; m. Mary Carter.

Child of ERASTUS C[6]. GRANT and Mary Carter:

Walter E[10]., b. 1880.

Children of LUCY C[8]. STONE and of J. Baldwin:

Kate S[9]., b. 1866.
Blanche L[9]., b. 1871.

Children of CATHERINE R[8]. STONE and Caleb W. Hopkins:

ANNA[9], b. 1852.
ESTHER A[9]., b. 1854.
MARY E[9]., b. 1860.
CHARLES L[9]., b. 1865.

Children of ABEL T[8]. STONE and Sarah E. Peckham:

WILLIAM C[9]., b. 1855.
MARY E[9]., b. 1858; d. 1881; m. John Henderson.
ANNIE T[9]., b. 1875.

Child of MARY E[9]. STONE and John Henderson:

MAUDE E[10]., b. 1879.

Child of THOMAS P[7]. COLE and Sarah L. Mott:

JOSIAH T[8]., b. 1841; d. 1847.

Children of THOMAS P[7]. COLE and Rosina Dodge:

SARAH E[8]., b. 1846; d. 1877; m. Albert G. Sprague.
AMANDA R[8]., b. 1848; d. 1876; m. John Hazard.
THOMAS B[8]., b. 1851.
CHARLES H[8]., b. 1856; d. 1856.
JOHN E[8]., b. 1858.
SAMUEL D[8]., b. 1862; d. 1862.

Children of SARAH E[8]. COLE and Albert G. Sprague:

ELIZABETH R[9]., b. 1864.
FRANK[9], b. 1866; d. 1866.
ALBERT G[9]., b. 1868.
HARRIET M[9]., b. 1870; d. 1870.
CLARA I[9]., b. 1872.
GRACE A[9]., b. 1873.
RUFUS[9], b. 1875.
SARAH C[9]., b. 1877.

Child of AMANDA R[8]. COLE and John Hazard:

AMANDA C[9]., b. 1876.

Children of ABBY E[7]. COLE and Leander L. Dodge:

LEANDER T[8]., b. 1843; m. Rebecca P. Verganson.
LULIE A[9]., b. 1870.

Children of ABBY E[7]. COLE and Hanson Kelley:

Lucy D[8]., b. 1850; m. Charles Livingston.
Samuel C[8]., b. 1852; d. 1853.
Abby E[8]., b. 1854; d. 1855.
Edward F[8]., b. 1857; d. 1857.

Children of LUCY D[8]. KELLEY and Charles Livingstone:

Thomas[9], b. 1871.
Carrie[9], b. 1874; d. 1875.

WILLIAM DAVIS[6] COLE, b. Sept. 27, 1780; d. Oct. 31, 1842; married Mercy Peirce, b. Nov. 3, 1782; d. Mar. 15, 1847. Their children were:

William Albert[7], b. Aug. 21, 1815.
Edward Arnold[7], b. Oct. 19, 1817.
Abigail Frances[7], b. Jan. 5, 1821; d. Nov. 20, 1822.
Sarah[7], b. April 22, 1822.
John Hutchinson[7], b. Feb. 19, 1825.

WILLIAM ALBERT[7] COLE, born in Warwick, R. I., August 21, 1815; married Elizabeth Clarke Mawney, born in Cranston, R. I., August 13, 1813. They were married in St. Andrews Church, Philadelphia, Penn., June 3, 1841, by the Rev. John A. Clarke. Their children were all born in Baltimore, Md., except the youngest, who was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Minnesota:

William Davis[8], b. Aug. 3, 1842; d. at Eagle Creek, Minn., March 10, 1880.

Henry Barton[8], b. Nov. 20, 1843.

Sarah Elizabeth[8], b. Feb. 14, 1845; m. Dec. 16, 1866, George Sidney Maxfield, in St. Peter's Church, Shakopee, Minn., by the Rev. E. P. Grey.

Anna Frances[8], b. Dec. 6, 1846; m. April 3, 1870, George W. Murphy, in St. Peter's Church, Shakopee, Minn., by the Rev. G. V. Palmer.

Harriet Barton[8], b. Jan. 25, 1850; m. June 3, 1870, George C. Crist, in St. Peter's Church, Shakopee, Minn., by the Rev. G. V. Palmer.

Kate Mawney[8], b. Aug. 9, 1851; m. Nov. 25, 1872, George A. Petty, in St. Peter's Church, Shakopee, Minn., by the Rev. Wm. R. Powell.

Eliza Mercy[8], b. Feb. 9, 1853.

Minnie Sota[8], b. Aug. 9, 1855; m. May 30, 1882, George W. Kinsey, in St. Peter's Church, Shakopee, Minn., by the Rev. George H. Muller.

EDWARD ARNOLD[7] COLE, born October 19, 1817; married Ann E. Atwood, born May 1, 1817. Their children were:

Eliza Atwood[8], b. Oct. 14, 1843.
John Atwood[8], b. Jan. 24, 1846; m. Margaret Peirce.
Sarah Francis[8], b. Feb. 27, 1848.
William Edward[8], b. Sept. 22, 1850; d. Jan. 8, 1861.
Frank Peirce[8], b. July 12, 1853.
Fred Arnold[8], b. Oct. 2, 1855.
George Davis[8], b. Dec. 14, 1857; d. May 5, 1858.
George Maud Davis[8], b. Sept. 14, 1863.

SARAH[7] COLE, born April 22, 1822; married May 10, 1847, Samuel Hazard, born October 22, 1821; died April 29, 1878.

JOHN HUTCHINSON[7] COLE, born February 19, 1825; died November 3, 1876; married July 7, 1868, Mary Stanton Cottrell, born May 1, 1842; died May 10, 1881. Their children were:

Bennie Stanton[8], b. March 19, 1869; d. Dec. 19, 1871.

The Curtis Corner Seventh-Day Advent Church.—This is a new denomination of Christians among the people of Narragansett. The Church at this place was dedicated March 11, 1877. Rev. S. L. Haskill, of So. Lancaster, Conn., preached the dedication sermon from James I: 3. The Church is a very small wooden building erected at a cost of about two hundred dollars. The Society has not as yet felt itself able pecuniarily to locate a regular pastor. Services are held and the pulpit filled by the Society. The Church building is erected a few rods east of the four corners at "Curtis Corner" on the north side of the road.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

No. 3.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PRIVATE SHIP OF WAR GENERAL MIFFLIN, CAPT. GEO. WAITE BABCOCK.

Articles of agreement Indented made and fully concluded this, thirty-first day of March, In the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine; between George Waite Babcock of East Greenwich in the State of Rhode Island, Mariner; and Peter Gyer of Boston in the State of Massachusetts Bay, Mariner, on the one part, and Beriah Brown of Exeter in the State of Rhode Island aforesaid, Yeoman, on the other part: Witnesseth, That Whereas a large number of the Officers, Mariners, and Marines belonging to the Private Ship-of-War called General Mifflin whereof the said George Waite Babcock is Commander, and now bound out on a cruize against the Enemies of the United States of America, have by their letters of Agency bearing even date with these presents constituted and appointed the said George Waite Babcock and Peter Gyer Jointly and Severally their agents and attorneys to take possession of all Prizes that may be taken by the said Ship during her present intended Cruize; and whereas the said Babcock and Gyer have agreed that the said Beriah Brown shall be Equally concerned with them in all the profits that may arise on account of their being agents as aforesaid, he the said Brown constantly aiding and assisting the said Gyer in prosecuting and finishing the business that may belong to the said agents to do.

Now therefore we the said George Waite Babcock, and Peter Gyer for ourselves and heirs, Executors, and Administrators; Do hereby Covenant to and with the said Beriah Brown, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, That we will allow the said Brown to share equally with us in all commissions and profits that may arise on account of our being agents as aforesaid, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to it if he had been named in the aforesaid Letter of Agency.

And the said Beriah Brown doth hereby covenant to and with the said George Waite Babcock, and Peter Gyer, That he will whenever any Prize or Prizes taken by the Ship may arrive, well and faithfully attend upon the business of said Agency, and constantly aid and assist the said Peter Gyer in pursuing and prosecuting the said business until it shall be wholly and completely

finished, and it is agreed, by and between the said parties that all the Commissions and Profits anywise arising by virtue of said Agency, and for doing the business aforesaid shall be equally divided between the said Babcock, Gyer and Brown: that is to say; to the said George Waite Babcock, one full third part thereof: to the said Peter Gyer, one full third part thereof: and to the said Berial Brown one full third part thereof. To the true performance whereof the parties to these presents do bind and oblige themselves, their heirs, Executors, and Administrators each unto the other his, and their Executors, Administrators and Assigns in the sum and penalty of Five thousand Pounds Lawfull Money. Finally by these presents

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first before written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In Presence of
HENRY ALLEN Not Pub
1779

GEORGE W BABCOCK [s]
PETER GEYER [s]
B BROWN Jun [s]

On Board the Mifflin at Sea in the Lat of 43° 27′ N and Long of 46° 24′ west May 2, 1779.

SIR.—I have this moment the Pleasure to inform you by this Brig Providence which we this day took loaded with 132 Pipes of Wine, 54 Hogsheads of do, 44 do Casks, do; in Commission of which I have put Mr Benjn Thomas and when he arrives I would have you give the greatest attendance and get our parts into some safe store. I have taken out 4 Pipes, 4 H'd's and 5 do casks of wine which must be charged to the owners and being in a hurry I must conclude Your friend

— GEORGE W BABCOCK.

To BERIAH BROWN, Jun Es

At Sea on board the General Mifflin 10th May 1780.

SIR.—With pleasure I inform you of a ship that I fell in with and captured from Jamacia bound to New York laden with Five Hundred puncheons of rum, the third day after I left you, and had I a known of this ship being so handy to me I assure you there is none of your volunteers should have parted me. I could then with triumph say, that I could fit you out with a ship that you need not be afraid to venture in. I mentioned to my little girl of your settling her affairs for her, and in letting her have anything that she stands in need off. I mentioned to you of there being 500 puncheons of rum on board but am just informed by the First Lieutenant that he is afraid some of it is lost by a late storm that they had, but it is not certain.

GEO W BABCOCK

N. B. I have sent to Mr John Tileston on account of sundry notes from my people on board for necessities that I let them have since I put to sea. You are to receive the amount in such articles as you can get, and add it to my little girls account when convenient.

G W Babcock.

Rec'd Feby 12th A. D. 1780, of Mr Beriah Brown, Jun, Two hundred and fifty-five pounds Lawfull money for and in full of my share in the Brig Elizabeth, and Snow Susannah prizes captured by Capt George Waite Babcock. Recd By.

Witness present
Phineas Miner.

his
Edward X Smith.
mark

Recd Boston Sept 28th 1779 from Peter Geyer Ninety-two pounds, Fourteen shillings, L. M. in full for the Ship Tartar on account my brother Samuel Havens in the Ship Mifflin.

£92 14s

Wm Havens.

True copies out the Receipt Book
G F Euslin

For Sylvester Havens Ninty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings L M as above

£97 10s

Wm Havens

Know all men by these Presents that I Edward Smith formerly of Great Brittain, now residing in Exeter, in the County of Kings County; do and for in the consideration of the sum of One hundred and thirty pounds Lawfull Money to me in hand paid by Beriah Brown Jun Esq the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge my self therewith fully satisfied, do by these presents give, grant, sell, and dispose unto him the said Beriah Brown Jun all my rights and share I have, or have a right to, in the Prize brig called the Beliat, Taken from the enemy of the United States by the Privateer called the General Mifflin, Commanded by George Waite Babcock, and hereby give the said Beriah Brown Jun full power to take and receive the said share, and to convert the same to his own use.

Witness my hand. Feb'y 12th, A. D. 1780.

In the presence of
Phineas Miner.

his
Edward X Smith
mark

Know all men by these presents that I ——— Renolds of East Greenwich, Mariner, belonging to the private Ship of War called

Mifflin whereof George Waite Babcock is Commander on her present intended cruize in consideration of sixty pounds Lawful Money to me in hand paid by George Waite Babcock aforesaid Commander the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and by these presents do grant bargain, sell and assign, and make over unto the said George Waite Babcook, one full half, of one full share of all prize or prizes that may be seized or taken by the said private Ship of War during her present intended cruize; to have and to hold the same unto the said George Waite Babcock, his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns. I do hereby authorize and empower the said George Waite Babcock to demand, sue for, recover, and receive the same of my agents.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 29th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy-Nine.

SHIBNEY REYNOLDS. [s.]

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in Presence of
JOSEPH HOLLOWAY

Know all men by these presents that I John Beaty of Exeter, and State of Rhode Island: Mariner: belonging to the Private Ship of War called Mifflin, whereof George Waite Babcock is Commander on her present intended cruize in consideration of one hundred and twenty pounds Lawful Money to me in hand paid by George Waite Babcock aforesaid Commander, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and assign and make over unto the said George Waite Babcock one full share of all prize or prizes that may be seized or taken by the said private Ship of War during her present intended cruize to have and to hold the same unto the said George Waite Babcock his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns. I do hereby authorize and empower the said George Waite Babcock to demand, sue for, recover and receive the same of my agents.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal This the 29th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.

Signed Sealed and Delivered JOHN BATTY [s]
In Presence of
B BROWN, Jun
NATHAN BROWN

Know all men by these presents that I Caleb Gardiner of Exeter, in the State of Rhode Island, Mariner; Belonging to the private Ship of War Mifflin whereof George Weight (Babcock) is Commander on her Present intended cruise in consideration of

the sum of forty-five pounds Lawful Money to me in hand paid by Amie Brown of Exeter, in the State aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, and make over unto the said Amie Brown, her heirs, Executors, Administrators and assigns one-half of a full share of all prize or prizes that may be seized or taken by the said private Ship of War during her present intended cruize; to have and to hold the same unto the said Amie Brown. I do hereby authorize and empower the said Amie Brown to demand, sue for, recover and receive the same of my agents.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 31st day of March, In the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven hundred, and Seventy nine

Signed Sealed and Delivered — Caleb Gardiner [s]

In Presence of

J Boss

George W Babcock

September 21 A D. 1779.

Mr Brown. Sir.

Please to pay all Benedict Brown's prize money that is due to him on the General Mifflin's present cruize, George W Babcock, Commander to Mr Nathan Brown, as I have a power to receive his prize money that shall become due, and in your so doing you will oblige your humble servant. — John Brown, Jun.

Exeter. September y^e^ 21st 1779.

Rec'd of Beriah Brown, Jun: Two hundred and Twenty eight pounds, fifteen shillings on account of the present cruize in the Ship Mifflin

Nathan Brown.

Know all men by these presents that I James Albro of North Kingstown, do sell unto Mr Beriah Brown Jun, one half share in all prize or prizes that shall be taken by the Ship Mifflin during her present cruize, George W Babcock Commander for the sum of three hundred and sixty pounds Lawful Money, The same being received by me at Boston, this eight day of September in the year of our Lord, Seventeen hundred and eighty

Attest — James Albro.

Gideon Freeborn

Recd of Beriah Brown, Esq: Two hundred and twenty dollars towards the sale of the Ships Syren, Sisters, and schooner Two Mates.

Witness my hand 7th Octo A. D. 1779.

$220.00 — Pet Phillips.

June 20th A. D. 1779.

Recd of Beriah Brown, Jun thirty pounds in part of my husband Shibany Reynold's share of prize money and on the present cruize of the Ship Mifflin, George Waite Babcock, Commander. Received fifteen pounds more the same day in all £45.

SARAH REYNOLDS.

The subscriber being appointed agent and factor for Capt George W Babcock and his Ships Company, in the Ship General Mifflin on her cruise against the enemies of America, I do hereby promise to allow to said George W Babcock one third of the advantages arising on the above mentioned agency. As witness my hand this the 8th day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, at Boston.

MINGO MACKEY

NEW LONDON April 29th 1780.

I promise to allow and make over to Mr Beriah Brown, Jun the one half of the above rightings, as witness my hand.

GEORGE W BABCOCK

Test GEORGE W BABCOCK

Know all men by these presents that I Christopher Gardiner son of Christopher of South Kingstown, do bargain and sell to Beriah Brown, Jun, of Exeter one quarter of a share in all prize or prizes that shall be taken by the Mifflin during her present cruize, George W Babcock, Commander, for the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, Lawful Money paid to me now in hand. Given under my hand at Boston this Eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty.

CHRISTOPHER GARDINER, Jun

Attest
GEORGE SPOONER
SIMON SPRAGUE

EXETER, June y^e^ 27th 1781.

Rec'd of Beriah Brown, Jun. Sixty nine pounds, L. M. on account of my sons Samuel and Sylvester's prize money in a late cruize in the Ship Mifflin.

SYLVESTER HAVENS.

September 21st A. D. 1779.

Then Received of Mr Beriah Brown Jun the sum of Seven hundred and ninety seven pounds, thirteen shillings, Lawfull Money on account of my prize money in the Ship Mifflin, George Waite Babcock, Commander.

NATHAN BROWN.

Exeter July y^e^ 12th 1779.

Recd of Beriah Brown Jun Thirty six pounds, Lawful Money on account of William Weaver prize money in the present cruise of the Ship Mifflin, Captain George Waite Babcock Commander.

Recd Payt Bathsheba Loveland.

Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin Clarke of Exeter in the State of Rhode Island, Mariner: belonging to the private Ship of War Mifflin, whereof George Waite Babcock is Commander, on her present intended cruise, for and in consideration of Forty five Pounds Lawful Money to me in hand paid by Beriah Brown, Jun. of Exeter in the State aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have and by these presents do grant bargain and sell, assign, and make over unto the said Beriah Brown, Jun: his heirs, Executors and Administrators and Assigns; one half of one full share of all prize or prizes that may be seized or taken by the said Ship during her present intended cruise: to have and to hold the same unto the said Beriah Brown, Jun.

I do hereby authorize and empower the said Beriah Brown, Jun: to demand, sue for, recover, and receive the same of my agent.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 31st day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Nine.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In Presence of Benj'n Clarke [s]
Mr Gardiner Young
George W Babcock

Providence May 8th 1779.

Received of Beriah Brown, Esq: One Hundred and Seventy Three Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Eight Pence: Lawful Money being the amount of the Costs and Charges of the Trial and condemnation of the Prize Ship Minerva, her stores and appurtenances.

John Foster
Judge of the Maritime Court

South Kingstown Feb 9th 1780.

This day received of Beriah Brown, Jun: the sum of Five hundred and ten dollars on the account of the late cruise in the Mifflin, as witness my hand.

Clarke Hopkins.

The funds for building Hunt's Bridge, North Kingstown, were raised by a tax on slaves and a lottery.

JAMES SCRIBBENS.

LETTER FROM THOMAS B. GOULD TO JOHN L. KITE.

NEWPORT, 3d mo., 17th, 1848.

MY DEAR FRIEND :—Thy letter was duly received, and we were truly glad to hear from thee, although the remembrance of thee, and thy timely visit had not passed away. We have often recurred to it, as one of the pleasantest things permitted for our encouragement in the course of our solitary pilgrimage through a wilderness country, where but few travellers are met with who are willing to pursue the same course, and to give us the right hand of fellowship.

Thou mayst suppose that I have been unmindful of thy request, to give thee an account of James Scribbens ; but notwithstanding the delay, it has not been forgotten ; although, being compelled to rely upon tradition, after taking some pains, I find myself wholly unable to tell thee where he was born, or where he died. The anecdotes I have heard of him, were chiefly related to me by several worthy Friends, since deceased, and independently of each other, but all substantially agreeing, That he was a man of very small natural talents indeed, not having common sense, or being capable of procuring his own livelihood, or of even knowing when he had eaten or drunken sufficiently ; but that he had a very striking, convincing and remarkable gift in the ministry conferred upon him, under the exercise of which it was no unusual occurrence for him to bring tears from the eyes of the audience to such a degree, that there would be wet spots upon the floor between the benches upon which the people sat ; although, on his first rising, his appearance was so contemptible, and his matter so incoherent, and sometimes apparently so nonsensical, that it produced laughter among those who were assembled. But the old man would pull the cap which he wore upon his head one way and another, and say to such as made themselves merry, "My good Master has not come yet. When he does come, you will laugh on the other side of your mouths," and was generally verified as the Life and Power arose into dominion ; the excellency of the Power being rendered more fully apparent, by the manifest weakness of the instrument made use of, that no flesh should glory in the Master's presence.

Abigail Robinson (Mary R. Morton's sister), a very superior woman, and an excellent minister, who lived and died in this town told me, many years ago, that when James Scribbens had a concern to travel as a minister Peter Davis (of whom Joseph Oxley makes honorable mention in his journal, and who, by the way,

was John Wilbur's grandfather), generally, if not always went with him, to take care of him; for, she added, he was not capable of taking care of himself out of meeting. And I have heard J. Wilbur say that his grandfather Davis found it particularly necessary to watch over him at the table it being customary in those days to put cider and other strong drink upon it; and when James would take up the tankard, Peter would say: "Take care James, that's strong cider."

When they came to Newport, to attend the Yearly Meeting, A. Robinson informed me they were wont to lodge at the house of her maternal grand parents, Thomas and Mary Richardson, which as I am passing, I will say was at that time *the* house for Friends of note to lodge at. T. and M. Richardson being truly honorable Elders, and he was for a long time Clerk of the Yearly Meeting. Their house was thronged with company of the best and most discerning kind. Yet it had been handed down from them to Abigail Robinson that (I think on more than one occasion) after James had been powerfully engaged in testimony in the large public meetings during Yearly Meeting week, on returning to his lodgings, before a room full of company, he boasted that *he* preached, and that he preached excellently too. "No, James," said Mary Richardson; "thou art mistaken, *thou hast not* preached this day."—Why! he was sure he had, and that he did well.—"No, James, it was thy *Gift* that preached," said Mary Richardson.

On one occasion of his being in Newport, I think it so happened that he got into the street alone, and being met by an envious priest, who was aware of his proverbial (1) weakness, the priest challenged him to a public dispute in relation to Friends principles and doctrines, which he readily accepted. A time and place were fixed upon the spot, and James ran home to his lodgings, and reported it to his Friends, who were not a little alarmed at the intelligence, told him it would never do; that the priest was a man of sense and learning, and would certainly get an advantage over him, and that he must consider his own infirmities, and the honor of Truth. But James was inflexible, and quite confident of success; said that he had accepted the challenge, and that it would be dishonorable to flinch; and not only so, but that "His Good Master would stand by him, and support His own cause." Friends finally yielded, and bore him company, and, in the language of my informant, he came off "entirely victorious." I think I had this from John Wilbur.

James Scribbens belonged to South Kingstown Monthly Meeting, and lived sometimes with one Friend and sometimes with another, in different parts of Narragansett country. He was usually employed in some way which did not require much skill

or thought; and at one time, while residing in the family of a Friend who lived near to one Doctor McSparran (an Episcopalian missionary who was sent over from England by "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreighn Parts," and settled in Narragansett in 1727, I think, and appears to have been a learned and eloquent man,) and being engaged in repairing a breach in a stone wall (or fence), by the roadside, the Doctor, who entertained a most contemptible opinion of the Quakers in general and of James Scribbens in particular, in passing by on horseback, reined up his horse and thus accosted him: "Well, James, how many tons of pudding and milk will it take to make forty rods of stone wall?" Whereupon James dropped the stone which he held in his hand, and looking at the self-sufficient Doctor, said, "Just as many as it will take of hireling priests to make a Gospel Minister."

* * * * It so happened that a man of note and learning, whose name I have forgotten, although I think he was a lawyer and a statesman, and eminent in both respects, attended a meeting in which James Scribbens preached, and was so affected by what he heard, that at the close of the meeting, he requested some Friend with whom he was acquainted to introduce him to the speaker, commending the sermon in strong terms, and remarking that so great a preacher *must* be a very sensible and learned man, and that he wished to have some religious conversation with him, and to ask him some questions. The Friend (whose name I have also forgotten,) endeavored to divert him from his purpose, by explaining the nature of our principles with regard to the ministry; that it was neither natural nor acquired abilities, but the reception of a heavenly gift and the renewed extension of Divine favor, which rendered the labor of our Ministers so weighty and powerful; that they were not, however, always alike favored; that this gift was sometimes bestowed in a remarkable manner, not only upon illiterate men, but upon those of small natural understanding; so that if he were introduced to such in private, after witnessing their public services he would be at once surprised and disappointed. It was difficult to put the inquirer by, but the Friend at length succeeded, telling him that J. S. would probably attend a meeting at another place the next day, I think. To that meeting, however, the interested man followed James Scribbens, who was again engaged in testimony, in such a way as to increase the desire he felt to be introduced to, and converse with him, of which he failed not to inform the Friend who had invited him to attend it, and who found it still more difficult at this time to prevent their coming in contact with each other, than before. But he finally succeeded, and also gave similar information of another meeting at some distance, to which J. Scribbens was bound. This meeting proved to be a time

of more eminent favor than either of the others; and at the close of it a determination was manifested to converse with James, which the Friend could no longer resist. He accordingly introduced the parties to each other at another Friend's house (where I think they all dined); but the man whose feelings had been so wrought upon, and whose expectations had been raised to such a height, manifested his surprise and disappointment upon attempting to enter into religious conversation with J. S. by exclaiming to the Friend who had done his best to prevent it, "He *is* a fool?"—and instead of putting difficult theological questions to this weak but sometimes highly favored instrument for solution, he simply asked him the meaning of some ordinary words in the English language; to which James with great simplicity replied that he did not know. "But," said the inquirer, "you made use of those words in your preaching to-day." "Very well," said J. Scribbens, "I knew *then*." In the conclusion this man confessed that he had read many books upon the subject, but that his acquaintance with James Scribbens had furnished the most conclusive evidence of the truth of the Quaker doctrine of divine immediate revelation that he had ever met with.

It is said there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and so it is related of James Scribbens, that while riding in the woods, he was sorely afflicted with toothache, and verily thinking he should not live, he dismounted, tied his horse to one tree and lay down under another to die. Directly it occurred to him that if he should die there, people would say he died drunk, and what a reproach it would be! So he got up, and with a piece of chalk which he took from his pocket wrote upon the tree: "JAMES SCRIBBENS DIED WITH THE TOOTHACHE," and lay down again to die. Bye-and-bye his toothache became easier; he mounted his horse and rode off, leaving the notice of his death, and the cause of it, plainly inscribed upon the tree.

NOTE 1.—When I was a child and before one of these anecdotes was related to me, or I had otherwise heard his name, I frequently heard persons who were not connected with Friends use the proverb, "As weak as Scribbens." I have no doubt it had relation to him. I have also heard it since that time. It is a common saying here.

NOTE 2.—Our author spells this name as we give it, but we find in the old Friends' records where his name is subscribed as a witness in Friends marriages, it is written JAMES SCHRIVENS every time, and we think this therefore is the proper name of the person spoken of in this article.—EDITOR.

WELLS' CARDING MILL, SO. KINGSTOWN.—Mr. Amos Wells built a carding mill and commenced operations, in the year 1827, as custom carder, and has continued the business until the present time. Of late years this business has been very dull. He soon afterwards put in a grist mill, which he has since operated and has been his main dependence.

THE SECOND FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

ELDER JAMES HAMMOND was a caulker by trade, and after his conversion he still worked at his trade and preached as opportunities offered. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Saunders were pious people and were much interested in the Elder's welfare. They obtained permission of one of the Wardens of Saint Luke's Church, Tower Hill, (Mr. Benj'n Hull,) to use the house. The Elder preached here a few times when the Rector (Rev. J. H. Carpenter) closed the house against his use by authority of the Bishop.

The Elder's friends rallied, and Mr. Hull arranged that he should preach in the new school-house, then about two years old. He accordingly preached here a few weeks when a protest signed by Samuel Brown and Elliot L. Perkins, bearing date Jan. 19, 1848, protested against the house being used for any other purpose than school uses.

Mr. Hull took much interest in these matters and determined that fair play should be given. He then fitted up the old school-house for the Elder's use, and the Elder and his friends took possession thereof, and here he organized his first church after he was ordained, which took place the same day. Again things went on pleasantly for a while. At length one of the protestants, Mr. Perkins, finally withdrew his protest against the use of the new school-house under the singular condition that Mr. Hull should not be allowed to attend the services. A copy of this unique paper we now give from the original, in all its quaintness:

SOUTH KINGSTOWN June 23th 1848

To the onerable
Trustee Mr Caswell and Mr Clarke I will with draw my objection about having meeins In the tower Hill school House Providing that you will not suffer Mr Hull to come

ELLOT L PERKINS

The most singular part of this history is now to come. Instead of treating this insulting message with the contempt it justly merited, and showing some feeling of gratitude towards a man who had always been their best friend, and had spared no pains in order to have them have a place to worship in, and one to whom they owed a large share of their present prosperity. They forgot it all, and like the old Israelites in the Wilderness, longed for the fleshpots of Egypt. Yet history must be just, and write it to the everlasting dishonor of the SECOND FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN, that they did turn their back on the very man to whom they owed much, and, for the sake of a little more comfortable place to worship accepted the insulting demand, and returned to the new school-house.

In the meantime they felt they had influence enough to raise money to build a house of their own. Mrs. John A. Saunders took it upon herself to carry the paper, and she after great exertion accumulated the sum necessary for the purpose. This paper bore date June 5, 1848, and the house was built the summer and autumn following and dedicated about Christmas.

The paper contained the following propositions:

I. That it should be used and occupied by the church for religious and devotional purposes.

II. When not in use by them, to be opened and used for the same purposes by any other denomination of Christians.

III. To determine this, a committee was to be appointed for that purpose to decide if the applicants were of such a character as they should approve of to use the building.

IV. That the house should belong to the subscribers, and when not in use by the church to revert back to them and their heirs.

Elder Hammond preached here in 1849; Elder Augustus Durfee in 1850; Elder William G. Holt in 1851; Elder Daniel W. Carr in 1852, and the next year at a reduced salary,

after which the house was supplied for a year or two, and finally the church discontinued worship entirely.

The honse not being in use, the question came up as to ownership of the building.

To decide this question a council was called consisting of Elders Durfee, Carr and Holt. They met April 2, 1858. April 8 following they gave their decision. They decided:

I. That the Church by neglecting to fulfill their Covenant obligations had lost their stability as a church, and were no longer recognized as one by the Council.

II. That the house is clearly under the control of those who subscribed to build it. But, if as it is alleged by some, that the house was to be the property of the Church organization, then it was clear that it did belong to them during their occupancy, and that by reason of their abandonment it had reverted back to the original donors.

III. Regarding the question whether Brother Oatley had done wrong in keeping the key. We find he has always opened it for preaching services whenever called upon to do so, and has always stood ready to do it. For this they commend his conduct.

The history of this Church is now told in a very few words. With the exception of an occasional service, or a Sunday School during the summer season, no church has been organized here except in the year 1858, when Elder Hammond tried to reopen the church about the time of the above Council, which proved a failure. Nothing further in the way of church organization has been attempted since.

The school-house mentioned in this article was built in 1846, and cost $439.90. Its building committee were Benjamin Hull, Elisha Watson and John Nichols.

The land upon which the church was built belonged to the Presbyterian Society, as was deeded to them by Samuel Sewall and wife Hannah by deed dated Sept. 20, 1707,—one acre—bounded E. by William Knowles; S. by the widow Wilson; W. by road, and N. by the public lane.

A FATHER'S PRAYER FOR HIS SON.

WRITTEN BY HON. ROWLAND G. HAZARD.

Four years of life have pass'd away,
And what, my boy, hast thou to show?
Thy little limbs have learn'd to play,
Thy dimpled cheeks with pleasure glow!

But mind is an unwritten waste—
E'en memory's page scarce record shows:
Which in thine after years will last,
And these infantile scenes disclose.

And on that future as I gaze,
To think what then thy lot may be,
To Heaven a fervent prayer I raise
For its protecting care of thee.

But if my prayers availed on high,
And all I ask kind Heaven would seal,
How should I mark thy destiny,
How best consult thy future weal!

I ask not life all free from cares,
For such would ill become that brow,
Which, even now, the promise wears
That manliness will it endow.

For thee I ask no golden ties
To link thy soul with earth's alloy
Restraining from each higher prize
Which should its nobler powers employ.

For thee I ask not regal power,
Thy fellow men to rule or sway;
Nor yet ingloriously life's hour,
In changeless sunshine, bask away.

For thee I ask no high renown
Such as ambition's votaries
Have won, by pangs on earth brought down,
When they controlled its destinies.

For thee I ask not glory's wreath
If won 'mid scenes with slaughter rife,
Where venomed hearts their swords unsheath,
And mercy's voice is hushed in strife.

But rather seek that just applause
The good bestow on gentle deeds,
The generous warmth in virtue's cause,—
Honors for which no bosom bleeds.

Let science, too, thy brow adorn
With laurels from her peaceful bower;
Imbue thy mind with beauty's form
'Till ev'ry thought reflects its power.

That beauty whose omnipotence
Can higher joy than sense impart:
Beauty, pure, holy, and intense,
Which chastens, while it warms the heart.

Beauty like that of cloudless skies,
Of starry night and rosy morn,
To lure thy thoughts to high emprise,
And mould them all in grandeur's form.

Beauty which, in each varied form,
Displays the mind's ethereal grace,
And chosen at creation's dawn—
The Deity's abiding-place.

Beauty like that where Plato knelt,
As glowing paths of truth he trod,
And made his thoughts a firmament,
Lighting the way to nature's God.

And having gained this highest art
Which pure philosophy can reach,
Unite with it that wiser part
Which Heaven herself alone must teach.

Let wisdom's power thy virtue guard,
Pure feelings keep thy spirit free,
From thought, or act, which would retard
Its progress to high destiny.

Yes—virtue in each lovely form,
A lofty soul, with spirit free,
And glowing as the rosy morn
With honor's spotless purity.

Yes, *these*, with His protecting care,
For thee I crave on bended knee;
For these ascends a father's prayer,
For *these* he asks High Heaven's decree.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

From Records in Town Clerk's Office.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

A.

Abb Abigail, residing in South Kingstown, and John Lee, of North Kingstown, Aug. 19, 1743.

Adams Joseph, of Westerly, and Mary Crandall, of South Kingstown; by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Sept. 4, 1737.

" Martha, of Ebenezer and Sarah, and Samuel Bentley, of Caleb and Anne, Nov. 15, 1798.

" John F., and Ann E. Oatley; by Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, Dec. 31, 1848.

Albro Eunice, and James Whithorne, Oct. 12, 1758.

" Jeremiah and Mary Tefft; by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, Oct. 15, 1758.

" Hannah, of Richmond, R. I., and Michael Letson, of North Kingstown, Sept. 28, 1760.

" Edmund B., and Lucy Ann Smith; by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, Feb. 24, 1848.

" Phebe A., of Exeter, R. I., and Samuel Rose, of South Kingstown, Aug. 4, 1850.

Allen Christopher, of Rhode Island, and Elizabeth Seyouche, of Little Compton, at Boston; by Rev. Robert Hatch, 1687.

" Caleb, and Mary Northrup; by Rouse Helme, assistant, July 15, 1724.

" Abigail, and Joseph Braman, June 27, 1725.

" Passaval, and Mary Sherman; by Rouse Helme, assistant, Dec. 21, 1732.

" Samuel, and Margaret Congdon; by Samuel Tefft, justice, June 25, 1748.

" Joshua, of Caleb, of North Kingstown, and Hannah Watson, of Jeffrey; by Daniel Coggeshall, assistant, Sept. 13, 1750.

Allen Mary, of North Kingstown, and Robert Browning, of South Kingstown, March 9, 1777.
" Ray, of Charlestown, and Susannah Gould, of South Kingstown; by Samuel Helme, justice, Dec. 11, 1796.
" Ann, and Nicholas N. Holland; by Rev. Silas Leonard, Feb. 1, 1841.
" Louisa, and Phineas P. Barber, March 18, 1841.
" Christopher R., and Elizabeth Jackwarys; by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, Dec. 11, 1842.
" Horatio, and Alice Hazard; by Rev. Henry C. Coombes, Oct. 6, 1850.
Anthony Mary, and Henry Reynolds, Nov. 7. 1746.
" Edwin, of Richmond, R. I., and Mary Perkins, of So. Kingstown; by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, July 1843.
Arnold Ann, of North Kingstown, and Joseph Babcock, of South Kingstown, Jan. 1, 1758.
" Stephen, of Warwick, and Rhuhamah Gould, of South Kingstown; by Rev. Nathan Reed, July 15, 1839.
" George, and Eliza Justin; by Rev. Thomas Vernon, Nov. 24, 1839.
" Sally, and Isaac P. Rodman, July 15, 1847.
Austin James, and Margaret Gardiner; by Rouse Helme, assistant, Dec. 29, 1734.
" Elizabeth, and William Enis, May 27, 1757.
" Hannah, of Exeter, R. I., and Samuel Whaley, Jr., of South Kingstown, June 11, 1769.
" Thomas, and Harriet Sweet, of Job; by F. Perry, justice, Oct. 27, 1791.
" Eunice, and Robert Hazard, Oct. 25, 1807.
" George, and Patience Gardiner; by Benjamin Hull, justice, June 16, 1814.
" Belinda, of South Kingstown, and Liberty N. May, of Spencer, Mass., July 5, 1840.
" Charles, and Clarissa Tucker; by Rev. Cyrus Miner, Nov. 29, 1841.
" Abbie, of George, and William N. Steadman, of Henry, July 2, 1848.

Aylesworth Sarah, and Edward Gardiner, Feb. 25, 1754.

B.

Babcock Deborah, and Joseph Hoxsie, Oct. 17, 1728.
" Ann, and Silas Greenman, March 23, 1730.
" Ruth, of South Kingstown, and Caleb Hill, of Prudence Island, Feb. 21, 1730.
" Abigail, of South Kingstown, and Benjamin Hall, of Portsmouth, April 29, 1731.
" Mrs. Eunice, of South Kingstown, and Capt. Silas Greenman, of Stonington, Conn., May 10, 1737.
" Hezekiah, of South Kingstown, and Mary Peckham, of Newport, at Newport; by Daniel Gould, justice, Jan. 3, 1739–40.
" Mary, of South Kingstown, and Richard Boss, of Charlestown, Aug. 8, 1745.
" John, and Jemima Reynolds; by John Case, justice, March 17, 1747.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Cottrell; by Benjamin Potter, justice, Jan. 18, 1748.
" Job, 3d, and Susannah Hopkins; by Samuel Tifft, justice, Nov. 20, 1748.
" Jonathan, and Lydia Lee; by Benjamin Potter, justice, Nov. 26, 1749.
" Simeon, of South Kingstown, and Elizabeth Cahoone, of Warwick, R. I.; by Benjamin Potter, justice, April 19, 1750.
" James, of Samuel, and Sarah Sheldon, of Isaac, lately deceased; by Jeffrey Watson, assistant, Jan. 31, 1754.
" Jonathan, of John and Amey Clarke, of Simeon, of Richmond, R. I.; by Jeffrey Watson, assistant, March 8, 1755.
" Joseph, of South Kingstown, and Ann Arnold, of North Kingstown; by Silas Albro, justice, Jan. 1, 1758.
" Isabel, and James Steadman, Nov. 11, 1762.

Babcock John, and Mehitable Sheldon; by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, Feb. 14, 1765.
" Mary, of Hezekiah, and Josephus Peckham, May 25, 1774.
" Augustus, of Hezekiah, and Mary Browning, of Joseph; by Edward Perry, justice, April 1, 1781.
" Bridget, of Abijah, and Stephen Browning; by F. Perry, justice, March 16, 1786.
" Cudjo, of Charlestown, and Deborah Card, widow of Abram, of South Kingstown; by F. Perry, justice, Dec. 22, 1791.
" Mehitable, and Caleb Cory, Nov. 11, 1798.
" Susannah, of Peleg, and John B. Perry, of Samuel, April 11, 1805.
" Susan S., of South Kingstown, and Jonathan C. Kenyon, of North Providence, Oct. 23, 1839.
" Hannah E., and Robert C. Peckham, Nov. 14, 1842.
" Rebecca, of Joseph, and William Slocum, of John, of Richmond, R. I., March 30, 1845.
" Eliza C., of George, and Arnold W. Nye, of William, July 24, 1845.
" Maria S., of Jesse and Sally S., and George N. Crandall, of George W. and Thankful G., Oct. 1, 1845.
" Isaac P., and Abbie P. Brown; by Rev. A. Durfee, Dec. 11, 1845.

Baker Benjamin, and Mary Sherman; by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Sept. 16, 1742.
" Hannah, and Thomas Hopkins, Jr., Aug. 20, 1765.
" Munroe, and Marvel Barber; by Rev. Benjamin Waite, Sept. 8, 1793.
" Stafford, of Exeter, and Mary Croucher, of Newport; by Rev. Benjamin Waite, Oct. 27, 1793.

Barber Ruth, and George Bentley, March 4, 1723–4.
" Joseph, and Rebecca Potter; by Rouse Helme, assistant, Feb. 4, 1724.
" Martha, and Thomas Barber, Oct. 3, 1727.

Barber Thomas, and Martha Barber; by Rouse Helme, assistant, Oct. 3, 1727.
" Martha, and Thomas Potter, Oct. 3, 1727.
" Mary, and Samuel Tefft, of John, Oct. 5, 1727.
" Susannah, and Benjamin Perry, Oct. 11, 1727.
" Benjamin, and Mary Tefft; by Rouse Helme, assistant, Jan. 11, 1729.
" Mary, and James Wells, April 22, 1731.
" Mercy, and Joseph Carpenter, 1733.
" Ezekiel, of South Kingstown, and Hannah Webster, of John, of Westerly, at Westerly; by Samuel Wilbur, justice, Nov. 28, 1736.
" Samuel, and Abigail Mumford; by Isaac Sheldon, justice, July 26, 1744.
" Lydia, of South Kingstown, and Samuel Hoxsie, of Charlestown, Nov. 27, 1746.
" Ann, and James Barber, May 19, 1748.
" James, and Ann Barber; by John Case, justice, May 19, 1748.
" George Reynolds, and Amie Popple; by Rev. Benjamin Waite, Aug. 4, 1793.
" Marvel, and Munroe Baker, Sept. 8, 1793.
" Rowland Robinson, of Allenton, Vermont, and Susannah Whaley, of South Kingstown; by Rev. Benjamin Waite, Oct. 19, 1794.
" Moses, and Anne Chapman, of Stonington, Conn.; by Joshua Babcock, justice, March 30, 1806.
" Elizabeth, of Jonathan, and James Barber, of James, April 6, 1809.
" James, of James, and Elizabeth Barber, of Jonathen, of Exeter, at Richmond; by Rev. Phineas Palmer, April 6, 1809.
" Jesse, of James, of South Kingstown, and Anna Sherman, of Godfrey, of North Kingstown, at Exeter; by John Hopkins, justice, Nov. 4, 1813.
" Susan, of Richmond, R. I., and Silas Ellery Moore, of Cranston, R. I., March 28, 1839.

Barber Elizabeth, and Pitman V. Clarke, both of Richmond, R. I., July 11, 1839.
" Henry, and Eliza Ennis, at East Greenwich; by Rev. Thomas Tillinghast, Jan. 20, 1840.
" Phineas P., and Louisa Allen; by Rev. Silas Learnard, March 18, 1841.
" Albert S., of James, and Waity Peckham, of Reuben S.; by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, July 21, 1845.
" Davis G., son of Rhody, and Susan O. H. Clarke, of Joseph; by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Feb. 1, 1846.
" Susannah S., of James, of South Kingstown, and John G. Vaughn, of James T., of West Greenwich, Dec. 24, 1849.
" Albert S., of James, of South Kingstown, and Eliza Peckham, of Richmond, R. I., daughter of Reuben S.; by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, April 21, 1850.
" Joanna, of South Kingstown, and Gideon R. Hoxsie, of Richmond, R. I.
" Charity, and William H. Johnson, Dec. 24, 1854.
Bardin Susannah, and Capt. Abial Brown, Oct. 20, 1795.
Barnes Sarah, and Benjamin Stanton, Nov. 28, 1839.
Baudish Nathaniel, and Mary Druce; by Thomas Hazard, justice, Jan. 12, 1738.
Beard Hannah, and James Sheldon, Oct. 24, 1762.
Beary Richard, and Susannah Saunders; by Joseph Mumford, justice, Jan. 14, 1726.
Bentley George, and Ruth Barber; by Rouse Helme, assistant, March 4, 1723–4.
" Elizabeth, and Nathaniel Potter, May 1, 1727.
" John, and Elizabeth Gardiner; by Rouse Helme, assistant, May 30, 1727.
" Tabitha, and Thomas Sweet, April 11, 1728.
" Bathsheba, of Richmond, R. I., and John Bissell, of North Kingstown, March 29, 1761.
" Elizabeth, and Reward Tabor, Nov. 6, 1763.
" Dorcus, and Josiah Sherman, Dec. 15, 1763.

Bentley Samuel, of Caleb and Anne, and Martha Adams, of Ebenezer; by Rev. William Northrup, Nov. 15, 1798.

" Susan Ann, of South Kingstown, and Daniel Champlain, of Providence, Dec. 11, 1842.

Bent John, and Sarah Smith; by Rev. Joseph Torrey, Nov. 13, 1737.

Bicknell Almira, of North Kingstown, and Robert Gardiner, of South Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1849.

Billington Patience Bentley, of South Kingstown, and John Baker Haskell, of Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1808.

Bill Sarah, and William Powers, of Warwick, R. I., April 12, 1750.

Bissell John, of North Kingstown, and Bathsheba Bentley, of Richmond, R. I.; by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, March 29, 1761.

Boone Mary, of North Kingstown, and William Gardiner, of South Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1775.

Boss Sarah, and George Gardiner, April 22, 1742.

" Richard, of Charlestown, and Mary Babcock, of South Kingstown; by Samuel Babcock, justice, Aug. 8, 1745.

" Susannah, and Abiel Sherman, Jan. 30, 1745.

" Peter, of South Kingstown, and Susannah Stanton, of Richmond, R. I.; by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, Dec. 14, 1763.

Bowen Ansel, of Thomas, of Providence, R. I., and Sarah A. Woodmansee, of Richmond, R. I., daughter of Job; by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Oct. 14, 1844.

Braman Joseph, and Abigail Allen; by Rouse Helme, assistant, June 27, 1725.

" Thomas, and Elizabeth Grinnell; by Samuel Tefft, justice, Jan. 26, 1755.

" Harty Ann G., of Silas, and William S. Fry, Oct. 27, 1842.

" Elizabeth, and Richard Carpenter, Jan. 6, 1850.

Braman Henry, and Mary Elizabeth Harvey; by Rev. Elisha F. Watson, July 15, 1855.

Brand Benjamin, of Westerly, and Rebecca Tanner, of South Kingstown; by Isaac Sheldon, justice, March 16, 1734.

Brayton Abigail, of Portsmouth, and John Segar, of South Kingstown, Nov. 9, 1786.

Brenton Frances, of Newport, and Silas Brown, of South Kingstown, Sept. 11, 1796.

Briggs Charles, and Martha Larkin; by Rev. Thomas Vernon, Dec. 25, 1839.

" Basheba W., of William, of South Kingstown, and Ezekiel Phillips, of Joseph, Oct. 17, 1847.

Brightman Joseph, of Hopkinton, and Mary P. Segar, of South Kingstown; by Rev. Silas Leonard, Oct. 19, 1740.

Briskow Ann, and Amos Button, June 8, 1755.

Brookes John, and Mary Osborne; by Robert Hannah, justice, April 12, 1732.

Brownell Elizabeth, and John Nichols, May 24, 1726.

" Esther, and Joseph Tefft, Feb. 22, 1729.

" Joseph, of Little Compton, and Elizbeth Congdon, of South Kingstown; by Thomas Brown, justice, Sept. 20, 1746.

Browning Mrs. Hannah, of South Kingstown, and Jedediah Frink, of Preston, Conn., Sept. 7, 1748.

" Wilkinson, of William, and Susannah Hazard, of Jeffrey; by Jeffrey Watson, assistant, Feb. 4, 1753.

" Ann, and John Browning, of William, Jan. 31, 1754.

" John, of William, and Ann Browning; by Samuel Tefft, justice, Jan. 31, 1754.

" Joseph, of William, and Mary Champlain, of Stephen; by Samuel Tefft, justice, Feb. 12, 1761.

" Robert, of South Kingstown, and Mary Allen, of North Kingstown; by F. Perry, justice, March 9, 1777.

Browning Mary, of Joseph, and Augustus Babcock, of Hezekiah, April 1, 1781.
" Rebecca, of William, and Thomas Segar, Feb. 17, 1785.
" Stephen, and Bridget Babcock, of Abijah; by F. Perry, justice, March 16, 1786.
" Amie, of William, and Henry Knowles, April 28, 1791.
" Potter, and Martha Clarke, of Norwich, Conn.; by Rev. John Sterry, Dec. 25, 1820.
" Martha C., and Peter B. Clarke, Feb. 1, 1843.
" Mary Ann, and William F. Segar, Aug. 20, 1848.
" Susan, of Samuel and Dorcas, and Palmer Tucker, of Simeon and Sally, Feb. 17, 1850.

Brown Elizabeth, and Robert Hannah, May 31, 1730.
" Ann, of North Kingstown, and Mitihel Case, of South Kingstown, March 6, 1743.
" Hezekiah, of Providence, R. I., and Sarah Tefft, of South Kingstown; by Samuel Tefft, justice, March 1, 1744.
" Robert, Esq., and Sarah Sherman; by Jeffrey Watson, assistant, May 16, 1753.
" Jeremiah, Jr., and Eleanor Lillibridge; by Rev. Joseph Torrey, Sept. 29, 1776.
" Honor, of North Kingstown, and Robert Sherman, of South Kingstown, Feb. 26, 1777.
" Robert, Jr., of South Kingstown, and Susannah Wells, of Hopkinton; by Rev. Joshua Clarke, Feb. 27, 1791.
" William, of Hopkinton, and Thankful Davis, of South Kingstown; by Samuel Helme, justice, Oct. 19, 1791.
" Capt. Abiel, and Susannah Bardin; by Samuel Helme, justice, Oct. 20, 1795.
" Silas, of South Kingstown, and Frances Brenton, of Newport; by Rev. Mr. Smith of Trinity Church, Newport, Sept. 11, 1796.

Brown Sarah, of South Kingstown, and John Watson, of Jamestown, Jan. 24, 1799.
" Silas, of South Kingstown, and Mary Potter; by Rev. Gresham Palmer, March 9, 1823.
" Bedjamin B., and Abbie Sherman; by Rev. Oliver Brown, Aug. 17, 1831.
" Sarah, and William Potter, of Alexander (colored), Oct. 23, 1839.
" Elizabeth P., of South Kingstown, and Thomas S. Howard, of Newport, May 31, 1840.
" Elizabeth R., and Isaac Nichols, Dec. 15, 1840.
" John K., and Mercy Congdon; by Rev. Silas Leonard, Jan. 28, 1841.
" Abbie, of South Kingstown, and Joshua Locke, Jr., April 10, 1842.
" Palmer A., and Sarah Perry; by Rev. Thomas V. Wells, May 1, 1842.
" Abbie P., and Isaac P. Babcock, Dec. 11, 1845.
" Eliza, of Robert and Hannah, of Warwick, R. I., and Peleg C. Rodman, of Christopher G. and Nancy, of South Kingstown, March 22, 1846.
" Joseph S., of Joshua C. and Sally H., and Susan A. Nichols, of Benjamin; by Rev. Thomas Vernon, Nov. 30, 1846.
" Sarah E., and Capt. Elias Saunders, of John A., March 3, 1850.
" Joseph A., of Palmer, and Mary Adaline Card, of Joshua B.; by Rev. H. C. Coombes, March 17, 1850.
Bull Hannah, and Job Card, Aug. 27, 1724.
" Nancy, and Joseph Coggeshall, Jan. 24, 1724–5.
" Nathan, and Abigail Inman; by Samuel Tefft, justice, Jan. 27, 1740.
" Jeremiah, and Ruth Closon; by Samuel Tefft, Justice, June 26, 1745.
Burdick Henry B., of Newport, and Margaret R. Patterson; by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Oct. 11, 1846.

Burnside Joseph, and Abigail Lee; by Rouse Helme, assistant, 1735.

Button, Amos, and Ann Briskow; by Samuel Segar, justice, June 8, 1755.

(*To be Continued.*)

A JOURNEY TO THE SUSQUEHANNAH RIVER IN 1762.

FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

WE print the following minutes of a journey to the Susquehannah River made by Messrs. Beriah Brown, Christopher Gardiner and Benoni Gardiner, on horseback. We present it as written, in all its quaintness, and trust it will instruct as well as amuse our readers.—EDITOR.

NORTH KINGSTOWN, Sept. y^e^ 7th, A. D. 1762.

Then set out for a journey for the Susquehanah River. Began my Journal at Joshua Gardiner's at Exeter, and after 20 miles ride we put up at John Smiths, Esq: at Voluntown, and let our horses feed two hours. Pleasant weather and good road, and from thence to Mr Eatons, at Plainfield and there oated; and from thence to Mr Ripleys at Scotland, and oated again, and then traveled to Windham to the widow Fitches. Tarried all night 18 miles from Smith's.

Wednesday the 8th set out at sunrise and came to Clarkes in Lebenon at 9 o'clock and eat breakfast and oated, and then moved forward, and then rode 13 miles to East Hartford at Sweetlands and there dined and after two hours refreshments. This being the 8th day in the afternoon we moved on in our journey to West Hartford being the 2d day of my Journey, and got to the Ferry the sun about two hours high at night, and went to one Butlers at West Hartford and oated, and then traveled for Farmingtown. After an 11 miles ride to the widow Langtons where we got about 7 o'clock at night, and turned out and staid all night.

Thursday morning the 9th day of the month, we proceeded from there on our journey about sunrise; a fine clear morning, and went to one Strong's 5 miles from the widow Langton's, and there oated again, and we traveled on 10 miles to one Catlings at

Herving Town, and oated again, and so traveled on 10 miles to Col Moshier's at Litchfield, and tarried two hours, and then went from thence 7 miles to one Stones where we got about 4 o'clock and oated, and so traveled on to one Stones at New Milford which was 9 miles, and got there about 7 o'clock at night, and turned out and stayed all night, and lay on our blankets on the floor.

10th day of the month Friday morning about sunrise we started on our journey, and rode 6 miles to one Ball at Kent. There eat breakfast and oated, and from thence to one Still's about 7 miles and oated again, and from thence 4 miles to Thomas Baker's and turned out our horses to bate, and from thence 12 miles to Reuben Weights, and tarried all night. The place is called Dutchess County in Batemans Precinth.

Saturday morning, 11th day of the month. I was at Reuben Weights, and went to John Alsworth's to swap horses but did not swap, and so returned again to Weights and eat breakfast and stayed till the afternoon, and then went to James Van de Barrah's, and Joseph Babcock swapped his mare away, and then went to William Bentleys, and stayed all night.——

And the next morning, which was the 12th day of the month, and the first day of the week, and went to Reuben Weight's and eat breakfast, and from thence to meeting to Clarke Roger's, and then back to Reuben's again, and got our horses and went to James Van de Barrah's which was 2 miles, and turned out our horses, and tarried all night.

Monday morning the 13th Day, we eat our breakfast, and from thence travelled to Jos Macoerds, and made a small stop, and from thence to William Scott's in Cambridge Precinth, and there oated, and from thence to Darick Brinkray's, and stopped a small time, and from thence to one John Bailey's, and there went to dinner, and changed swapping mare for a horse, and had five dollars to boot &c. And from thence to Kilburn's Ferry on the North River from Van de Barrah's 24 miles, and then went over the Ferry to one Harlow's at New Winsor and turned out our horses, and staid all night.

The next morning being the 14th day of the month, a Tuesday morning about sunrise we travelled from thence 9 miles to one Weed's at Little Brittain in Ulster County, and there oated, and eat breakfast, and so travelled on 9 miles to Owens at Wallington where we turned out our horses. and eat our dinners, and so travelled on to one Latham's in Ulster County, and there oated, and so travelled on thro' the woods 12 miles to Many Sinks and it rained as hard as ever I saw it. All wet to the skin, and staid all night at one old Dutchman's ——.

And then went unto one Spragues and eat break-fast, and from thence to one Ennis, returning in the meantime, and there oated. (15th) and got to Johannis & Nannetton's, and got flour. Started

into the Wilderness to the road our people had cut, the sun about 3 hours high, and went 9 miles, and there staid all night, and bated our horses until bedtime, and then we cut bushes and give them and tied them up all right, and then encamped and about midnight it began to rain, thunder, and lighting the sharpest that I ever heard it in my life.

The 16th we started on again through the woods the worse road I ever saw in my life, and at night came to the place where our people had encamped before, and there staid all night. The Bears and other Varmounts howled and made such a noise that we could not sleep very well.

Ye 17th started on again, but 40 miles to the place yet. Eat breakfast and started on until we met six men who told us that our people was coming away, and that the Committee thought not fit to go on for the Indians had not settled their treaty yet, and so we turned back again. Took our way through the woods one days journey, and staid all night.

The 18th came to the place where our people kept their stores. Eat breakfast: Oated our horses and staid some time, and then started through the Many sinks to one Ennis. Oated our horses and then come to Spragues and staid some time and from thence to Westfall. Staid all night.

Ye 19th went back to one Spragues to see the Committee. At night staid at said Westfall.

Ye 20th started on our journey through ye 12 mile woods to one Lathams. Oated and eat dinner, and from thence to one Owen's. Oated, and went on to one Weeds. Oated, and eat supper and went to bed.

Ye 21st started on and 8 miles from the North River, and from thence to James McCord's. Eat dinner, and then went to Court to Esqs Humphreys where they had a Court, and from thence to James Van de Barrah's and staid all night. Eat breakfast &c.

Ye 22d staid about the same place.

Ye 23d, Started home. Come to Isaac Balls. Eat Dinner, and from thence to one Stones. Oated in New Milford, and from thence to another Stones in Litchfield. Staid all night.

Ye 24th started on again to one Baldwins. Oated. Started on and eat breakfast at one Phelps. And started on to one Wires and oated, and went on to the widow Langton's. Oated and give the horses hay, and then went on to one Marceys in East Hartford. Oated and went on to Sweetlands and staid all night.

Ye 25th went on to Lombard's house in Lebanon. Oated and eat breakfast, and then started on to the widow Fitches in Winham and oated about twelve o'clock, and so travelled on to Eatons in Plainfield, and oated and gave our horses hay, and eat dinner about four of the clock in the afternoon. Put up at about 6 o'clock at John Smith's Esqr.

THE TOWNE EVIDENCE OF PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

CONTRIBUTED BY FRED. A. ARNOLD.

BEING the history of the following instrument now in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City of Providence, as shown by the records of the town:

4th of ye first month
rch ye second yeare of
t Mooshausick or Providence

aunounicus & Miantunno
iefe S chims of Nanhiggonsick
2 yeares si ce Sold vnto Roger Williams
ands & m dowes vpon the 2 fresh rivers
Mooshausi & Wanasquatuckqut doe
now by these presents establish & Confirme
ye bounds of Those Lands from ye river & fields
of Pautuckqut e great hill of Nota-
quonckanet o ye Norwest & the towne
of Maushapog n ye west

[*Torn in two here.*]

river in witn whereof we haue herevnto
Set our hands

ye mke of Caunounicus

in ye Presence of

ye mrk of Sotaash

ye mrk of Miantunnomu

ye mrke of Assotemawit

Md 3 mont. 9 die this
he acknowledg
streame of patukett
ight have for o[r]

againe mi
all ∧ confirmed by ∧ antinomey
d this his act and hand up the
patuxett w hout limitts we
of cattell

Wittnes hereof

ROGER WILLIAM[s] BENEDICT ARNOLD

The Seventh of the Twelfe Month *1658*
At our Towne Court;
William Arnold of Pautuxet Came into
this presant Court and did acknowledge
That those two Coppies, (to witt) of William
Harrises & Thomas Olneys which hath these
words in them as ffolloweth, are the true
words of that writeing Called the towne Evi-
-dence of Providence, And that which is want-
-ing in the now writeing called the towne Evi-
-dence, which agreeth not with those two Coppies
was torne by accident in his house at Pautuxett.

A true Coppye of the Towne Evidence,
as followeth.

Att Nanhiggansick, The 24[th] of the first Month
Comonly called March in the Second yeare of our
plantation, or planting at Moshausick, or
Providence.
Memorandum, That wee Caunanicusse and
Meiuuantunnomu the two chiefe Sachims
of Nanheggansuck, haveing Two yeares
since sold unto Roger Williams the lands & mead-
-dowes upon the two fresh Rivers called mow-
-shausuck & wanasquatuckett, doe now by these
presents Establish & Confirme the bounds of those
lands from the Rivers & ffields of Pautuckett, The
great hill of Neotaconkonitt on the Norwest and
the towne of Mashapauge on the west.
As also in Consideration of the many Kindness-
-es & services he hath continually done for us both
with our friends of Massachusett, as also at Quinitik-
-ticutt, And Apaum or Plimouth, wee doe freely
Give unto him all that land from those Rivers
Reaching to Pautuxett River, as also the Grasse
& meaddowes upon Pautuxett River. In witnes

where of wee haue hereunto set our hands in the presence of

The marke Caunanicusse

The mark of Soatash

of

The marke of Assotemewett

The marke of Meiantenomu

1639, Memorandum. 3. month. 9. day This was all againe confirmed by Miantenomu he acknowledged this his act and hand up the streame of Pautuckett & Pautuxett without limmets wee might have for our use of Cattell.
Wittnes hereof
ROGER WILLIAMS
BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Att A Towne metting March the 6^{t} 1659. 60
Tho: Olney Sen^{r} Moderator.

* * * * *

ffor as much as William Harris hath this day desired of the Towne that he might have the Towne Evidence downe to Newport haveing ocation to use it at the Court

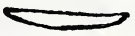
It is therefore granted that the clarke shall delivere the said Evidence unto the said William Harris; and the said William Harris shall deliver the said Evidence unto the clarke again saffely in convenient season as the Towne shall see meette:

* * * * *

The Enrolement of the wrighting Called the Towne Evidence after it was defaced; (as ffolloweth)

Att Nanhiggansick; the 24th of the first Month Comonly called March the 2^{od} yeare of our plantation, or planting at Moshosick, or providence,
Memorandum, that wee Caunounicus, & Miantenomu y^{e} 2 cheife Sachims of Nanhiggansick having 2 yeares since Sold unto Roger Williams y^{e} landes & Meaddowes upon the 2 fresh Rivers called Moshosick & wanasquatuckett doe Now by these presentes Establish, & confirme y^{e} boundes of those landes from y^{e} River & fieldes of pautuckquitt, y^{e} great hill of Neotaconckonett on y^{e} Norwest, & y^{e} Towne of Mashappauge on y^{e} West.

in wittnesse where of wee have here unto Sett our handes

y^e m^ke of  Caunounicus

in y^e presence of

y^e m^ke of Soatash

y^e m^ke of Asotemewitt

y^e m^ke of Miantenomu

M^d 3 Mont: 9 die this was all againe confirmed by Miantenomu he acknowledged this his act and hand up the streame of pautuckett and Pautuxett without limmetts we might have for our use of Cattle wittnesse here of

ROGER WILLIAMS: BENEDICT ARNOLD

Enroled Aprill y^e 4^th^: 1662: p me Tho: Olney Jun^r^: Towne Clerke

The signatures above are Fac similes and the text has been carefully compared with the original record.

A TRADITION OF INDIAN RUN.—Mr. George Rose, Jun., informs us that a tradition exists to this effect, that when Eldred was pursued along Indian run after the capture of Bull's Garrison, in 1675, on Tower Hill, by two Indians one being in the van came so close that Eldred hid in a clift of rock and the Indian passed on without having discovered him. The second Indian discovered him and soon ensued the struggle as described by Mr. Gardiner (see page 114 of Vol. II, of this work,) in which the Indian was killed. Eldred saw the first Indian so as to mark him, and when, weeks afterwards, he came to Newport and asked for supper at a house at which Eldred was, which was given him, he was known. He (Eldred) slipped out and procured a broad-axe, and returning stepped up behind the Indian while he was eating and killed him on the spot, and then explained why he had done so.

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

BY REV. DAVID SHERMAN, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

So many of our readers have requested us to publish something relating to the Sherman family that we here present to them a sketch prepared by a gentleman who took great pains to ascertain the facts and who very carefully wrote out the early generations of the family in this country. He published his earlier notes in the N. E. His. and Gen. Register of January and April, 1870, from where we reproduce it.—EDITOR.

THE Shermans are of German origin. In the fatherland the name *Sherman*, *Schurman*, *Schearmann*, *Scherman*, often occurs, and was no doubt transferred to London and its vicinity many centuries ago by the Anglo-Saxon emigrants, where it still remains numerous. From this metropolitan stock a scion was transplanted to Dedham, County Essex, England, which long flourished and sent out other shoots.

The name is derived from the original occupation of the family. They were *cloth dressers* or *Shearers* of the cloth. The family at Dedham retained the occupation of the family and also the coat of arms worn by those in and about London.

In New England are found two distinct families bearing the name of Sherman. One of them descends from William Sherman who came with the Pilgrims about the year 1630, and settled at Marshfield, where his descendants still remain. Of his place of birth and English antecedents we know nothing.

The other is the Dedham stock, a branch of which emigrated to New England and settled in the vicinity of Boston. It is the Dedham line we now propose to trace.

The first of the name in that line of which we have any knowledge, and perhaps the one who originally emigrated there was Henry Sherman. Few dates are given. The early records of the family are scanty, yet we hope to be able to obtain something more.

1. HENRY SHERMAN, of Dedham, County Essex, England; probably removed there from County Suffolk, as he bore the Suffolk Sherman coat of arms. The Christian name

of his wife was Agnes, who died in 1580. He died in 1589. They had:

2. i. Henry, m. Susan Hills; d. 1610.
3. ii. Edmund. iii. Judeth. iv. John.
v. Dr. Robert, bap. Feb. 6, 1560. Had Anna.

2. HENRY[2] (*Henry*[1]), a clothier in Dedham, England; m. Susan Hills, and died in 1610. They had:

4. i. Henry, b. 1571; d. 1645.
5. ii. Samuel, b. 1573; d. 1615.
iii. Susan, b. 1575.
6. iv. Edmund, m. 1611 Judeth Angiers.
v. Nathaniel, d. 1580.
7. vi. Nathaniel, b. 1582; d. 1615.
8. vii. John, b. Aug. 17, 1585.
viii. Elizabeth.
9. ix. Ezekiel, b. July 25, 1589.
x. Mary, b. July 27, 1592.
10. xi. Daniel, d. 1634.

3. EDMUND[2] (*Henry*[1]), m. April 12, 1569, Anna Pellett, the date of whose death is unknown. In 1609 he m. Anna Clarke. He endowed a School at Dedham, England, where his descendants remain. He had:

i. Henry, b. Sept. 1, 1570; d. 1586.
11. ii. Richard, b. Oct. 9, 1575.
iii. Anna, b. March 3, 1577; d. young.
iv. Anna, b. 1581.
12. v. Bezaleel, m. daughter of Dr. Burgess; d. 1618.
vi. Sarah, b. July 4, 1587.
vii. Susan, b. Feb. 17, 1590.
13. viii. Edmund, b. June 23, 1595.
ix. Mary, b. 1598.
x. Benjamin, b. March 27, 1597.
xi. Hannah. xii. Samuel, d. 1644.
xiii. John.

4. HENRY[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England in 1571, and m. Mary ——, of Dedham, England. He died in 1645. He had:

i. Mary, b. 1603; d. 1605. ii. Martha, b. 1604.
iii. Henry, b. 1608. iv. Edward, b. 1610.

5. SAMUEL[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England in 1573; m. Phillippa or Phillis ——, and died in Dedham, England in 1615. They had:

i. Mary, b. Oct. 2, 1599.
14. ii. Samuel, b. Oct. 20, 1601; d. in Boston, Mass.
iii. Henry, d. young. iv. Henry, b. June 25, 1603.
v. Martha, b. Jan. 24, 1604.
vi. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1606; d. Dec. 12, 1612.
15. vii. Phillip, b. Feb. 5, 1609; d. 1687.

6. EDMUND[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Dedham, England; m. 1611 Judith Angiers. Came to America about 1632. Settled in Watertown, Mass. Removed to Wethersfield, Conn. Thence to New Haven, Conn., where he died. Had:

i. Edmund, b. Oct. 13, 1599. Came to America with father. Selectman 1636; freeman some years. 1648 returned to Dedham, England, where he was 1666.
ii. Anne, b. Sept. 15, 1601.
iii. Joanna, b. Dec. 13, 1603.
iv. Esther, b. April 1, 1606.
v. Richard, b. Oct. 16, 1608; m. Martha ——. Settled in Boston, Mass., 1634. Engaged in celebrated Pig Case with Capt. Kayne, 1636–42. Case showing the inflexible will of the man.—*Pol. His. N. E. D. His. of Boston.*
vi. Bezaleel, b. Sept. 17, 1611.
16. vii. John, bap. Jan. 4, 1614; d. Aug. 8, 1685.
17. viii. Samuel, b. July 12, 1618; d. in Stratford, Conn., 1684.

7. NATHANIEL[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England, 1582; died in 1615. Wife was Priscilla ——. He had:

i. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 1, 1609.
ii. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1613. iii. Joseph.

8. JOHN[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Dedham, England, Aug. 17, 1587. Wife's name in doubt. Had:

18. i. John, b. 1604; d. in Watertown, Mass., Jan. 25, 1691.

9. EZEKIEL[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), of Dedham, England,

where born July 25, 1589. Wife's name not known. He had:

i. Anne, b. April 1618.
ii. Robert, b. Feb. 27, 1620.

10. DANIEL[3] (*Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England; m. Christiana, daughter of Rev. Edmund Chapman, D. D., and died in 1634. Had:

i. Rev. John, D. D., Fellow of Trinity College; d. unmarried in 1663.
ii. Edmund. iii. Henry. iv. Daniel. v. John.
vi. Christinna, m. Nichols.
vii. Susan, m. Riddlesdale.
viii. Elizabeth, m. Thompson.

11. RICHARD[3] (*Edmund*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England, Oct. 9, 1575; m. Alice Day. They had:

i. Elizabeth, b. 1597. ii. Anne.
iii. Priscilla, m. Martin Garrett.
iv. Martha, m. —— Brown.
v. Abigail, m. —— Dame.
vi. William, b. 1616.

12. BEZALEEL[3] (*Edmund*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Dedham, England; m. daughter of Dr. Burgess. Died in 1618. Had:

i. John. And others whose names have not been ascertained.

13. EDMUND[3] (*Edmund*[2], *Henry*[1]), born June 23, 1595; m. Grace Steavens. Said to have been a solid man of Dedham, England. Had:

i. Rev. John, of Coffe Hall. Curate of Rev. William Burkitt.
ii. Edmund, m. Mary Freeman; d. 1641.
iii. Martha.

14. SAMUEL[4] (*Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Dedham, England, Oct. 20, 1601. Died in Boston, Mass. By wife Grace ——, had:

i. Phillip, b. Oct. 31, 1537; d. Dec. 1, 1655.
ii. Martha, b. May 7, 1639.
iii. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 14, 1642; d. young.
iv. Jonathan, b. Nov. 9, 1634; d. young.

Had by wife Naimi:

v. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 19, 1659.
vi. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 3, 1661; d. young.
vii. SAMUEL, b. April 24, 1664; prob. d. young. So far as we know family is extinct.

15. HON. PHILLIP[4] (*Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Dedham, England, Feb. 5, 1610; died in Portsmouth, R. I., 1687; m. Sarah Odding, daughter of Mrs. John Porter. In 1634 emigrated to New England. Settled in Roxbury, Mass. In the Anne Hutchinson trouble in Boston he took the popular side, but as Gov. Winthrop finally prevailed, he with others found it convenient to emigrate to Rhode Island. In Providence they met Roger Williams who advised them to purchase the island of Aquetnet, now Rhode Island, of the Indians. The purchase was completed March 24, 1638. On July 1, 1639, they established a regular government, with Wm. Coddington, Governor, and Phillip Sherman, Secretary.

After this he often held office in the Colony, and in critical periods. He was a man of intelligence, wealth, and influence, and frequently consulted by those in authority. The early record prepared by him still remains in Portsmouth, and show him to have been a neat and skillful penman, as well as an educated man. After he emigrated to Rhode Island he left the Congregational Church, and united with the Society of Friends. Tradition affirms he was a devout as well as a determined man. They had:

19. i. EBER, b. 1634; d. 1706.
ii. SARAH, b. 1636, in Roxbury, Mass.; m. Thomas Mumford of South Kingstown, R. I., and had Peleg and Thomas.
20. iii. PELEG, b. Portsmouth, R. I., 1638.
iv. MARY, b. 1639; d. young.
21. v. EDMUND, b. 1641.
22. vi. SAMSON, b. 1642; d. 1720.
vii. WILLIAM, b. 1643; d. young.
23. viii. JOHN, b. 1644; d. 1734.
ix. MARY, b. May, 1645; m. Samuel Wilbore of Swanza.
x. HANNAH, b. 1647; m. Wm. Chace of Swanza.
24. xi. SAMUEL, b. 1648; d. 1717.
25. xii. BENJAMIN, b. 1650; m. Dec. 3, 1674, Hannah Mowry.
xiii. PHILLIP, b. Oct. 1, 1652; m. Hathaway.

16. JOHN[4] (*Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), baptized Jan. 4, 1614. Student of Immanuel College, Cambridge, England, but failed to graduate owing to Puritanic views. He came to America in 1633. He remained a short time at Watertown, Mass., from whence he passed in 1635 to Wethersfield, Conn., where he was a magistrate. In 1640 he became one of the planters of Milford. He was admitted into a church there Nov. 20, 1640. Was chosen Magistrate of the Colony May 27, 1641. Was dismissed from Milford, Nov. 8, 1647, and about same date became a pastor of a church at Watertown, where he continued until his death, Aug. 8, 1685. He was one of the most learned men of his day, and a powerful and eloquent preacher. He was twice married (1) to Abigail ——, by whom he had 6 children; and (2) to Mary Launce, a great-grand-daughter of Thomas Dacey, Earl of Rivers, by whom he had 20 children. Cotton Mather says he had 26, but it is probable several died in infancy, as we have record of only 12. The first 5 named below were by his first wife:

i. Bezeleel, b. 1640; H. C. 1661. Was a merchant in Madras, where he died 1685, leaving a wife and one daughter.

26. ii. Daniel, b. March 16, 1642; d. 1716 at New Haven, Conn.

27. iii. James, b. 1645; d. March 3, 1718.

iv. Samuel, b. April 14, 1644.

v. Abiah, who d. prior to 1702.

vi. Abigail, b. Feb. 1, 1648; m. Samuel, son of Major Simon Willard; d. 1685. Issue numerous. Vide Willard family.

vii. Joanna, b. Sept. 3, 1652; d. unmarried.

viii. Mary, b. March 5, 1657; d. young.

ix. Grace, b. March 10, 1658–59.

x. John, b. March 17, 1660; d. of small pox.

xi. Esther, d. 1688 of small pox.

xii. Mary, m. April 4, 1700, Samuel Barnard, of Watertown, Mass.

17. HON. SAMUEL[4] (*Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in England, July 12, 1618. Came to Boston 1634. Went

with father to Wethersfield, Conn., thence to Stamford, and finally settled in Stratford, now Bridgeport, Conn. He was a leading man in New Haven Colony and a conspicuous member of the Church. He married Mary Mitchell the daughter of President Mitchell of Harvard College. He died in Stratford in 1684. Had:

28. i. SEMUEL, b. Jan. 19, 1641; d. 1700.
29. ii. THEOPHILUS, b. Oct. 28, 1643; d. 1712.
30. iii. MATTHEW, b. Oct. 24, 1645; d. 1698.
31. iv. EDMUND, b. Dec. 4, 1647.
32. v. JOHN, b. Feb. 8, 1651; d. Nov. 13, 1730.
vi. SARAH, b. April 8, 1654.
33. vii. NATHANIEL, b. March 21, 1657; d. 1712.
34. viii. BENJAMIN, b. March 29, 1662.
ix. DAVID, b. April 15, 1665; d. 1753.

18. CAPT. JOHN[4] (*John*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born 1604. Came to America with his father 1634. Settled in Watertown, Mass., where he died Jan. 25, 1691. He was a learned man. Admitted freeman May 17, 1637. In 1648 was Town Clerk, and often afterwards. Was a selectman and surveyor often between 1667 and 1680. Representative 1651, 1653, 1663, 1682. Ensign, 1654. Stewart of Harvard College, 1662. Captain of town militia, and often called to manage town affairs. His wife was Martha, daughter of William and Grace Palmer, by whom he had:

i. JOHN, b. Oct. 1, 1638. He was engaged in the war against King Phillip, and was killed in the Great Swamp Fight in South Kingstown, R. I., Dec. 19, 1675.
ii. MARTHA, b. Feb. 21, 1641; m. Sept. 26, 1661, Francis Bowman.
iii. MARY, b. March 26, 1644; m. Jan. 18, 1667, Timothy Hawkins. She died in child-bed Nov. 6, 1667, leaving a son Timothy.
iv. SARAH, b. Jan. 17, 1648; d. 1667.
v. ELIZABETH, b. March 15, 1649; m. July 20, 1681, Samuel Gaskill.
35. vi. JOSEPH, b. May 14, 1650; d. June 30, 1731.
vii. GRACE, b. Dec. 20, 1653; unmarried.

(*To be Continued.*)

AN OFFER OF SALE BY THE PROPRIETORS OF WARWICK IN 1652.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, FITCHBURG, MASS.

THE story of the trials endured by the original purchasers of Warwick has been so recently brought to mind by the publication of Judge Brayton's "Defence of Samuel Gorton,"* that little needs to be said by way of explanation of the following document. Unable to find a peaceful home in the older settlements "the Gortonoges" had in 1641 withdrawn to Pawtuxet and settled upon land bought of Robert Cole. The hostility of the Arnolds impelled them to recede to Shawomet in the winter of 1642–3. In the following autumn an invading force from Massachusetts captured nine of them, imprisoned seven during the next winter, and in March, 1644, on giving them release, banished the whole number from Massachusetts and from their own possessions in Warwick. Though relieved from this interdiction, as they thought, by the patent from the Earl of Warwick and his assistant Commissioners, which was brought by Roger Williams the next September, and emboldened thereby to return to their homes in Warwick, they were, nevertheless, harassed by warrants from the General Court of Massachusetts, and as late as 1650 were informed of the passage of an act to annex their lands and make them part of Suffolk county, receiving at the same time a summons to send people to Boston for trial. The immediate effect of all these harsh experiences seems to have been to fire the settlers with "indignant energy," yet their hardships must have had, withal, a depressing influence.

The paper which follows was evidently prepared at a time of extreme despondency on the part of the signers; nor have we far to look to discover the particular occasion of this feeling.

* R. I. Historical Tracts, No. 17.

Among the numerous enemies which the outspoken course of Gorton had made, one of the most powerful at this time was William Coddington. Even when in 1644 the colonists upon the Island disregarding their former trouble with Gorton and his friends, were giving them shelter during their banishment, Coddington had written to Winthrop in this strain: "Gorton came before I knew it, is here against my mind, and shall not be protected by me."* Now in July, 1651, news arrived in Warwick that on the 3d of the previous April this very Coddington had been commissioned Governor for life of Rhode Island and Conanicut.† It seems to have been admitted on every hand that this commission had in effect vacated the charter under which Providence, Warwick, Newport and Portsmouth had been united in 1647, though the first two towns were not included within Coddington's jurisdiction. William Arnold wrote about it on September 1, 1651, as follows: "Whereas Mr. Coddington have gotten a charter of Road Island and Conimacuke Island to himselfe, he have thereby broken the force of their charter that went under the name of Providence, because he have gotten away the greater parte of that colonie."‡ The Gortonists indicated their opinion by contributing of their poverty £100 pounds to send, in connection with Providence, an agent to England in quest of a new charter. Roger Williams sailed in October for that purpose and with him John Clarke, the agent of the Island towns, to effect, if possible, a revocation of the detested commission. At the date of the offer of sale they had been gone five months without success and it could not be foreseen that the following autumn would bring them complete victory.

Meanwhile Plymouth and Massachusetts were having a friendly dispute before the Commissioners of the United Colonies concerning the ownership of the Shawomet lands, and in September, 1651, Plymouth was advised to take possession

* Defence of Samuel Gorton.

† Greene's Short History of R. I. incorrectly says "Connecticut."

‡ R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. I.

of them by force if the inhabitants would not willingly submit themselves to its jurisdiction.

To the settlers the political situation must have appeared very dark. Without an undisputed charter they were well nigh defenceless against their rapacious persecutors from the other colonies while unfriendly neighbors were ever on their borders. Local dissensions increased their discomfort and their relations with the Indians seem to have been unsatisfactory. There is no reason for wonder that the signers of this paper were ready to sell their lands and depart to some new home in search of peace and quiet.

The copy here presented was taken some years ago by Hon. William D. Brayton (by whose courtesy the writer now uses it) from the original document which, crumbling from age and not altogether legible, was on file in the office of the Town Clerk of Warwick.

To whom it was presented, or whether it was ever presented does not appear either upon the document itself or upon any contemporaneous record known to the writer. The language suggests as the persons addressed the General Court of Commissioners for the main-land towns; but this Court held no meeting, of which we have any record, in the month named either in Warwick or elsewhere. It met at Pawtuxet on the 25th of February preceding and also at Warwick on the 18th of May following. There was on the 1st of March an "Assemblie of y^{e} Colonie at Portsmouth."*

It seems very probable that the movement for the sale of the lands had reached the stage indicated by this tender of sale when for some cause it was interrupted before the names of all the owners of the lots had been secured. Here are the signatures of seven of the original purchasers. Of the other five, Weston was certainly, and Shotton, probably, dead; while Power, Waterman and Waddell were not then residents of Shawomet if they ever had been. Only four of the other landholders, of whom there had been thirty-one as early as

* R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 1.

June, 1648,* seem to have affixed their signatures, and three of these were sons of John Greene, another signer. All this points to quite a narrow range for the desire to effect a sale, or, more probably, to some interruption of the process of obtaining signatures. What led to this interruption ?

There was, it is possible, a political change within the town which encouraged the signers and checked their ardor for emigration. At the February General Court not one of them was in office, but at the May meeting four of them were Commissioners. At this latter meeting Gorton's popularity was conspicuously shown, for he was chosen Moderator for the day and General Assistant for his town.†

It is probable, however, that the chief occasion for delay was furnished by the famous quarrel that sprang up not long after this very 22d of March between one of these signers, John Warner, and his fellow magistrates and townspeople.‡ This began, it will be remembered, about a disputed bill for the board of certain Dutch sailors, but led to such high feeling and bitter words that on the 24th of April Warner was disfranchised by vote of the town. Considerable interest was excited throughout the colony. Against the final vote, passed in June, restoring to Warner his house and land, which had been attached, Gorton and Holden earnestly protested.

Doubtless before the embittered feelings of the landholders had become sufficiently soothed to allow of an united effort to sell their lands, September§ had come with the glad news that the authorities in London had granted to the colonists the temporary use of their old charter; and when, in October, it was known that Coddington's commission had been absolutely revoked and the charter permanently restored, the chief reason for the proposed sale having been removed, the whole matter seems to have been dropped.

* Fuller's History of Warwick.

† R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 1.

‡ Fuller's History of Warwick.

§ Greene's Short History of R. I.

WARWICK the 22d of March, 1652.

Wee whose names are hereunder written being first and ancient purchasers of Warwick with the lands adjacent situate about the said town, who have with great charges and hazard yea, even of our lives and families and that several times, carefully and faithfully endeavored to the uttermost of our power, to free not only this town, but Colony also from any dit . . . . devision inroade or any invasion whatsoever, as is well known to yourselves . . . . . also to others in remote parts where our proceedings have been heard of, and . . . . . But now after so long experience of the carriage of things and . . . . . operation of mens minds amongst us, to the breeding of divisions and . . . . . claims in divers respects, to authorities given unto us) cont of so gr . . . . . again and again shewn unto us, by that Honourable State . . . tends not to ma . . . nimity but rather an appearance of further . . . . . as is too evident by the carriage of people not only this town . . . . . in the appearance of these last orders so honorably and . . . . amongst us with their earnest intent manifest, to make us . . . . . will not be attained . . . . and for our own parts we have not been backward to interpose . . . . . persons in the appearance of any danger what we have done or may do seems unacceptable to divers . . . . we judge it meet being constrained hereunto to make our serious . . . . . ate and joint propositions unto you (who we hear are now gathered together in this town of Warwick) Seeing that ourselves, considering the prem . . . . with, many other weighty occurrences are fully resolved in ourselves to depart . . . . place and these parts, so soon as we can possibly attain, conveniently to dispose our present affairs and occasions, which are upon us and within our care to dispose for the comfort of our families futurely; and shall with all readiness and cheerfulness address ourselves to the provident hand of God to provide a place for us and ours, in what part of the world seems good unto him, who moved us hereunto that we may end our days (if he see good) in peace and quiet, where our poor endeavors may prove more acceptable than here they are or have been.

Therefore out of our present bond of neighborhood with you, the abovesaid assembled persons, we do make a free tender of sale, of all our rights and privileges procured by purchase or labour within this town of Warwick and throughout the whole purchase, appertaining to this plantation, that if it may please you, yourselves or any you shall procure to join with you, to give us a valuable consideration for all our rights abovesaid, it is freely tendered unto you in the first place, which if you accept, we shall be freed from further trouble to look after customers for the effecting of this our design, otherwise we must with all speed look further abroad to be supplied with Chapmen(?) to accomplish our

desires, therefore we desire your serious and present consideration of this matter and to provide your answer by the first Monday of the next month, which is the day of our monthly meeting, that so we may seasonably know what we have to do in this matter.

We whose names are hereunto written being very sensible of those manifest distractions that are amongst us, and seeing little hope of any redress or better proceeding for the time to come do freely make the same tender of what we enjoy in this place.

Samuell Gorton
Randall [Holden]
John [Greene]
John [Wickes]
John [Warner]
Robart [Potter]
Richard Ca[rder]

Peter Greene
James Greene
Tomas Greene

The mark of M John More.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

QUERIES.

1. Mr. John Clarke built a windmill on Kingston Hill about 1815. He run it a number of years and sold it to Joseph Crandall, who was drowned in Point Judith Pond. About 1837, after standing idle a few years, it was sold to George Armstrong, who removed it to a site east of Peacedale where it was operated until about 1860, when it was taken down. Can any person furnish us a fuller sketch of this building?

2. The memorial stone to Canonicus lately erected in the North Burial Ground, Providence, under the auspices of the R. I. Historical Society, has a *bow and arrow* as his sign manual. Where is this evidence to be found, and from whence did Staples and Bartlett obtain it?

ANSWERS.

To Query 20, (Oct., 1883). Benjamin Remington was an inhabitant of Warwick at that time (1804).

Nathaniel S. Ruggles was an inhabitant of Newport at that time (1836) and we believe died there.

To Query 14, (Oct., 1883). Henry Knowles has a will on record in South Kingstown, where he died.

To Query 19, (Oct., 1883). We believe the wife of Stukeley Westcott to have been named Demaries.

HISTORICAL AND EDITORIAL NOTES.

Origin of Johnny Cake. — In one of the Pennsylvania regiments of the Revolution was an enlisted man by the name of Shawnee John. He was an adept at making corncake, and the name Johnney's Cake was bestowed on them by the other soldiers—a name that has come down to us through a century of years. There is a diary of the Revolution in which this fact is noted.—*Am. Magazine of History, Sept. 1879.*

What can our venerable friend "*Shepard Tom*" say about the origin of the word?—Editor Register.

Boston Records.—The city of Boston has really taken a step in advance in having its old books of records printed for use of libraries and those who need the aid of such works in their studies. We have been promised by friends a copy of them and was surprised by even a hasty review to find how much light is here thrown upon Rhode Island subjects. We are glad to say that no single publication will give such universal satisfaction as this. Cannot the city of Providence do a little something in this line? Such a movement would be received with great pleasure and we trust the day is not far distant when it will be accomplished.

The Historical Register.—We welcome to our exchange list this new historical publication. We like its selection of articles and trust that the intelligence of the people in its vicinity will see to it that it does not fail for want of patronage. There should be a publication of this kind in every county in each one of the older States, and we think the signs of the times are pointing favorably in this direction.

Published at Harrisburg, Penn., at $2.00 per year; Wm. H. Egle, M. D., Editor. Lane S. Hart, Publisher.

The Palmer Records.—From Noyes F. Palmer, Jamaica, N. Y., we have received the first volume of the Palmer rec-

ords and must say it is a well edited work. The Palmer family has many members who are far in advance of the times, but whose influence will be lasting and long felt. Nothing proves this more clearly than to see the family unite and publish such a book as this and project others as interesting. We trust this laudable example will not be lost upon other families, but will be the means of inciting them to the same commendable work.

A large portion of this number of the REGISTER is devoted to Genealogy in which can be found the first generations in Rhode Island of three distinguished families. The original deed of Providence is here printed for the first time with the original signature of the Indian Sachems. This is indeed a revelation unto many who have supposed hitherto that Canonicus' mark was a bow and arrow. Upon the whole this number cannot fail to be appreciated by its readers.

THE SUNDAY STAR.—A cry of cheap newspapers having been raised throughout the country, the Providence Press Company, of Providence, R. I., has entered the field with the *Sunday Star*, and has distanced all competitors, and in the line of a cheap newspaper has left nothing more to be desired. It is in every sense of the word a library of itself. The remarkable increase of its circulation is not to be wondered at, for the people of Rhode Island know well a good thing when they see it. All those wanting a first-class Sunday paper should purchase the *Star*.

HISTORY OF FRUIT RAISING IN RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. J. E. Lester has called public attention to this subject. It is a field that will prove intensely interesting, as we know from what notes we have so far gathered towards an article on this subject. We hope that Mr. Lester will agitate the subject and take the lead himself as he is fully competent to do. Let us have the thing looked into and well written up as it deserves to be. An interesting volume no doubt will be the result of such a research.

THE

Narragansett Historical Register.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO. PUBLISHERS. | Terms, $2.00 Per Annum. | JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

VOL. II. HAMILTON, R. I., APRIL, 1884. No. 4.

THE FIRST LIST OF FREEMEN OF KINGS TOWNE.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING.

ALTHOUGH Kingstown was incorporated Oct. 28, 1674, and the act of incorporation was reaffirmed in 1679, yet the first list of freemen on the town records bears the date of Dec. 21, 1696. Not all the names upon it were recorded at that time, however; the most of them, in fact, were added to the original list as freemen were subsequently admitted, but no mark was left to indicate where the additions begin. A single instance will prove this. All who are acquainted with the early history of the Brown family of North Kingstown are aware that there could have been but one Beriah Brown who was a freeman of the town previous to 1700. Under date of Jan. 8, 1697–8, there is a brief record of his admission as a freeman. Yet his name occurs as the sixty-seventh name on the following list, which purports to be of 1696. Evidently the original list, before any additions were made, numbered not more than sixty-six, and probably less. As to the names which follow that of "Beriah Browne" it can only be said that they represent freemen admitted between Jan. 8, 1697–8, and June 4, 1723; for on the latter

date twelve were made freemen whose names do not appear upon the list of 1696, so called.

I fear that even in its best estate this list was not an accurate and complete list of the freemen. Capt. Alexander Huling, born in 1665 or 6, and present in Kingstown as early as 1684, was often mentioned as an owner of real estate after 1699, and was repeatedly elected to town offices, thrice even being chosen Deputy to the General Assembly from this town, yet his name is not found on the list of freemen. Its absence is the more singular from the fact that his two sons are there named and probably his aged father.

The following names have been taken in their original order and spelling from the pages of the badly defaced record at Wickford. Deficiencies in that record have been supplied from a copy of the same list taken previous to the fire which defaced the record, and alphabetically arranged. This copy was the property of the late Hon. George A. Brayton. Upon it the spelling of the names has been modernized. It contains eight names which have become lost from the present record at Wickford; these are appended in alphabetical order.

"List of all the ffreemen Belonging to the Towne of Kingstowne alias Rochester, In the narragansett Country this 21st of December 1696.

Lodowick Ubdike,
John Fones,
John Fones, Jun.,
Jeremiah Fones,
Samuel Fones,
Andrew Willett,
Jeffery Champling,
James Renolds, Sen.,
James Renolds, Jun.,
Henry Tibets,
Georg Whitman,
John Cotterell,
William Gibson,
James Green,
Henry Tibbits, Jun.,
John Kinnion,
Samuell Albrogh, Sen.,
John Brigs, Jun.,
Edward Green,
John Eldred,
John Spink,
Joseph Place,
Daniel Eldred,
Arther Alsworth,
John Brigs, Sen.,
Moses Barber,
Samuell Eldred,
Nathaniell Niles,
Henry Gardner,
Saml. Hopkins,
Thomas Hazzerd,
Stephen Hazzard,

John Crandell, Sen.,
Thomas Eldred,
Benjamin Green,
John Sweet,
Benjamin Gardner,
Bennony Sweet,
John Potter,
William Condell,
Joseph Hull, Sen.,
Samll. Worden, Sen.,
Trustrum Hull,
Nicholas Gardner,
William Cole,
Joseph Hull, Jun.,
William Gardner, Cordwinder,
Samll. Werden, Jun.,
Samll. Helme,
John Watson, Jun.,
James Kinion,
John Wardner, Jun.,
Robert Hannah,
Edward Greenman,
William Greenman,
Samll. Perry,
Jobe Jenny,
George Cook,
Jeffery Champing, Jun.,
Robert Hazzard, Jun.,
George Babcock,
Jeremiah Hazzard,
*John Arnold, (?)
Ephraim Bull,
Carew Clark, (?)
Jonathan Turner,
Beriah Browne,
Samuel Weight,
Aaron Jackwaise,
John Shelden,
John Shelden, Jun.,
Christopher Allen,
George Tibbits,
Elisha Cole,
William Bentle,
Thomas Eairs,
Thomas Baker,
Elijah Mitchell,
Robert Aysworth,
George Whitman, Jur.,
John Groundnut,
Francis Bates,
Nicholas Spink,
Ishmaell Spink,
James Bently,
John Hyams,
Thomas Jaquais,
Daniel Mackoon,
William Havens,
Thomas Havens,
Garsham Mott,
Arthur Aylworth, Jun.,
Henry Rennels,
Joseph Cace, Jun.,
Solomon Carpenter,
John Aylworth,
Abiel Sherman,
William Spencer,
Benjamin Nichols,
Stephen Hassard,
Stephen Wilcocks, son of Thomas
Ichabod Potter, son of Thomas
James Huling,
Philip Aylworth,
Charles Brown,
Alexander Brown,
Robert Gardiner,
James Kinyon, son of John
Robert Eldred,
Elisha Eldred,
Joseph Northup, Jun.,
Nathl. Gardner,
Tho: Willett,
Henry Gardner,
Ephraim Gardner,
Stephen Shearman,
Tho: Phillips,
Tho: Eldred, Jun.,

* "On Judge Brayton's list this is written noly John, which we read nold John; assuming it to be either John Arnold or John Reynold," our author says in a note to us, but, as we are convinced there was no John Arnold in Kings Towne at that time, and there was a John Reynold, there can be no mistake as to what name is right.—Ed.

Thomas Bentley,
Benjamin Sheffield,
Edmond Sheffield,
Daniel Smith,
Christopher Phillips,
Nicholas Northup,
Anthony Eldred,
John Wells, Jun.,
James Sweet,
Isaac Gardner,
Robert Case,
Benja: Sweet,
Edward Dyre, Jun.,
John Jenkins,
James Huling,
Alexander Huling, Jun.,
George Hassard, Jun.,
Henry Northup,
Thomas Joslin,
Robert Wilcox, son of Thomas
Jeffery Wilcox,
Benja: Wells,
Saml. Cooper,
Stephen Wilcocks, son of Stephen
Petter Boss,
William Robinson,
Joseph Weight, (?)
Richard Mumford,
Daniel Knowles,
William Mumford,
Robert Knowles,
Stephen Hassard, Jun.,
Robert Hassard, Jun.,
Joseph Mumford,
Jeremiah Sheffield,
Immanuel Northup,
George Hassard, son of Thomas
William Eldred,
Jeffrey Hassard,
Stephen Cooper,
John Gardner,
Benjamin Mumford,
Jeremiah Hassard, Jr.,
Benjamin Hassard,
Thomas Potter, Jun.,
Ichabod Potter, Jun.,
Henry Northup, Jun.,
Peleg Mumford, Jun.,
William Sheffield, son of Ichabod
George Whightman,
John Crowder,
William Havens, Jun.,
Joseph Congdon,
David Nichols,

* * * * * * *."

In addition to the above the following names appear upon Judge Brayton's copy of the list, but their original order is unknown:

Thomas Eldred, son of Daniel
Thomas Hazard, Jr., son of Thomas
John Kinion, (prob. an error)
Nathan Niles,
Thomas Potter,
Ichabod Potter,
Robert Potter,
James Reynolds.

Burial Place of Canonicus.—Mr. D. G. Allen, an able antiquarian, says he is convinced that Canonicus was buried in North Kingstown at either the Rolling Rock or in the burial ground east of the residence of the late Harris Smith, near the Congdon farm. He thinks he is buried in the circular basin in a lot on that farm.

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

BY REV. DAVID SHERMAN, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

Continued from page 232.

19. EBER[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Roxbury, Mass., 1634; and died in North Kingstown, R. I., 1706. Had:

36. i. EBER, m. Martha Remington.
37. ii. STEPHEN, farmer of N. K.; m. Sarah ——.
38. iii. WILLIAM.
39. iv. PELEG.
40. v. ELISHA.
vi. SAMUEL, d. 1744, unmarried.

20. PELEG[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., 1638. Married July 25, 1657, Elizabeth Lawton, daughter of Thomas. Was a farmer and resided on the homestead in his native town. He had:

41. i. THOMAS, b. Aug. 8, 1658.
42. ii. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 3, 1659. Settled in Dartmouth, Mass.
43. iii. DANIEL, b. June 15, 1662.
iv. MARY, b. Dec. 11, 1664.
44. v. PELEG, b. Oct. 8, 1666.
vi. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 25, 1670.
vii. SAMUEL, b. July 15, 1672.
45. viii. EBER, b. Oct. 20, 1674.
ix. JOHN, b. Oct. 28, 1676.
x. BENJAMIN, b. July 15, 1677.
xi. SARAH, b. June 3, 1683.
xii. GEORGE, b. Dec. 18, 1687.

21. EDMUND[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., 1641. Settled on land owned by father in Dartmouth, Mass. He was a leading man in the settlement of that town. He had:

46. i. ELKANAH, b. May 7, 1674.
ii. NATHANIEL, b. May 1, 1676.

47. iii. NATHAN, b. Feb. 1, 1678.
48. iv. DAVID, b. Jan. 1, 1680.
v. LYDIA, b. Feb. 1, 1682.
49. vi. SAMUEL, b. July 27, 1686.
50. vii. ELNATHAN, b. Oct. 1, 1694.
51. viii. JOSEPH, b. 1698.

22. SAMSON[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., 1642, and died there in 1720; m. Isabella Tripp. He had:

52. i. PHILLIP, b. 1674.
ii. SARAH, b. 1677; m. Joseph Chase.
iii. ALICE, b. 1679; m. —— Tibbetts.
53. iv. SAMSON, b. 1682; d. 1762.
54. v. ABIEL, b. 1683.
vi. ISABEL, b. 1684; d. 1742; m. Joseph Baker.
55. vii. JOB, b. 1687; d. Nov. 16, 1747.

23. JOHN[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., 1644; m. Sarah, daughter of William Spooner. Settled in So. Dartmouth, Mass., where he died in 1734. In absence of births and deaths we ascertain by deeds and wills.

56. i. PHILLIP, a farmer of Dartmouth.
57. ii. JOHN, a farmer of Dartmouth.
iii. ABIGAIL, m. a Chase.
58. iv. JOSHUA.
59. v. ISAAC.
60. vi. EPHRAIM.
61. vii. TIMOTHY.
viii. HANNAH, m. an Aiken.

24. SAMUEL[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born Portsmouth, R. I., 1648, and died there in 1717. He m. Martha, daughter of John Tripp, Feb. 23, 1680. Had:

i. SARAH, b. April 10, 1682.
ii. MARY, b. Dec. 1, 1683.
iii. MEHITABLE, b. Aug. 8, 1685.
iv. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 12, 1687.
v. OTHNIEL, b. Jan. 29, 1689; probably d. young.
vi. JOHN, b. Mar. 28, 1696; d. July 17, 1768.
vii. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 10, 1701; d. 1791.

25. BENJAMIN[5] (*Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., 1650. He was a farmer in that town and a land owner in Kings Towne, R. I.; m., Dec. 3, 1674, Hannah Mowry. Had:

62. i. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 26, 1675.
63. ii. JONATHAN, b. Mar. 7, 1676; d. Jan. 1752.
64. iii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 11, 1678; d. 1755.
iv. HANNAH, b. Mar. 20, 1679.
v. AMIE, b. Oct. 25, 1681; m. Stephen Gardiner.
vi. SARAH, b. 1684; m. Fr. Brayton.
vii. ISAAC, b. Apr. 22, 1686.
viii. MEHITABLE, b. Mar. 4, 1688; m. Job Carr.
ix. DEBORAH, b. Sept. 3, 1691; m. Elijah Johnson.
x. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 13, 1694.
xi. FREELOVE, b. Sept. 14, 1696.
xii. BETHIA, b. 1699.

26. CAPT. DANIEL[5] (*Rev. John*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born Milford, Conn., Mar. 16, 1642. Was a master mariner and a man of ability and wealth, and exerted a leading influence in New Haven for many years, where he died in 1716. He m. Abiah Street, Sept. 28, 1664. Had:

i. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 5, 1665; m. Johnson.
65. ii. DANIEL, b. Sept. 3, 1668; d. 1730.
iii. MARY, b. Oct. 28, 1670; m. Potter.
66. iv. JOHN, b. 1673; d. 1728.
v. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 20, 1676; m. Barry.
67. vi. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 27, 1679; d. 1770.
vii. EUNICE, b. Nov. 10, 1682.
viii. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 5, 1685; d. 1750.

27. REV. JAMES[5] (*Rev. John*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Milford, Conn., 1643. Settled as pastor of a church in Sudbury, Mass., 1677. Deposed 1705. Removed to Elizabethtown, N. J., 1706; to Salem, Mass., 1708, where he lived until his death, Mar. 3, 1718. He m., May 13, 1680, Mary Walker. Had:

68. i. DR. JOHN, b. Nov. 20, 1683; d. Nov. 28, 1774.
69. ii. DR. THOMAS, b. April 1, 1688; d. Sept. 24, 1744.

28. SAMUEL[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford (now Bridgeport), Conn., Jan. 19, 1641,

where he resided and where he died in 1700. He m., 1665, Mary Tetterton. Had:

i. Mary, b. May 9, 1666; m. St. John.
ii. Daniel, b. Mar. 23, 1669; m. Dec. 29, 1694, Rebecca Wheeler. He was a farmer in Stratford, and had many descendants.
iii. Susannah, b. July 22, 1670; m. Mitchell.
iv. Sarah, b. May 1, 1673; died young.
v. Grace, b. July 8, 1676; m. Beers.
vi. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 1, 1679; m. Beebe.
vii. Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1681; m. Clarke.
viii. Abigail, b. Aug. 4, 1688.

29. THEOPHILUS[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 28, 1643, and died there 1712. He had:

i. Theophilus, d. unm.
ii. Mary, m. —— Crane.
iii. Comfort, m. —— Nichols.

30. MATTHEW[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 24, 1645; died in 1698; m. —— Buckley, and had:

i. Jonathan, unm.
ii. David, b. 1692; d. 1752; m. Hannah Rice.
iii. Jabez, m. —— Collone.
iv. Hannah, m. —— Beech.

31. EDMUND[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1647. Had:

i. Bezaleel, b. Apr. 11, 1674; d. 1717, in Stratford.
ii. Sarah, b. 1678.
iii. Samuel, b. June 8, 1679.
iv. Edmund, b. Mar. 20, 1680; m., 1706, Jane Cornwall.
v. Matthew, b. Jan. 8, 1683.

32. JOHN[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford, Conn., Feb. 8, 1651. Was a deacon in the Congregational Church. In regard to a difference in relation to the ministry he headed a party which left and settled in the town of Woodbury, Conn., where he held a controlling influ-

ence. Was Town Clerk 25 years and Captain of Militia. A man of intelligence, wealth, and ability, and his influence was felt throughout the colony. Was Judge 44 years; Representative 17 sessions; Speaker 1711–12. By his wife Elizabeth —— he had:

i. Ichabod, d. unm. in old age.
ii. Hannah, b. July 1, 1680; m. Chittenden.
70. iii. Samuel, b. Aug. 1, 1682; d. Feb. 25, 1757. Was a deacon in the Congregational Church in Woodbury. He m., Dec. 22, 1709, Mary Knowles.
iv. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1684; d. 1769; m. Roger Tirrell, of N. Milford, Conn.
71. v. John, b. June 1, 1687; d. 1727.
vi. Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1689; m., Dec. 28, 1718, Benjamin Hinman.
vii. Mary, b. Mar. 1, 1691; m. Rev. Anthony Stoddard.
viii. Susannah, b. Nov. 1, 1693; m. Rev. Daniel Noble.

33. NATHANIEL[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford, Conn., Mar. 21, 1657; died in 1712; m. —— Phipperny, and had:

i. Sarah.
ii. Penniah.
iii. Naomi.

34. BENJAMIN[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Edmund*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Stratford (now Bridgeport), Conn., Mar. 29, 1662, and where he continued to reside. By wife Rebecca he had:

i. Abigail, b. Apr. 16, 1684.
ii. John, b. Nov. 30, 1685; d. young.
iii. Wilmot, b. Jan. 21, 1688.
72. iv. Job, b. Apr. 7, 1690; d. June 9, 1750.
73. v. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 1, 1692.
vi. Martha, b. Dec. 20, 1694.
vii. Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1696.
74. viii. Enos, b. Apr. 16, 1699; d. 1793.
ix. Rebecca, b. Jan. 18, 1700.
75. x. Benjamin, b. Jan. 23, 1702.
xi. Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1705.
76. xii. James, b. Dec. 15, 1706.
xiii. Timothy, b. Jan. 4, 1709; d. 1789. Was married, and had Timothy and Elizabeth.

35. JOSEPH[5] (*Capt. John*[4], *John*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Watertown, Mass., May 14, 1650, and died there June 30, 1731. He was a blacksmith; often a Selectman; Assessor; and Representative to the General Court, 1702 to 1705 inclusive. He m. Elizabeth, the dau. of Edward Winship of Cambridge. He had:

77. i. JOHN, b. Jan. 11, 1675. Was first settler of Marlboro.
78. ii. EDWARD, b. Sept. 2, 1677; d. 1728 in Wayland.
iii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 8, 1680. A surveyor of Watertown.
iv. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 28, 1681.
v. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 24, 1682.
vi. EPHRAIM, b. Mar. 16, 1683; d. young.
vii. ELIZABETH, b. July 15, 1687; m. —— Stephens, of Townsend.
viii. MARTHA, b. Sept. 1, 1689; m. Rev. Benj. Shattuck.
79. ix. WILLIAM, b. June 28, 1692.
x. SARAH, b. June 2, 1694.
80. xi. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 19, 1696.

36. EBER[6] (*Eber*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in North Kingstown, R. I., and resided on the homestead. He m. Martha Remington, by whom he had:

i. MARTHA, b. July 25, 1707.
ii. EBER, b. May 15, 1709.
iii. JOHN, b. Oct. 30, 1711.
iv. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 22, 1714.
v. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 20, 1716.
vi. HENRY, b. Jan. 14, 1724. Resided in Kings Towne, and was grandfather of the late Judge S. G. Sherman, of Providence, R. I.

37. STEPHEN[6] (*Eber*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in North Kingstown, R. I. Was a farmer. His wife was Sarah ——, by whom he had:

i. DOROTHY, b. Apr. 18, 1722.
ii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 24, 1723.
iii. MARY, b. Aug. 10, 1725.
iv. SARAH, b. Sept. 16, 1727.
v. STEPHEN, b. May 7, 1733; d. 1772.
vi. DORCAS, b. May 20, 1735.
vii. PHILEMON, b. Dec. 29, 1737.
viii. SARAH, b. Mar. 20, 1739.

38. WILLIAM[6] (*Eber*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in North Kingstown, R. I. He had by wife whose name is unknown to us:

i. Deliverance, b. Apr. 10, 1717.
ii. Eber, b. Aug. 7, 1719.
iii. Phebe, b. Jan. 4, 1720.
iv. Abigail, b. Oct. 26, 1722.
v. Mary, b. June 20, 1724.
vi. Edward, b. Mar. 4, 1726.
vii. Jemima, b. Dec. 14, 1727.
viii. William, Jun., b. Mar. 10, 1730.
ix. Parthena, b. Feb. 16, 1731.
x. Jacob, b. Nov. 20, 1733. Settled in Williamstown, Mass., where his descendants are numerous.
xi. Palmer, b. May 30, 1737. Settled in New York.

39. PELEG[6] (*Eber*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in North Kingstown, R. I. He resided on the farm now owned (1868) by Othniel Sherman of Exeter. By wife whose name is not known to us he had:

i. Ichabod, b. Dec. 3, 1715.
ii. Lydia, b. Apr. 2, 1717; m. Wm. Sweet.
iii. Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1719.
iv. Moses, b. July 8, 1723.
v. Mary, b. June 27, 1725.

40. ELISHA[6] (*Eber*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]). Married, and had by wife children as follows:

i. Job, b. June 20, 1716.
ii. Elisha, b. Nov. 17, 1717.
iii. Benoni, b. July 7, 1719.
iv. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 24, 1722.
v. Stephen, b. Mar. 26, 1724.
vi. Mary, b. Aug. 11, 1726.
vii. Margaret, b. Mar. 20, 1730.
viii. Rhoda, b. Oct. 2, 1732.
ix. Thomas, b. Sept. 19, 1735.

41. THOMAS[6] (*Peleg*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., Aug. 8, 1658. He bought a tract of land about a mile north of Kingston Depot, in South Kingstown,* of Caleb Arnold, and settled there. This

* This tract was in Exeter and North Kingstown, and not in South Kingstown, as herein stated.—Editor.

was the homestead of the family until it was sold about 1868. He m. June 26, 1702, Lydia Wilcox. They had:

i. Ruth, m. Benjamin Potter.
ii. Josiah, b. Mar. 2, 1702; d. 1729.
iii. Daniel, b. Nov. 26, 1726.
iv. Benjamin.

42. WILLIAM[6] (*Peleg*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 3, 1659. He settled in Dartmouth, Mass. Had:

i. William, b. 1682.
ii. Thomas, b. 1684.
iii. Eleanor, b. 1686.
iv. Mary, b. 1688.
v. Elizabeth, b. 1690.
vi. Peleg, b. 1692.
vii. Benjamin, b. 1694.
viii. Sarah, b. 1696.
ix. Hannah, b. 1699.

43. DANIEL[6] (*Peleg*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., June 15, 1662. Settled in Dartmouth, Mass. Had:

i. Seth, b. Mar. 31, 1710. Issue in western New York.

44. PELEG[6] (*Peleg*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 8, 1666. He remained on the homestead. He m. Nov. 16, 1697, Alice Fish. They had:

i. Thomas, b. 1699, who held the old homestead and his children hold it still.
ii. Richard, b. 1701.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 1703.
iv. Peleg, b. 1704.
v. Grissell, b. 1706.
vi. Caleb, b. 1708.
vii. George, b. 1710.
viii. Saulsbury, b. 1712.
ix. Preserved, b. 1714.

45. EBER[6] (*Peleg*[5], *Phillip*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Henry*[2], *Henry*[1]), born in Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 20, 1674. Settled in Swansea, Mass. By wife Honora had:

i. HANNAH, b. June 23, 1700.
ii. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 16, 1703.
iii. ROBERT, b, Dec. 26, 1705.
iv. ELISHA, b. Jan. 1, 1707.
v. JOHN, b. Feb. 7, 1709.
vi. RUTH, b. Feb. 3, 1711.
vii. PELEG, b. Dec. 10, 1716.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE GREENES OF QUIDNESSET.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Continued from page 176.

45.* HENRY[5] GREENE (*James*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. July 28, 1754, in Coventry; m., Mar. 17, 1778, Marcy Corey of Scituate, dau. William. He was then called "Henry Jr., son of James." His mother Humility was doubtless the widow of Silas[4] (24). Children:

I. JOB[6], b. May 2, 1778.
II. CYRIL[6], b. Dec. 20, 1779.
III. SPICER[6], b. July 16, 1781.
IV. WHIPPLE[6], b. Oct. 16, 1782.
V. HANNAH[6], b. Aug. 14, 1784; m. Mar. 21, 1805, in Coventry, Reuben Johnson, s. Samuel.
VI. CYNTHIA[6], b. Mar. 8, 1786.
VII. HUMILITY[6], b. July 9, 1789.

46. WARDWELL[5] GREENE (*Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. Mar. 27, 1758, in Coventry; lived in Richland, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and, it is said, in one engagement being shot through the neck was left for dead on the field. His captain sent six

* Since the publication of the January number of this magazine the writer has received from Mr. Geo. H. Greene, of Lansing, Mich., satisfactory evidence that the four brothers numbered 41, 42, 43, and 44, were sons of James4 (John3, James2, John1, of Warwick, the surgeon), and should have no place among the Greenes of Quidnesset. No. 41 was already printed; the others are here omitted.

To the same gentleman thanks are due for copious notes relating to the descendants of Elder Timothy, 26, Wardwell, 46, and Capt. John, 59.

men to bring him off. They found him still alive and pressing a finger in each opening to stop the flow of blood. He was removed to a place of safety and finally recovered. His mother, a Quaker, on his return home is said to have remarked to him: "Thee should be thankful to the good Lord for the preservation of thy life." Whereupon his reply was: "Rather to the captain and his volunteers who brought me away." He lived and drew a pension until ninety years old. He m. —— Robinson. Child:

VEDAR[6], a noted lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y.

WARDWELL[5] GREENE (*Charles*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was probably he who m. in West Greenwich, July 24, 1782, Mary Stevens, and the same who had the following children, and died before 1808. His home was probably in Coventry. Children:

I. RUTH[6], m. before June 1, 1808, in Coventry, Seth Matteson, s. Benjamin. Children:
   i. WARDWELL GREENE[7], b. June 1, 1808.
   ii. OBADIAH[7], b. Aug. 5, 1810.

II. ORPHA[6], m. April 8, 1810, in Coventry, Obadiah Johnson, s. Joshua. Children:
   i. JOSHUA[7], b. Oct. 25, 1810; d. Jan. 29, 1811.
   ii. CALEB WEAVER[7], b. Jan. 10, 1812.

61. III. RATHBUN[6], m. Jane Millard.

47. JAMES[5] (*Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. Apr. 25, 1768. His birth is recorded in Coventry as of that date, but his descendants aver that he was born in Providence, m. Hopie Short, removed first to Ontario Co., N. Y., and thence to Michigan about 1829, and died soon after, aged 58, his son Chauncey W. having been about twelve years old at his father's death. Children:

I. ——, d. in infancy.

62. II. WARDWELL[6], b. about 1793; m. (1) —— Short, (2) Polly Peabody.

III. POLLY[6], b. about 1795; m. Elias Gilbert. Children:
   i. ELIAS[7], has son Elias[8] in Rock Island, Ill.
   ii. WARREN[7], near Adrian, Mich.
   iii. THEODOSIA[7], d.

63. IV. Champlin[6], m. Fanny Hazen.
V. Lucinda[6], m. Nathaniel Bennett. Children:
i. Mary[7].
ii. Charity[7].
iii. George[7].
64. VI. Leland[6], m. Nancy Wilmarth.
65. VII. Luther[6], m. Mary Ann Lee.
VIII. Ray[6], m. Amanda Gilbert. He has been for many years hopelessly insane, and is now at the Insane Asylum, Pontiac, Mich.
IX. Hopie[6], m. Lyman Wilcox. Has twin children: Lyman[7] and Randall[7].
X. Naomi[6], m. William Webster, and has one child Hopie[7].
66. XI. Calvin A[6]., m. Louisa Baldwin.
67. XII. Chauncey W[6]., b. about 1816; m. Cornelia Henry.
68. XIII. Horace[6], b. about 1818; m. (1) Mary Ann Merihew, (2) ——.

48. BENJAMIN[5] GREENE (*Col. Isaac*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. Feb. 17, 1764, in Coventry; m. (1) Dec. 4, 1791, in Coventry, Sarah Brayton, dau. Benjamin; m. (2), about 1800, "Harraetta" ——; and had three children by each. Children:

I. Caleb[6], b. Mar. 17, 1792; m. Mar. 27, 1814, in Coventry, Phebe Matteson, dau. Stephen.
II. Hannah[6], b. May 16, 1794.
III. Isaac[6], b. Sept. 24, 1796.
IV. Sarah[6], b. Oct. 28, 1803.
V. Barbara[6], b. Jan. 27, 1805.
VI. Hiram[6], b. Oct. 19, 1809.

49. JOHN[5] GREENE (*John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. Dec. 17, 1756, in West Greenwich. May possibly have been he who by wife Katharine in West Greenwich had:

I. (Dau.)[6], b. Mar. 11, 1775; d. Apr. 2, 1775.
II. Susannah[6], b. Apr. 22, 1776.
III. Amos[6], b. Aug. 30, 1778.

50. PELEG[5] GREENE (*Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. April 25, 1752, in Coventry, R. I. He may have been the Peleg who by wife Lucy had, in West Greenwich, I.

William, b. June 9, 1773; II. Esther, b. Nov. 22, 1775; and III. Susannah.

In the account of his family which comes from a grandson of his brother in Michigan, however, his wife is not named, but his children are given as follows. His residence has not been learned. Children:

69. I. RUSSELL[6].
II. ALLEN B[6].
III. ELLEN[6].
IV. WARREN[6].
V. SARAH[6], m. —— Bill. Her dau. ANN ELIZA BILL[7] m. Pulaski[7] Greene (David[6], David[5], Joseph[4], John[3], James[2], John[1], of Warwick.)
VI. PELEG[6].
VII. BENJAMIN F[6].

50[1]. LEVI[5] GREENE (*Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1], b. June 6, 1759, in Coventry, R. I. Children:

I. HULDAH[6], m. Godfrey Slocum.
II. FANNY[6], m. Orange Chapin.
III. EUNICE[6], m. David Crippin.
IV. AURILLA[6], m. —— Chappell.
V. SOPHIA[6], m. David Curtis.
VI. EMMA[6], m. Abner Beardsley, Paribault, Minn.
VII. WATERMAN[6], unm.; killed by fall of a tree.
70. VIII. HORACE[6], m. Diantha Powell.
71. IX. ZEPHANIAH RIPLEY[6], b. Aug. 6, 1801; m. Zerilla Gould.
X. SPEDY[6], m. Gerothman McDonald.
XI. LAURA[6], m. Sheldon Wilcox.

50[2]. ROWLAND[5] GREENE (*Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. April 12, 1766, in Coventry, R. I. Had children:

I. LESTER[6], who lived in New York State.
II. GEORGE[6].

51. JOHN[5] GREENE (*John*[4], *Daniel*[3], *Daniel*[2], *John*[1]), b. 1772, in Quidnesset Neck, North Kingstown, R. I.; m. Waity Kenyon, whose home was at Kenyon's Bridge in East Greenwich; removed to New York State, and died in Pen

Yan, Oct. 21, 1757. In his younger days he was noted for his jovial disposition and propensity to play practical jokes. Children:

I. DANIEL[6], d. in the West without known issue.
II. BENJAMIN[6], " " "
III. RICHARD[6], " " "
IV. JOHN R[6]., recently living in Ridgeway, Kas., with son CHARLES[7].
V. SARAH[6], m. Strobridge, recently living in Philadelphia.
VI., VII. and VIII., daughters whose names are unknown.

52. ELEAZAR[5] GREENE (*Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. July 22, 1735, in East Greenwich; m. Oct. 20, 1754, in West Greenwich, Sarah Carpenter; lived in West Greenwich, and had:

I. PHILIP[6], b. Mar. 10, 1755.
71. II. OLIVER[6], b. Feb. 8, 1757; m. Judith Giles.

53. JOB[5] GREENE (*Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Mar. 10, 1737; probably m. Mar. 6, 1760, in West Greenwich, Christian Greene, of Exeter, and lived for a time at least in West Greenwich. Child:

I. SOLOMON[6], b. Oct. 9, 1760.

54. ELDER ELISHA[5] GREENE (*Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. July 14, 1740; m. Mar. 31, 1759, in West Greenwich (date elsewhere Sept. 20, 1759), Edith Stafford, and lived in West Greenwich. Children:

72. I. LODOWICK[6], b. Nov. 6, 1759; m. Judith Hall.
II. LUCA[6] (Lucy?), b. Apr. 6, 1762; m. Solomon Lewis, of Voluntown.
73. III. STAFFORD[6], b. Jan. 17, 1776; m. Lydia Brown.

55. CALEB[5] GREENE (*Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Dec. 1, 1748, in West Greenwich; if properly identified, of which there is doubt, m. Mary ——, and lived in West Greenwich. If so, he was father of the following children:

I. DAVID[6], b. May 21, 1771.
II. JOB[6], b. Sept. 15, 1776.
III. SARAH[6], b. May 8, 1778.
IV. SPENCER[6], b. Oct. 3, 1781.
V. RUSSELL[6], b. July 6, 1786.

56. CALEB[5] GREENE (*Benjamin*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Aug. 2, 1744, in West Greenwich, where he resided. Perhaps he is the Caleb who m. (1) Apr. 16, 1769, Sarah Brown, dau. Benjamin. He certainly m. (2) Welthan Ellis, dau. of Gideon, who was the mother of his children. He d. about June, 1790. Children:

I. THOMAS[6], b. May 12, 1774; m. Dorcas ——, and had two children, now in the West, named JONATHAN[7] and ROXANNA[7].
74. II. GIDEON[6], b. Mar. 7, 1777; m. Mary Tillinghast.
III. LYDIA[6], b. May 14, 1780; m. Job (?) Greene.
IV. MERCY[6], b. May 14, 1780; m. —— Bitgood.
V. EUNICE[6], b. Feb. 28, 1784; m. July 17, 1803, in West Greenwich, Benj. Tillinghast, s. John.
VI. LOIS[6], b. Apr. 21, 1786; d. young.
VII. SIMEON[6], b. Mar. 18, 1789; went to the West; m. but had no issue.

57. CLARK[5] GREENE (*Benjamin*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. about 1751; m. June 13, 1784, in West Greenwich, Mehitable Reynolds, dau. Henry; lived in West Greenwich. Children:

I. ALICE[6], b. Oct. 17, 1784.
II. PHEBE[6], b. May 27, 1786.
III. HENRY REYNOLDS[6], b. Feb. 27, 1788.
IV. POLLY[6], b. Dec. 20, 1789.
V. CALEB[6], b. May 26, 1792.
VI. CLARK[6], b. Apr. 30, 1794.
VII. EUNICE[6], b. Feb. 26, 1796.
VIII. RAY[6], b. Jan. 15, 1798.
IX. THOMAS ROGERS[6], b. Apr. 17, 1800.
X. JONATHAN[6], b. Sept. 16, 1802.
XI. MERCY[6], b. June 24, 1805.

58. JOHN[5] GREENE (*Thomas*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. May 29, 1731, in West Greenwich; lived near

Shannock Mills, and had two sons, perhaps other children. Children:

75. I. ALLEN[6].
II. REUBEN[6], removed to New York State.

59. CAPT. JOHN[5] GREENE (*Josiah*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), was, it is believed, born in what is now Hopkinton, R. I., about 1745; m. (1) Abigail Moon, dau. of Ebenezer Moon of Exeter, who was living in 1772; (2) Mar. 2, 1775, in Westerly, R. I., Prudence Saunders, dau. of Joseph, of the latter town. The groom is in the marriage certificate* called "John Greene of Exeter, son of Josias deceased." He served under Gen. Amherst in Canada during the French War, and was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. His home was in Hopkinton, R. I., where he died, March, 1830, aged 85. As a proof of the identification given above, the following is appended: Datus E. Lewis, of Berlin, Wis., living in 1882, a grandson of John[5] and Prudence Greene, states that he lived with his grandfather from the age of seven to that of twenty-one, and that he remembers hearing him speak of at least two brothers, Benjamin older than John and Jonathan younger than John. He thinks Benjamin died in Rhode Island, and Jonathan in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Children by first wife:

I. RICHARD[6], removed about 1800 from Rhode Island to Petersburg or Grafton, N. Y.
76. II. WILLIAM[6], m. (1) Rebecca Saunders, (2) Nancy Wright.
III. ASA[6], removed to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., with his brother Richard.

Children by second wife:

IV. SAUNDERS[6], settled first in Madison Co., N. Y., afterward in Jefferson Co., N. Y.
77. V. NATHAN[6], b. Nov. 9, 1777; m. (1) Clarissa Strong, (2) Julia Strong.
78. VI. OLIVER DAVIS[6], b. Jan. 1781; d. Jan. 8, 1847; m. Phebe Loomis.

* Westerly Records, book ii., p. 141.

VII. Abigail[6], m. Abel Lewis, s. Abraham, of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Children:
i., ii. and iii. died in infancy.
iv. Abel Greene Lewis[7], of Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; m. (1) Virtue Maxson, (2) Sally Burdick, (3) Martha Burdick. He has had: i. Charles M[8]; ii. Harriet E[8]; iii. Zaccheus M[8]; iv. Frank[8].
v. Datus Ensign[7], b. Feb. 29, 1808; m. Tacy W. Maxson; a farmer at Berlin, Wis. Has: i. Justina C[8]; ii. Rev. A. Herbert[8], a clergyman and professor in the Theol. Dep't. of Alfred Univ., Alfred, N. Y.
vi. Clarissa[7], m. Alanson Coon, of De Ruyter, N.Y., and d. soon, leaving dau. Edna Irene[8].

VIII. Hannah[6], m. Luke Coon.

79. IX. Rowland Thurston[6], b. Oct. 20, 1786; m. Sheffield (?)

80. X. George Saunders[6], b. Sept. 15, 1788; d. 1875.

81. XI. Alpheus Miner[6], b. July 27, 1790; m. Abby S. Wells.

XII. Rev. John[6], m. and lived on the homestead in Hopkinton, R. I.; was a Seventh Day Baptist clergyman; d. about 1860.

60. LUKE[5] GREENE (*Joseph*[4], *Benjamin*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Sept. 18, 1751; was probably he who m. Dec. 25, 1773 (or 4), Lois[5] Greene (Benjamin[4], John[3], Benjamin[2], John[1]), and had:

I. Joshua[6], b. June 7, 1775.

60[1]. JABEZ[5] (*Nathan*[4], 39), b. Dec. 19, 1762, in Coventry, R. I.; had four children, named below. It has been recently ascertained that his father, Nathan[4] (39), was not son of Henry[3], as suggested on p. 176, but son of John[3] (John[2], John[1]) (8). It is also now known that Nathan[5] (Nathan[4], 39) was not he who married Sarah Hammitt. Her husband was Nathan[6] (Jedediah[5], James[4], John[3], James[2], John[1], of Warwick, the surgeon). Children of Jabez[5]:

I. NATHANIEL[6].
II. ARCHIBALD H[6]., d. about 1819, at Pontiac, Mich., at the age of 80. He had a son, JOHN W[7]., in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. The latter had a son, CHARLES[8], in San Francisco, Cal.
III. NATHAN[6].
IV. ABNER[6].

61. RATHBUN[6] GREENE (*Wardwell*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Feb. 25, 1810, in Coventry, Jane Millard, dau. of Capt. Samuel; lived in Coventry. Children:

I. AMANZA JOHNSON[7], b. Apr. 10, 1810.
II. WARDWELL[7], b. July 3, 1812.
III. SAMUEL NELSON[7], b. Jan. 9, 1814.
IV. OLIVE[7], b. Oct. 7, 1815.

62. WARDWELL[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. about 1793; m. (1) —— Short, his cousin, (2) Polly Peabody. He located land from Government in Farmington, Mich., Sept. 29, 1823. He died many years ago; his widow was living in 1882. Children by first wife:

I. LELAND[7], b. about 1817, living in 1882.
II. ANN[7], living in 1882.

Children by second wife:

III. LUCINDA[7], m. Gardner Webster, Farmington; both living in 1882.
IV. EMILY[7], living in 1882.
V. WARDWELL[7], living in 1882.
VI. SIDNEY W[7]., living in 1882.
VII. JARVIS J[7]., a dry goods merchant and prominent citizen in Pontiac, Mich.; living in 1882.
VIII. BETSEY[7], living in 1882.
IX. MARIA[7], d. before Sept. 8, 1882.
X. SENECA[7], living in 1882.
XI. HELEN[7], b. about 1836; living in 1882.

63. CHAMPLIN[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Fanny Hazen; lived in Farmington, Mich. Children:

I. Warren[7].
II. Marietta[7].
III. Amanda[7].
IV. George W[7].
V. Ann[7].
VI. Theodosia[7].
VII. Caroline[7].
VIII. Edward[7].

64. LELAND[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Nancy Wilmarth; located land from Government in Farmington, Mich., Sept. 29, 1823, and resides there on his farm. Children:

I. Dexter W[7]., lives at Farmington, Mich.
II. Adelia[7] } twins.
III. Amelia[7] }
IV. Wesley[7].
V. Thomas[7].

65. LUTHER[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Mary Ann Lee; located land from Government in Farmington, Mich., May 26, 1824. Children:

I. Marshall[7], a noted physician, who died a few years ago at Pontiac, Mich.
II. Caroline[7].

66. CALVIN A[6]. GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Louisa Baldwin; living. Children:

I. Addison[7].
II. Ray[7].
III. Mary[7].
IV. Lucy[7].
V. Avis[7].

67. CHAUNCEY W[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. about 1816; m. Cornelia Henry. He has been a writer on agricultural topics and prominently connected with the Michigan State Agricultural Society. At one time he was the Democratic candidate for Commissioner of the State Land Office. At present he is connected with the Insane Asylum at Pontiac, Mich. Children:

I. Florence[7].
II. Edith[7].
III. Ida[7].
IV. Merideth[7].

68. HORACE[6] GREENE (*James*[5], *Wardwell*[4], *James*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. (1) Mary Ann Merihew, (2) ——. Children by first wife:

I. Merihew[7].
II. Hopie[7].
III. Naomi[7].
IV. Agnes[7].
V. James Madison[7].
VI. Horace[7].
VII. Henrietta[7].
VIII. Betsey Ann[7].

Children by second wife:

IX. Webster[7], living.
X. ——[7], d.

69. RUSSELL[6] GREENE (*Peleg*[5], *Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), had the following children:

I. Warren[7], who lived in Michigan.
II. Hiram[7].
III. Allen[7].
IV. Alice[7], m. —— McDonald; lived in Corunna (?) Mich.
V. Sarah[7], m. —— Bagg, Detroit, Mich.

70. HORACE[6] GREENE (*Levi*[5], *Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), m. Diantha Powell, and lived in Springfield, Mich, in 1833 or 4. Children:

I. Waterman[7], lives in Janesville, Wis.
82. II. Gerothman[7], m.
III. Elisha[7], d. unm.
IV. Almira[7], m. —— Huggins, lives near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
V. Malvina[7], lives in Iowa.

71. ZEPHANIAH RIPLEY[6] GREENE (*Levi*[5], *Elder Timothy*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), b. Aug. 6, 1801; m. Zerilla Gould, and is still living at Farmington, Mich. Children:

83. I. Addis Emmett[7], b. Oct. 17, 1827; m. Cordelia A. Smith.
II. Nancy Almeda[7], b. Oct. 9, 1829; m. Lewis Severance, Fentonville, Mich.
III. Adaliza Luthera[7], b. Apr. 25, 1831; m. Leonard M. Garfield, Fentonville, Mich.
IV. Emma Maria[7], b. May 25, 1833; m. George Helliker, Farmington, Mich.
V. Horace Alonzo[7], b. May 17, 1835; m. Mary Seely; lives at Walled Lake, in Farmington, Mich.
VI. Sophronia[7], b. May 17, 1837; d. about 1840.
VII. Lucy Ordelia[7], b. Mar. 18, 1839; m. Chas. E. Seely, Commerce, Mich.
VIII. Betsey Louisa[7], b. Oct. 8, 1841; m. Byron C. Phelps, Hillsdale, Mich.

71. OLIVER[6] GREENE (*Eleazar*[5], *Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Feb. 8, 1757, in West Greenwich; m. Oct. 31, 1799, in West Greenwich, Judith Giles, dau. William; lived in West Greenwich. Child:

I. Nathaniel[7], b. July 25, 1782.

72. LODOWICK[6] GREENE (*Elisha*[5], *Philip*[4], *John*[3], *Benjamin*[2], *John*[1]), b. Nov. 6, 1759, in West Greenwich; m. Dec. 5, 1779, in West Greenwich, Judith Hall, dau. Robert; lived in West Greenwich. Children:

I. Jacob[7], b. Feb. 21, 1780; m. Feb. 27, 1800, Sarah Straight, dau. John.
II. George[7], b. Feb. 23, 1782.
III. Edith[7], b. Apr. 2, 1784.
IV. Sarah[7], b. Mar. 21, 1786; d. Sept. 13, 1789.
V. Bowen[7], b. Aug. 1, 1788.
VI. Elisha[7], b. June 2, 1790.
VII. Lodowick[7], b. Aug. 5, 1792.
VIII. John[7], b. June 13, 1796.
IX. Hall[7], b. June 15, 1798.
X. Stafford[7], b. Feb. 2, 1801.

(*To be continued.*)

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

From Records in the Town Clerk's Offiee.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

Continued from page 219.

C.

Cahoone Elizabeth, of Warwick, R. I., and Simeon Babcock, of South Kingstown, Apr. 19, 1750.

Campbell Charles and Martha Price, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Sept. 17, 1732.

" John and Elizabeth, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Dec. 15, 1737.

Card Job and Hannah Bull, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Aug. 27, 1724.

" Joshua and Alice Clark, by Thomas Brown, justice, Feb. 26, 1746.

" Phebe, of South Kingstown, and Elijah Champlin, of Charlestown, Nov. 27, 1751.

" Ann, of Job, and Jeffrey Champlin, of Elijah, Oct. 23, 1783.

" Deborah, widow of Abram, and Cudjo Babcock, of Charlestown, Dec. 22, 1791.

" Elizabeth, of Charlestown, and John James, of South Kingstown, Dec. 31, 1849.

" Mary Adeline, of Joshua B., and Joseph A. Brown, of Palmer, Mar. 17, 1850.

" Harriet P., of Jamestown, and George P. Rose, of South Kingstown, Dec. 5, 1852.

Carlile William and Lois Sunderland, by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, Jan. 27, 1760.

Carpenter Joseph and Mercy Barber, by Rouse Helme, assistant, 1733.

Carpenter Deborah and Daniel Knowles, Mar. 24, 1744.
" Jeremiah and Abigail Sheldon, by Samuel Tefft, justice, June 24, 1752.
" Sarah and Nathaniel Gardiner, Sept. 21, 1752.
" Samuel and Deborah Greenman, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Nov. 15, 1753.
" Elizabeth, of South Kingstown, and Peter Wells, of Westerly, R. I., Mar. 1, 1759.
" Mrs. Mary and Joseph Knowles, Mar. 16, 1783.
" Mary Hannah and Nicholas Bryant Potter, Jan. 28, 1794.
" Mary, of Stephen, and John Cooke, Sept. 27, 1798.
" Richard and Elizabeth Braman, by Henry C. Coombes, Jan. 6, 1850.
" Isaac and Abbie Perry, by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, Oct. 30, 1842.
" Lavina and Henry Spear, July 28, 1850.
" Susan A. and Adolphus Manuel Open, Nov. 7, 1858.
Casey Elizabeth, of Exeter, and Jeremiah Crandall, of South Kingstown, Feb. 2, 1746.
Case Elizabeth and James York, Jan. 11, 1727.
" Sarah and James Sheffield, Apr. 20, 1727.
" Ann and Aaron Milleman, May 23, 1728.
" Ann and Aaron Williams, May 23, 1728.
" William and Mercy Crandall, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Sept. 11, 1729.
" Joseph, of Joseph, Jr., and Sarah Mumford, by Christopher Allen, justice, Dec. 18, 1729.
" Mitihel, of South Kingstown, and Ann Brown, of North Kingstown, by Rev. David Sprague, Mar. 6, 1743.
" Hannah and Samuel Wilson, Dec. 30, 1744.
" Amie and Samuel Curtis, Mar. 19, 1746.
" Mary, of William of South Kingstown, and John Clarke, Jr., of Newport, July 16, 1755.
" Sarah, of South Kingstown, and Robert R. Knowles, of North Providence, R. I., Sept. 20, 1841.

Caswell Reuben and Susannah A. Nichols, by Rev. Elisha F. Watson, Sept. 2, 1844.

" Mary, of Gardiner T. and Mary S., and Wm. Gould, of William (marriage not given), recorded May 17, 1780.

Cheffield Caleb and Sarah Holley, by Thomas Hazard, assistant, Dec. 5, 1746.

Champlain Anne and Henry Gardiner, June 27, 1736.

" Mary and John Craddock (Indians), Feb. 5, 1737.

" Elijah, of Charlestown, and Phebe Card, of South Kingstown, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Nov. 27, 1751.

" Mary, of Stephen, and Joseph Browning, of Wm., Feb. 12, 1761.

" Stephen, son of Dinah, widow, and Elizabeth Perry, of Freeman, by Rev. Benj. Waite, Dec. 20, 1782.

" Jeffrey, of Elijah, and Ann Card, of Job, by F. Perry, justice, Oct. 23, 1783.

" Gardiner, of William, and Lydia West, of James of Westerly, R. I., by Rev. Isaiah Wilcox, Aug. 31, 1791.

" Thomas Hazard, of Jeffrey of South Kingstown, and Amie Tripp Perry, of Newport, dau. of Joseph, by Oliver Gardiner, senator, Oct. 2, 1803.

" Jeffrey Washington and Rebecca Perry, by James Congdon, justice, Jan. 30, 1806.

" Amie and Thurston Tucker, Jan. 4, 1841.

" William, of Richmond, R. I., and Jane Champlain, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Silas Leonard, Mar. 14, 1841.

" Jane and William Champlain, Mar. 14, 1841.

" William and Adeline B. Tucker, by Rev. Silas Leonard, Apr. 4, 1841.

" Joseph, 3d., and Mary Whitford, by Rev. Cyrus Miner, Dec. 22, 1841.

Champlain Elizabeth P., of South Kingstown, and Benjamin Nye, of Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1841.
" Daniel, of Providence, and Susan Ann Bentley, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, Dec. 11, 1842.
" Ann, of Robert H. and Esther, and Lyndon G. of Elijah and Frances, Aug. 18, 1845.
" John P., of Samuel, and Mary Whaley, of Ezekiel, by Rev. John Slocum, Dec. 29, 1850.
Chapman Anna and Moses Barber, Mar. 30, 1806.
Chappell Mirabah and William Osborne, Nov. 13, 1762.
" Fones and Penelope Hale, by James Helme, justice, Mar. 12, 1805.
" Frederic, of Frederic, and Prudence S. Holley, of John, by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Oct. 12, 1846.
" William J., of Richard, and Deborah Moore, of Nathan, both of Richmond, by E. J. Locke.
Clarke Emmanuel and Margaret Smith, at North Kingstown, by William Spencer, justice, Jan. 4, 1725.
" Sarah and John Page, Sept. 1, 1729.
" William and Rebecca Wells, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Sept. 4, 1731.
" Judith and Robert Potter, Jr., Sept. 5, 1731.
" Caleb and Mary Sheffield, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Dec. 1, 1737.
" Latham, of Samuel of Jamestown, and Martha Robinson, of William of South Kingstown, by David Coggeshall, assistant, Apr. 18, 1745.
" Alice and Joshua Card, Feb. 26, 1746.
" Mitihel and Martha West, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Nov. 12, 1748.
" Amie, of Simeon of Richmond, and Jonathan Babcock, of John of South Kingstown, Mar. 3, 1755.
" John, Jr., of Newport, and Mary Case, of William of South Kingstown, July 16, 1755.

Clarke James, of Stonington, Conn., and Dorcas Gardiner, of of South Kingstown, by Henry Gardiner, assistant, Nov. 19, 1760.

" Lucy, of South Kingstown, and Edward Sand, of Newport, Sept. 15, 1763.

" Samuel and Sarah Niler, by Rev. Joseph Torry, Apr. 13, 1775.

" Sarah and James Hulme, Nov. 9, 1777.

" William Case and Sarah Cross, by Nathaniel Gardiner, justice, July 21, 1781.

" Mary Ann, of William, and George Douglass, of David, Dec. 18, 1805.

" Teresa, of South Kingstown, and Bowdoin Hazard, Dec. 6, 1810.

" Martha and Potter Browning, Dec. 25, 1720.

" Pittman V. and Elizabeth Barber, both of Richmond, by Rev. John H. Baker, July 11, 1839.

" Peter W. and Martha C. Browning, by Rev. Nelson Cogswell, Feb. 1, 1843.

" Simeon P., of Richmond, and Catherine C. Perry, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Leander Witherill, Nov. 8, 1843.

" Henry and Mary T. Tucker, by Rev. Silas Learnard, Dec. 2, 1843.

" Susan O. H., of Joseph, and David G. Barber, of Rhoda, Feb. 1, 1846.

" Julia F., of Joshua, and John P. Whaley, of Jeremiah W., May 14, 1848.

" Rouse R. and Sarah P. Wells, of Thomas R., Jan. 16, 1849.

" Cordelia and John Holland, July 7, 1850.

" Jane, of Christopher, and Wm. Steadman, of Oliver, Aug. 5, 1850.

Closon Ruth and Jeremiah Bull, June 26, 1745.

Coggeshall Joseph and Nancy Bull, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Aug. 27, 1724–5.

Cole Catherine and George Parker, Oct. 18, 1724.

Collins Jedediah, of Westerly, and Hannah Worden, of South Kingstown, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Aug. 13, 1736.

" John, of Amos of North Stonington, Conn., and Eliza Perkins, of James of South Kingstown, by Rev. Gershom Palmer, Oct. 25, 1809.

Comstock Job, of East Greenwich, and Hannah Hookins, of South Kingstown, dau. of Christopher, by John Lillibridge, justice, Dec. 18, 1763.

" Joseph and Sarah R. Comstock, by Rev. Joel Mann, May 31, 1802.

" Sarah R. and Joseph Comstock, May 31, 1802.

Congdon Sarah, of Samuel, and Capt. Robert Robinson, of Christopher, Mar. 15, 1795.

" Elizabeth, of South Kingstown, and Joseph Brownell, of Little Compton, Sept. 20, 1746.

" Margaret and Samuel Allen, June 25, 1748.

" Mary, of William and Freelove, and John B. Dockray, of John and Mary, Sept. 6, 1779.

" Deborah, of William of South Kingstown, and John Fry, of East Greenwich, June 4, 1795.

" John K., of James of Charlestown, and Sarah Knowles, of South Kingstown, dau. of Major Wm., by Samuel Perry, justice, Jan. 12, 1806.

" James, of James and Rebecca of Charlestown, and Renewed Knowles, of William and Sarah, by Rev. William Northup, Oct. 11, 1810.

" Mercy and John K. Brown, Jan. 28, 1841.

" Rebecca R., of Charlestown, and Thomas A. Kenyon, of South Kingstown, Oct. 3, 1843.

Conner Daniel and Susan J. Steadman, of Asa, by Rev. Henry C. Coombes, July 28, 1850.

Cooke John and Mary C. Carpenter, of Stephen, by Samuel Helme, justice, Sept. 27, 1798.

" Abbie, of Elisha, and Hazard Gavitt, of Reuben, Oct 28, 1849.

Coon Lodowick, of Hopkinton, and Thankful Williams, of So. Kingstown, by Samuel Helme, justice, June 4, 1795.

Cory Benjamin and Catherine James, by Samuel Helme, justice, June, 1798.

" Caleb and Mehitable Babcock, by Samuel Helme, justice, Nov. 11, 1798.

" Benjamin S. and Meriah Perry, by Joseph P. Babcock, justice, Dec. 15, 1839.

" Mrs. Hannah, widow of Gardiner, and Nathan Lillibridge, of Gideon, Apr. 23, 1848.

Cottrell Mary and Peter Stephens, Sept. 1, 1728.

" Mary and Nathan Tanner, May 28, 1734.

" Patience, of South Kingstown, and Benj. James, of Westerly, Aug. 27, 1737.

" George and Abigail White, by James Sheldon, justice, Feb. 10, 1739.

" Elizabeth and Samuel Babcock, Jan. 18, 1748.

" William (silversmith) and Mary Tefft, of George, by G. Peckham, justice, Dec. 7, 1786.

" Jesse and Hannah Steadman, by Rev. Silas Learnard, June 21, 1843.

Coyhes William, of Charlestown, and Mary Nocake, of South Kingstown (Indians), by Samuel Helme, justice, Mar. 19, 1795.

Cox Elizabeth and Thomas Read, Nov. 3, 1733.

" Jacob, of Newport, and Mrs. Mary Heydon, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Joseph Torrey, Sept. 8, 1737.

Craddock John and Mary Champlain (Indians), by Rev. Joseph Torrey, Feb. 5, 1737.

Crandall Mercy and William Case, Sept. 11, 1729.

" Mary, of South Kingstown, and Joseph Adams, of Westerly, Sept. 4, 1737.

" Elizabeth and Nath'l Perkins, Mar. 1, 1739.

" Martha and John Frazer, July 31, 1739.

" Jeremiah, of South Kingstown, and Elizabeth Casey, of Exeter, by Rev. David Sprague, Feb. 2, 1746.

Crandall George N., of Westerly, R. I., son of George W. and Thankful G., and Maria S. Babcock, of Jesse and Sally S., by Rev. Thomas Vernon, Oct. 1, 1845.

" Jane M. H., of William, and Randall C. James, of Ezekiel, July 1, 1847.

" Benjamin F. and Patience A. Tourjee, by Rev. Elisha F. Watson, Aug. 30, 1852.

" Clarke and Ruth A. Foster, by Rev. Eldredge Crandall, Sept. 17, 1865.

Crossman Mary of South Kingstown, and James Pierce, of East Greenwich, Nov. 7, 1773.

Crosswell Mingrel, of Sterling, Conn., and Mary Sias, of South Kingstown, by Samuel Helme, justice, Nov. 23, 1794.

Cross Sarah and William Case Clarke, July 21, 1781.

" Charles, of Joseph of Charlestown, and Martha B. Hazard, of Brenton, by Joseph P. Babcock, justice, Sept. 25, 1842.

Croucher Mary, of Newport, and Stafford Baker, of Exeter, Oct. 27, 1793.

Crawford William, of Warwick, and Mary Wells, of South Kingstown, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Sept. 7, 1738.

Crumb Almira P., of Westerly, and Benjamin Holland, of South Kingstown, Aug. 2, 1840.

" Mary Ann and Hazard Holland, Jr., July 4, 1841.

Curtis Samuel and Amie Case, by Jeffrey Hazard, assistant, Mar. 19, 1746.

D.

Dake Benjamin and Elizabeth Reynolds, by Emmanuel Case, Mar. 23, 1779.

Davis Martha and Edward Read, Oct. 15, 1758.

" Thankful, of South Kingstown, and William Brown, of Hopkinton, Oct. 19, 1791.

" William A., of Fall River, Mass., and Susan C. Tefft, of So. Kingstown, by Rev. Thos. Vernon, Dec. 9, 1840.

Dawley John C. and Mary A. Reynolds, both of Exeter, by Rev. Silas Learnard, Aug. 28, 1842.

Dennison John and Julia Perry, by Rouse Helme, assistant, July 21, 1725.

Dewy Susannah, of South Kingstown, and Ebenezer Vaughn, of East Greenwich, Feb. 7, 1796.

Dickinson Mrs. Ann and Jeremiah Niles, Apr. 21, 1737.

Dixon George and Sarah Ann Rodman, by Rev. Silas Learnard, May 3, 1840.

Dockray John Bigelow, of John, and Mary Congdon, of William and Freelove, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Sept. 6, 1779.

" Mary and Elisha F. Watson, by Rev. James H. Eames, June 6, 1843.

Douglass George, of David, and Mary Ann Clarke, of Wm., by Rev. Thomas Kendall, Dec. 18, 1805.

Druce Ebenezer and Mary Hazard, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, June 6, 1739.

" Mary and Nathaniel Baudish, Jan. 12, 1758.

Dye Mary W., of Asa and Mary, and Edwin A. Peckham, of Judge William Peckham, May 13, 1849.

E.

Earl Susannah and Daniel Sherman, May 22, 1735.

" Abigail, of John, and Isaac Sheldon, of Isaac, Dec. 20, 1746.

Eaton Edgar R. and Mary Ann Smith, by Rev. Wilson Cogswell, Dec. 4, 1842.

Eldred Abigail and Henry Gardiner, June 30, 1726.

" Elizabeth, of South Kingstown, and John Rose, of Preston, Conn., June 12, 1734.

" William, of North Kingstown, and Abigail Fish, of South Kingstown, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Mar. 16, 1737.

" Esther and Arnold Proser, July 14, 1764, July 15, 1765 (both dates given).

Enis Wm. and Elizabeth Austin, by Thomas Hazard, assistant, May 27, 1757.
" Eliza and Henry Barber, Jan. 20, 1840.
Enos William and Sarah Ladd, by Rev. Joseph Torrey, Oct. 17, 1737.
Everitt Daniel and Mary Sheffield, by Rouse Helme, assistant, July 12, 1739.
" Deborah and Jonathan Holway, May 24, 1753.

F.

Fairweather Solomon, of George, and Louisa Weeden, of London (col.), by Rev. James Hammond, Oct. 15, 1848.
Fish Abigail and Joseph Fox, Apr. 6, 1732.
" Abigail and William Eldred, Mar. 16, 1737.
Foster John and Margery, both of Westerly, by Rouse Helme, assistant, date not given.
" Jonathan and Elizabeth Mumford, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Feb. 4, 1726–7.
" Lydia M., of Othniel of South Kingstown, and Thomas P. Nichols, of Newport, July 17, 1844.
" Ruth A. and Clarke Crandall, Sept. 17, 1865.
Fowler Thomas and Sybil Knowles, by Robert Hannah, justice, Apr. 26, 1730.
" Simeon and Mercy Jones, by Samuel Babcock, justice, Mar. 20, 1745.
Fox Joseph and Abigail Fish, by Christopher Allen, justice, Apr. 6, 1732.
Franklin Penelope, of Jamestown, and James Sherman, of North Kingstown, Sept. 8, 1748.
Frazer Thomas, residing in North Kingstown, and Ann Wells, of South Kingstown, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Nov. 26, 1735.
" John and Martha Crandall, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, July 31, 1739.
" Martha and Edmund Littlefield, Nov. 30, 1746.

Frazer Anne, of South Kingstown, and Christopher Potter, of Richmond, Nov. 29, 1760.

Frink Jedediah, of Preston, Conn., and Mrs. Hannah Browning, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Joseph Park, Sept. 7, 1748.

Fry Hannah, of East Greenwich, dau. of Thomas, and James Sherman, of South Kingstown, Feb. 6, 1755.

" John, of East Greenwich, and Deborah Congdon, of So. Kingstown, dau. of William, by Samuel Helme, justice, June 4, 1795.

" William S. and Harty Ann G. Braman, of Silas, by Matthew Waite, justice, Oct. 27, 1842.

G.

Galen Mercy and John Young, both of Exeter, October 11, 1760.

Gardiner Henry and Abigail Eldred, by Rouse Helme, assistant, June 30, 1726.

" Benjamin and Mary Howland, by Christopher Allen, justice, Mar. 22, 1726–7.

" Mary, of Nathaniel, and John Kenyon, Jr., Mar. 23, 1726–7.

" Elizabeth and John Bentley, May 30, 1727.

" Dorcas, of South Kingstown, and George Tibbitts, Jr., of North Kingstown, Mar. 11, 1730–1.

" Ezekiel, of Nicholas of North Kingstown, and Dorcas Watson, of John of South Kingstown, by Ephraim Gardiner, justice, Aug. 29, 1734.

" Margaret and James Austin, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Dec. 29, 1734.

" Caleb and Isabel Sherman, by Christopher Allen, justice, Feb. 20, 1734.

" Henry and Anne Champlain, of Westerly, by Rev. Samuel Scribe, June 27, 1736.

" Abigail and Jeremiah Worden, Nov. 30, 1738.

" Hannah and Caleb Westcott, May 27, 1739.

Gardiner Mary, of Exeter, R. I., of John, and Jirah Mumford, of South Kingstown, Nov. 29, 1739.

" Amie and Stephen Tefft, Dec. 10, 1741.

" George and Sarah Potter, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Feb. 10, 1742.

" George and Sarah Boss, by Isaac Sheldon, justice, Apr. 22, 1742.

" John and Ann Verner, by Robert Hannah (both came from Ireland), about 1743.

" Thomas and Mary Higinbottom, by Ephraim Gardiner, justice, Apr. 12, 1744.

" William, Jr., and Freelove Joslin, by Ephraim Gardiner, justice, May 19, 1744.

" Edward, of Henry, and Elizabeth Tabor, of William, by William Robinson, deputy governor, May 23, 1745.

" Mary and Jonathan Hazard, Apr. 16, 1747.

" Nathaniel, Jr., and Sarah Carpenter, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Sept. 21, 1752.

" Edward and Sarah Aylesworth, by Samuel Albro, justice, Feb. 25, 1754.

" Hannah, of North Kingstown, and Jeffrey Watson, Jr., of South Kingstown, Mar. 24, 1757.

" Clarke and Amie Lillibridge, by William Waite, justice, Nov. 1, 1759.

" Christopher, of South Kingstown, and Mrs. Mercy Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn., by Rev. Joseph Fish, Jan. 23, 1760.

" Dorcas, of South Kingstown, and James Clarke, of Stonington, Conn., Nov. 19, 1760.

" Thomas and Abigail Parker, by Jeremiah Crandall, justice, Feb. 4, 1765.

" John, of John (weaver), and Bathsheba Watson, of Jeffrey, by William Potter, justice, Apr. 30, 1767.

" James and Abigail Tefft, of Ebenezer, by F. Perry, justice, June 27, 1771.

Gardiner William, of South Kingstown, and Mary Boone, of North Kingstown, by Rev. James Whitman, Jan. 26, 1775.

" Tabitha, of Caleb of South Kingstown, and Christopher Nichols, of John of East Greenwich, Mar. 10, 1779.

" Patience and George Austin, June 16, 1814.

" Mary C. and Moses Wilcox, Jr., Nov. 1, 1840.

" Robert C., of Exeter, R. I., and Julia Ann Larkin, of Richmond, R. I., by Rev. Dan'l Slocum, Jan. 1, 1844.

" Sylvester R., of North Kingstown, and Ruth Northup, of South Kingstown, by Rev. John Slocum, Jan. 21, 1847.

" Marvin, of Amos, and Sarah Hathaway, of Nathan, both of Exeter, R. I., by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Oct. 17, 1847.

" Elizabeth and Wanton Gardiner, Aug. 12, 1849.

" Wanton and Elizabeth Gardiner, by Rev. James Hammond, Aug. 12, 1849.

" Robert, of South Kingstown, and Almira Bicknell, of North Kingstown, by Rev. Henry C. Coombes, Nov. 4, 1849.

Gavitt Samuel and Ruth, Nov. 29, 1766.

" Hazard, of Reuben, and Abbie Cooke, of Elisha, by Rev. Ezekiel J. Locke, Oct. 28, 1849.

Ginnodo Peggy D., of South Kingstown, and George B. Pitman, of Richmond, R. I., Jan. 27, 1814.

Goodbody John, of North Kingstown, and Anna Rose, of South Kingstown, by John Sheldon, justice, Apr. 4, 1765.

Goodchild Isaac, of Newport, and Ann Whaley, of South Kingstown, by Rev. Silas Learnard, Aug. 29, 1841.

Gould Susannah, of South Kingstown, and Ray Allen, of Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1796.

" Martha and Wm. Tourjee, Jr., Nov. 16, 1797.

" Hannah, of John, and John Tourjee, Aug. 16, 1798.

Gould Ruhannah and Stephen Arnold, of Warwick, July 15, 1839.
" Rhoda Ann and Raymond H. Holland, May 2, 1841.
" Henrietta and Thomas Webster, Mar. 12, 1846.
" Sarah C. of Jonathan P. of South Kingstown, and Henry Sanford, of Joseph, now of Norwich, Conn., Sept. 16, 1849.
" William, of William, and Mary Caswell, of Gardiner T. and Mary S., by Rev. H. C. Coombes, recorded May 17, 1850.

Gray Bethany, of Shrewsbury, N. J., and John Steadman, of South Kingstown, Jan. 29, 1746.

Greenman Silas and Ann Babcock, by Rouse Helme, assistant, Mar. 23, 1730.
" Capt. Silas, of Stonington, Conn., and Mrs. Eunice Babcock, of George of South Kingstown, by Rev. Daniel Everett, May 10, 1737.
" Deborah and Samuel Carpenter, Nov. 15, 1753.
" Benjamin and Ruth Sheffield, by Samuel Tefft, justice, Jan. 23, 1755.
" Mary H. and Caleb S. Perrigo, of Wrentham, Mass., May 26, 1841.

Greene Hawkins and Sarah Tennant, by Samuel Helme, justice, Feb. 12, 1799.
" James C. and Susan Hull, by Rev. Silas Learnard, Mar. 4, 1841.

Grinnell Daniel, Jr., and Susannah Hopkins, by Rouse Helme, assistant, June 14, 1724.
" Daniel, Jr., and Jane Lee, by Rouse Helme, assistant, May 21, 1727.
" Mary and Benjamin Ladd, Oct. 10, 1736.
" Elizabeth and Thomas Braman, Jan. 26, 1755.
" John G. and Rachel A. Perry, by Rev. Augustus Durfee, Oct. 24, 1858.

Gutridge Mrs. Sarah and Paine Woodbridge, July 5, 1737.

(To be Continued.)

ZACHARIAH ALLEN'S ANCESTRY.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN O. AUSTIN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

IT does not come within the purpose of this paper to sketch the life of Mr. Allen, which has already been well accomplished by the loving testimony of scores of his friends. The tribute of the writer to Mr. Allen's memory has taken the form of the following brief account of his ancestors in the direct male line. We are all apt to think of him as an inbred Rhode Islander, and we rightly regard him as our ablest and foremost champion in defence of those principles of our State which marked us in early times for religious persecution by some of the bigoted zealots of Massachusetts. It is well to remember, however, that while his mother's ancestry gave him a large share of Rhode Island blood, yet that his father was born in Massachusetts, and thus gave him an honorable ancestry in that State also, and Massachusetts may well indeed be proud to add her claim to ours.

1. WILLIAM ALLEN. He was born in England, and came early to Newbury, and thence to Salisbury, Mass. He married (1st) Ann Goodale, dau. of Richard and Dorothy ( ) Goodale, of Salisbury, Mass.; he married (2d) Alice ——. He died 1686, June 18. His first wife died 1678, May —; his second wife died 1687, April 1.

1638, June 19, Newbury. He was granted 4 acres of planting ground on Deer Island, provided the island was not over 12 acres in all. The winter previous had been a very severe one. As described by Governor Winthrop: "The snow lay half a yard deep about the Massachusetts from November fourth till March twenty-third, and a yard deep below the Merrimack, and so the more north the deeper."

Only 18 days before William Allen had his grant of land (viz., on June 1,) strange things had occurred at Newbury. "Being this day assembled to treat or consider about the well

ordering of the affairs of the town, about one of the clock in the afternoon, the sun shining fair, it pleased God suddenly to raise a vehement earthquake coming with a shrill clap of thunder issuing as is supposed out of the east, which shook the earth and the foundations of the houses in a very violent manner to our great amazement and wonder, wherefore taking notice of so great and strange a hand of God's providence, we were desirous of leaving it on record to the view of after ages to the intent that all might take notice of Almighty God and fear his name." In addition to this record placed upon the town's book, Winthrop tells us: "It came with a noise like continued thunder, or the rattling of coaches in London. The noise and shaking continued about four minutes."

1639, Salisbury. William Allen removed to this recently established settlement during the year, and thenceforward it became his home. His name is found with 67 others in "The first or Original list of ye townsmen of Salisbury in ye booke of Records."

1639, Nov. 7. In the first division of lands he was granted 1 acre for a house lot, 4 acres for a planting lot, and 2 acres of meadow."

1645, Sept. 11. He bought of Luke Heard a 40 acre planting lot, butting upon the west side of a certain river.

1649, Mar. 11. He was chosen constable for the year ensuing.

1650, Dec. 25. He paid 11s. 6d. towards Rev. Mr. Worster's salary of £30. (The largest sum paid by one person was £1 9s. 4d.)

1651, Feby. 3. He was one of 66 persons who were "accounted townsmen and commoners and none but them to this present."

1652, July 18. He paid 12s. 3d. towards Mr. Worster's six months' salary of £23, 1s. 10d.

1656. William Allen, a house carpenter, and wife Ann sold land to John Ilsley of Salisbury, barber.

1670, April 18. He and 3 others were chosen surveyors for the fences, for the year ensuing.

1672, March 14. He was chosen Surveyor of Highways for one year.

1674, April 16. Will proved, 1686, July 22. Executrix, wife Ann; witnesses, Philip Chalice, Wm. Buswell. "To Anne my dearly beloved wife," he gives dwelling house, outhouses, yards, pasture, tillage and meadow, including his land called the pine hill, etc., during the time of her widowhood, with all the profits, revenue and produce thereof. To son John, to whom he had already given considerable estate by deed of gift, etc., he now gives £39, in the hands of testator's son, George Hewes, "being the remainder of the produce of my part of the bark or vessel called the Salisbury, which my son Hewes sold." To son William Allen he gives lands, including the meadow called "Higgly Piggly." To son Benjamin he gives rights of upland and meadow in the place called "Haull's Farme." To son Joseph he gives lands. To son Richard he gives land in Haverhill. To son Jeremiah he gives all housing and lands, etc., which had already been given testator's wife—possession to be had by Jeremiah at the age of 21, in case his mother was then married or dead; but if not, she to continue to enjoy the same till her marriage or death. It was further provided that Jeremiah should abide with his mother and be helpful and dutiful to her until he was of full age, or placed forth as an apprentice at some trade. To daughter Abigail Wheeler he gives land and house where she lives. To daughter Hannah Ayers, £30. To daughter Mary Hewes, a 6-acre lot, and an island called Ware Island, by the Town creek, besides cows, sheep and other things formerly given her. To daughter Martha Hubbard (beside all formerly given her), £5. Lastly, he gives all household goods, debts, cattle and other estate, not already given, to his wife Ann; and he desires his "respected brethren and friends, Leiften't Philip Chalice and Ensign William Buswell, to be overseers." (As his wife Ann died first, his son Jeremiah was administrator.) Inventory, £380, 17s. Among the items were dwelling house, barns and homestead, crops on it, etc., £110. Ninety-

three acres on Powaw River above the mill, £40. One hundred acres above mill at Powaw Hill, £70. Various other parcels of land, including "a higly pigly lot meadow that was father Goodale's." Two oxen, £14. Three cows, £12. Two 3-year-old cattle, £6. Two 2-year-old cattle, £4. Two yearlings, £2. Sheep, £8, 10s. Swine, £5. One mare, £1, 10s. Wearing clothes, £7. Musket, £10. Books, £10. Pewter, brass andirons, to amount of £4, 17s. Spinning wheel, homespun cloth, corn, malt, etc.

Wm. Allen's children were as follows:

i. Ann, b. 1640, Jany. 4.
ii. Hannah, b. 1642, June 17.
iii. Mary, b. 1644, July 29.
iv. Martha, b. 1646.
v. John, b. 1648, Oct. 9.
vi. William, b. 1650, Oct. 2.
2. vii. Benjamin, b. 1652.
viii. Joseph, b. 1653, Oct. 13.
ix. Richard, b. 1655, Nov. 8.
x. Ruth, b. 1658, Feb. 19.
xi. Jeremiah, b. 1659, Feb. 17.

2. BENJAMIN ALLEN (*William*[1]). He was born at Salisbury, Mass., 1652. He married (1st) 1686, September 3, Rachel Wheeler, widow of Henry Wheeler; he married (2d) Hopestill ——. He died after 1720 and before 1729. His first wife died after 1693; his second wife died 1754.

1692. He was chosen hay-ward for the town of Salisbury for year ensuing, and was to have 4d. a time for each man's cattle of what kind soever as oft as they shall be impounded: to be paid forthwith by the owners of the said cattle.

1693, Feb. 24. He bought 5 acres of land in Swanzey, and 40 acres lying partly in Swanzey and partly in Rehoboth for £80. He made this purchase of Philip Squire of Boston and Margaret his wife. (Philip Squire died four days later). In this deed he is called "Benjamin Allen of Salisbury, planter;" but ere long he removed to Rehoboth.

1702, April 28. Benjamin Allen of Rehoboth, attorney unto Mary Allen, administratrix, and Stitson Allen, administrator of estate of Mr. William Allen, late of Salisbury: gave receipt to Samuel Palmer of Rehoboth, late constable, for sum of £14,

4s. 6d. obtained on a judgment. (This Wm. Allen was brother of Benjamin, and died 1700, May 10.)

1704, May 15. He was elected Representative.

1709, Dec. 27. He bought of Margaret Squire, of Boston, widow, 11 acres at a place called Nocum or New Meadow, Swanzey, for £7.

1711, Feby. 2. He bought of Nehemiah Allen, Joseph Hopkins and wife Bethiah, and Deborah Allen, all of Attleboro, 105 acres in Rehoboth for £120, part of the land having been laid out to "our honored grandfather John Allen." These were children of Isaac Allen, who was a son of John Allen, a very early settler at Rehoboth, but no relation to Benj. Allen.

1719, October 31. He sold his son Jeremiah 30 acres near where said Jeremiah lived at Palmer's River, for £100.

1720, July 28. He sold his son Joseph a lot of land in Barrington, adjoining said Benjamin's home lot, for £100.

No settlement of his estate is found recorded.

1729, Aug. 27. Will of Hopestill Allen, widow, of Rehoboth, proved 1754, February 6. To son Joseph she gives 20s. To daughter Jemima Bosworth, wife of Wm. Bosworth, £5 and "one of my biggest pewter platters." To daughter Mary Dean, wife of Ephraim Dean, a bed which she now has, and one of the biggest platters. To daughter Rachel Dean, wife of Ebenezer Dean, one of the biggest platters. To daughter Ann Allen, the best bed, one of the biggest platters, and £5. To daughter Martha Allen, next best bed, and one of the biggest platters and 20s. The two unmarried daughters were given the rest of the household property, with a few exceptions. To son-in-law (*i.e.*, step-son) Jeremiah Allen, she gave the biggest pair of andirons. All the rest and residue were given to her son David, and he was appointed executor. As she outlived her son, an administrator was appointed, viz., Nathan Monroe.

Benjamin Allen's children were as follows:

i. Elizabeth, b. 1687, Sept. 6.
ii. Benjamin, b. 1689, May 20.
iii. Squire, b. 1691, Mar. 26.
iv. Jeremiah, b. 1693, Mar. 25.

Second wife:

v. JOSEPH, b. 1697, May 25.
vi. JEMIMA, b. 1698, Apr. 1.
vii. MARY, b. 1700, Aug. 22.
viii. ANN, b. 1704, Mar. 29.
ix. RACHEL, b. 1705, Mar. 1.
3. x. DAVID, b. 1707, Dec. 9.
xi. MARTHA, b. 1711, July 18.

3. DAVID ALLEN (*William*[1], *Benjamin*[2]). He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., 1707, Dec. 9. He married Hannah ——. He died 1751.

1732, Nov. 9. He bought of Ebenezer French, of Taunton, 50 acres for £106, and in this deed is called yeoman. His residence was on land described as "lying in the southerly part of said Rehoboth, on the west side of the country road leading to Kelly's Ferry."

1751, Dec. 10. Inventory £5,292, Old Tenor, including both real and personal estate (rendered by Daniel Barney, administrator). Among the items were several parcels of land aggregating 235 acres, 1 mare and colt, 4 cows, 11 young cattle, 33 sheep, 3 store pigs, gun, sword, gold, silver, etc. The difference between Old and New Tenor is seen by comparison of values of a 13-acre parcel of land, which was reckoned at £80 O. T. or £10 N. T.

1754, Apr. 2. Commissioners having been appointed to divide the real estate, they presented their account at this date, having divided to David Allen, the eldest son, a double share, and one share each to Zachariah Allen, Jemima Allen, Charles Allen, Hannah Monroe, Philip Allen, Solomon Allen, Amos Allen, and Hopestill Allen.

1756, Jany. 15. The commissioners presented their account of the division of the personal estate, giving double share to eldest son.

David Allen's children were as follows:

i. HANNAH, b. 1733, Apr. 14.
ii. DAVID, b. 1734, May 14.
iii. AMOS, b. 1736, Apr. 12.
iv. PHILIP, b. 1738, June 8.
4. v. ZACHARIAH, b. 1739, Mar. 21.
vi. HOPESTILL, b. 1742, Sep. 15.
vii. SOLOMON, b. 1743, Mar. 23.
viii. JEMIMA, b. 1746, Apr. 3.
ix. CHARLES, b. 1748, Apr. 4.

4. ZACHARIAH ALLEN (*William*[1], *Benjamin*[2], *David*[3]). He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., 1739, March 21. He married (1st) 1772, Aug. 9, Sarah Crawford, dau. of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford; he married (2d) 1773, Sept. 26, Candace Crawford, dau. of Joseph and Susanna (Bernon) Crawford; he married (3d) Ann Crawford, dau. of Joseph and Susanna (Bernon) Crawford. He died 1801, April 4. His first wife died 1772, Dec. 17; his second wife died 1776, July 14; his third wife died 1808, Sept. 3.

1754, Apr. 12. He had his share of his father's real estate set off to him by commissioners, consisting of 11 acres, 72 rods.

1756, Jany. 15. The commissioners (viz., Aaron Kingsley, Robert Wheaton, Nathaniel Peck, Samuel Bullock, and Wm. Bullock,) set off his share of personal estate, which included articles of furniture, 2 cows, 2 books—"Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Sound Believer," etc. In the account rendered by administrator, he charges "the doctoring of Zachariah Allen after the death of the said David Allen."

Mr. Allen went to Providence in early life, and became a successful merchant there.

It seems well established that the first calico printing in New England was done by him, he being an importer of India cotton.

1794, May 19. In the settlement of his brother Philip's estate, he took receipts from his brothers and sisters as follows: Nathan Monroe, of Rehoboth, and Hannah his wife; David Allen, of Ashford, Conn., and Mary his wife; Amos Allen, of Providence, gentleman, and Molly his wife; Ezra Dean, of Killingly, Conn., and Jemima his wife. He took an additional receipt two years later from his brother Solomon Allen, of Baltimore, Md., merchant. The family, as is seen, had become widely scattered.

1801, Apr. 11. Under this date the Providence Gazette notices his death: "On Saturday last in the 62d year of his age Capt. Zachariah Allen, many years a respectable merchant of this town. By a long course of persevering industry he

had acquired a very ample fortune, which was rendered useful to society by the employment of many of its members; his death therefore must be considered as a public loss—to his bereaved family it is irreparable. On Monday afternoon his remains were attended to St. John's Church by a numerous assemblage of sympathizing fellow citizens, preceded by the Marine Society, of which he was a worthy member—where a pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Bristol, from 1st Samuel iii. 18, 'It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good.' After divine service his remains were respectfully interred in the church-yard." (Subsequently removed to North Burial Ground).

Zachariah Allen's children were as follows:

i. Zachariah, b. —; d. young.
ii. Abby Crawford, b. —.
iii. Lydia, b. 1782.
iv. Philip, b. 1785, Sept. 1.
v. Ann, b. —.
vi. Candace, b. —.
5. vii. Zachariah, b. 1795, Sep. 15
viii. Crawford, b. —.

5. ZACHARIAH ALLEN (*William*[1], *Benjamin*[2], *David*[3], *Zachariah*[4]). He was born in Providence, R. I., 1795, Sept. 15. He married, 1817, Eliza Harriet Arnold, dau. of Welcome and Patience (Greene) Arnold. He died 1882, March 17. His wife died 1873, August 30.

He left at his decease three daughters, of whom two are married and have children.

Fulton's Steamboat at Point Judith.—Capt. H. M. Knowles says he has heard it from his father that when Fulton's steamboat was making her first trip from New York to Providence she displaced her machinery when off Squid Ledge, about two miles west of Point Judith, and anchored to repair injuries. The people on shore thought it was a wreck and were making preparations to board her, but what was their surprise to see her steam away apparently under control, and they wondered how a ship without masts and, as they supposed, on fire could sail so easy on the water.

Confirmatory Deed from Caujaniquante, the Brother of Miantonomi, to the Proprietors of Providence and Pawtuxet.

From the original on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Providence.

PROCURED UNDER THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITY.

At a Generall Court of Commissioners held at Providence, the 17th May 1659.

"It is ordered, that Providence shall have liberty to buy out and cleare off Indians within the bowndes of Providence, as expressed in the towne evidence, and to purchass a little more in case they wish to add, seeinge they are straytened, not exceedinge three thousand acres joyninge to their township."

Prouidence the 3 Monthe 29 day 1659

This be knowne, To all that it may Concerne, In all Ayges to Come; That I Caujaniqount Sacheme of the Nanhigonsicke: Rattefy and Confirme, To the men of Prouidence: and the men of Pawtuxcette, Their Lands and Deed That my Brother Meantenomeah, made over and signed to them, Namly All the Lands betwene Pawtuckett Riuer: and Pawtuxcett Riuer vp The streames withoute Limetts for theire vse of Catle , As I allsoe doe, for somer: and winter feeding of theire Cattell; and plowing, And all other nessesary Improuemente, As, for farmes, and All maner of plantatione whatsoeuer, This land I say abouesayd I Confirme to the aforesayd men at this presente Twenty full miles, begining to measure from a hill Called foxces hill vpone a straghte line runing vp into the Contry betwene Pawtuckette: And Pawtuxcett Riuer, This land and the Apurtenances I hereby Confirme to them theire Heires and asignes forever, and That my Heires and asignes shall not moleste them nor theire asignes forever In any of the lands abouesayde, And that I am allway Redy to defend theire

titulle frome the Claime of any Indeans what soever where of I here to sett my hand In wittnes

The marke of Caujaniqaunte

Awaushowes his marke

The wittneses

Mattackcees, Called newcome his marke

we allsoe wittnesses Nathaniell Waterman

Andrew Lewis

I Aíáquáonitt doe owne this my ffather his act and deede, which is above written, and doe acknowledg that I have received full satisffaction for all the Right and clayme which could be Laide by me unto any of those Landes which my father hath sold unto the men of providence and the men of pau-xett witnese my hand this 28 of Aprill in the yeare 1660:

The marke of Aiaquaonitt

the marke of Matackeesse Alias newcom

Thomas Olney Junior

Prouidence this 8th of the 8 mo: 1662.
mr John Sailes being ingaaged witneseth, that he was pr̃sent when Quoianiquond signed and deliuered this deede, for the vse of those p sons specified in tbe said deede, and he saith that all the Contentes in the said deede was fully opened to the said Quoianiquond, and made very plaine to his vnderstanding, and after it was made knowne vnto him and that he had signed it, he the said Quoianiquand made it also knowne to the rest of the Indians there present and told them what he had done, and in p ticular to Antiónet.

Taken before me

Thomas Olney Deputye

the day and yeare abouesaid

Valentine whitman being ingaaged doth fully witnes in all pointes, and to euery p ticular as mr John Sailes doth aboue, being there pr̃sent at this deede signing and deliuering.
this he testifieth this 8 day of october 1662

Before me Thomas Olney deputye

Nathaniell waterman, and Andrew Harris, being both Ingaaged doe testifye, that they were witnesses to the signing and deliuering of this deede from Quoianaquond, the day and yeare specified in the said deede, and that it was his real act before and in the pr̃sence of many Indians:

Taken before me Thomas Olney deputye
this 9th day of October 1662.

Quoianiquond came before me this 7th of July 1664 and did acknowledg and Confesse that he hath receiued of the men of Prouidence and the men of pautuxit nine poundes ten shillinges, for the land specied in this deede, and his hand or mark being shewed him he did owne it to be his act and deede. this was made knowne to me from him by an Interpreter vpon his Ingaagement the day & yeere aboue writen

Thomas Olney Assistant:

"Att a quarter Court Aprile the 27: 1660"
"Ordered that this Towne shall give unto Caujanaquants son yáauáquaomitt 30 shillinges in peague, provided hee Sett his hand unto the deede which his ffather Subscribed in owneing his ffathers act."

Caujaniquante, alias Cachanaquant, alias Tasseconokutt, alias Tasoquanat, alias Tassarono, alias Quoianiquond, was the brother of Miantonomi and the son of Mascus, the youngest brother of Canonicus. In a later deed he is styled "Chief Sachem and Commander of all the Indians of Narragansitt and Quonanqutt Island in Narragansitt Bay and other Islands neere adjacent to the said Quononaqutt and Rhode Island in New England."

Aiaquonitt, or Alequaoomutt, as he is called in a deed to Randall Holden,* May 27, 1659, was his eldest son. The following parties sign other deeds as his sons: †Nanauhcowemett, Tountoshemon, Coaguntowosett, Nonxpwomett, Sunkcejunasuc, Ashamattan, and Quianopen, alias Sowagonish, alias Panoquin.

The last named was one of the earliest supporters of Philip, and married Wetamoo, the squaw Sachem of Pocasset, widow of Alexander, and sister of Philip's wife. Hubbard (page 161) says: "At the breaking out of the war Ninigret sent word to the United Colonies signifying the reality of his friendship, but that young insolent Sachem Canonchet and Panoquin said they would fight it out to the last man, rather than become servants to the English." He was captured with two of his brothers and carried to Newport for trial.

At a court-martial held at Newport, R. I., August 24, 1676, "he was arraigned on the charge that he was in arms against the English nation at the great swamp fight, that he was in the assault on Carpenter's garrison at Pawtuxet, and at Ashaway, and that he did aid in burning and destroying towns, and in taking and carrying away English captives to the number of about twenty, he proudly admitted the truth of the charge, and received sentence of death with a heroic serenity worthy of his royal lineage."‡ The verdict is thus recorded:

"Voted; Guilty of the charge, and that he shall be shott to death in this Towne on the 26th Instant, at about one of the Clock in the Afternoon,"

* Land Evidences, vol. i., p. 164, Sec. State's Office.
† L. E., ii., p. 148.
‡ Thomas Durfee, His. Tract No. 18, p. 134.

His wife Wetamoo was drowned twenty days before, while trying to escape her pursuers, in crossing the Taunton river.

Sunkeecunasuck, upon his examination, owned that he was at the burning of Warwick, and that "his brother Quanopen was the second Man in Comand in the Narragansett Cuntry, that he was next to Nenanantenette" [Canonchet].

"Voted guilty of the charge, and to suffer death, the same Time and Place with his Brother,"

Ashamattan, another brother, was tried the same day, but judgment was suspended.

*The court consisted of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Assistants and General Officers of the Colony, and the following military officers:

Capt. Peleg Sanford
" Roger Williams
" Samuel Wilbore
" John Albro.
" Edward Calverly Att. Gen.
" John ffoanes
Left. Edward Richmond
" John Green.
" Edward Correy
Left. Latham Clarke
" ffrancis Gisborn
" Ireh Bull
Ensign Weston Clarke
" James Barker
" Caleb Arnold
" Hugh Mosher
" John Potter

Nathaniel Waterman was the eldest son of Col. Richard and Bethia Waterman, of Salem and Providence, and was baptized at Salem, Aug. 20, 1637. Took the oath of allegiance, May 31, 1666. Was Deputy, 1668.

He was one of the few that "stayed and went not away" in the time of Philip's war—and had his reward, for at a town meeting, August 14, 1676, held "before Thomas Fields house under a tree by the water side," he was one of those to whom a whole share in the Indian captives of the war was voted.

He probably lived on the homestead lot next south of the First Baptist Church. By a deed dated the last of February, 1710–11, he gave this lot with all his personal and real estate to his eldest son Richard—one half from the date of the deed and the other half upon the death of himself and his wife.

* John Easton's Narrative of the Indian War, p. 174.

He married, March 14, 1663, Susanna, daughter of Richard Carder, one of the ten purchasers of Shawomet. Children:

1. Richard, m. April 1, 1697, Abigail, dau. of Deacon James and Abigail (Dexter) Angell.
2. Benjamin.
3. Nathaniel, m. May 9, 1692, Mary, d. of Epenetus and Mary (Whipple) Olney.
4. Daniel.
5. Bethia.
6. Anne, m. her cousin Richard, s. of Resolved and Mercy (Williams) Waterman.

He died March 23, 1711–12, and in his will, dated March 22 of the same year, he mentions his sons Richard, Benjamin and Nathaniel, and grandsons Zuriel, son of Richard, and Zuriel, son of Nathaniel.

Andrew Harris, b. 1634–5, was the son of William and Susanna Harris. He took the oath of allegiance, May, 1666, and was Deputy, 1669–1670.

When his father William Harris was arrested under a charge of high treason made by Roger Williams in 1657, he was accepted as a bondsman in the sum of £500 sterling.

He lived near William Carpenter's at Pauchasset, and in the attack on the Carpenter garrison, Jan. 27, 1675–6, the Indians took much cattle from him and killed a negro servant belonging to him.* His brother Tolleration was said to have been killed during the war, and possibly at this time.

He married, Dec. 8, 1670, Mary, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Clarke) Tew, of Newport. Children:

1. Mary, b. Dec. 17, 1671; m. James Brown, Dec. 17, 1691.
2. Anna, b. Nov. 22, 1673.
3. Andrew, b. Feb. 4, 1676–7; d. Dec. 20, 1725.
4. Hope, b. Dec. 14, 1679.
5. Patience, b. June 21, 1682; m. William Smith, Mar. 15, 1709.
6. Toleration, b. June 10, 1685. Wife, Sarah ——.

His widow Mary Harris applied for administration papers, July 22, 1686; Henry Tew, of Newport, bondsman.

* Hubbard's Indian Wars, vol. i., p. 164.

John Sailes' name appears as a 25-acre man (so called) under date of 1646, and on "The Roule of y^e^ Freemen of Providence, 1655." May 12, 1652, he bought land of Ralph Earle, that was Nathaniel Dickens', near West River. Same date, of William Wickenden, "2 poles square lying at the south side of M^r^ Sayles now home lot next unto the highway." March 28, 1664, Daniel Williams petitioned for the right to make the same use of the highway between Mr. Sayles' lot and Jane Powers' lot as was granted Mr. Sayles. This highway is the present Power street. April 28, 1654, he bought of Thomas Slow his right of 125 acres of upland, together with his meadow called Many Holes. This meadow, "Many Holes," was sold by his son John Sailes, Jun., Oct. 6, 1697, "to his loveing Vncle Joseph Williams." He was treasurer for the two towns on the main, 1653; General Assistant for Providence, 1653–55–57–58–59; Town Clerk, 1657; Town Treasurer, 1659; was No. 24 of those that drew lots, Feb. 19, 1665–6; took the oath of allegiance, May 31, 1666, and witnessed the Roger Williams deed to the proprietors, Dec. 22, 1666. On the grand jury, 1669–71; member of the town council, 1670–71; and Deputy, 1669–70–71–74–76. Was No. 25 of those that drew lots, April 12, 1675, and No. 18 in the drawing of May 24, 1675.

His homestead appears to have been just east of Mashapaug Pond, for on the 23d of January, 1702–3, his son John Sailes, Jr., sold to Richard Phillips his dwelling house, with all his lands, etc., at a place called Mashapaug, containing about 122 acres, bounded west on Mashapaug Pond, south on Pawtuxet line, and east with a ridge of land (where the brook runs through the present Adelaide Grove), which was the bound between him and William Hopkins, reserving "2 poles square where several graves are contained and several persons are therein buried and lieing about 30 rods Norwestward from said dwelling house, with liberty of egress and regress." The grave-stones of his wife, marked E. S. 1699, and his son, marked D. S. 1697, are still standing in this ground nearly

opposite the Stonington R. R. Station at the foot of Earl st., on land now owned by Earl Carpenter & Sons.* The house stood on the lot where Dr. F. N. Seabury now lives.

June 24, 1670, John Sailes, Sen., sold to Stephen Arnold a thirteenth of the island called the Vineyard at Pawtuxet, "which my ffather in law Mr. Roger Williams gave me." Jan. 23, 1693–4, there was laid out to John Sailes, Jun., 35 acres, which he had of his grandfather Roger Williams, lieing east of his now dwelling house and bounded south with land formerly Robert Coles'. Nov. 10, 1702, Daniel Williams made a deed to John Sailes, Jun., of land which Roger Williams in his life time gave to his grand-son the said John Sailes.

John Sailes, Sen., married Mary Williams, the eldest daughter of Roger and Mary (Warnard) Williams, who was born at Plymouth the first week in August, 1633, and died 1699. Children:

1. Mary, b. July 17, 1652; m. (1st) Dec. 17, 1674, William[3] Greene (John[2], John[1]); (2d) Oct. 12, 1680, John, son of Obadiah and Catherine Holmes, of Newport.
2. John, b. Aug. 17, 1654; freeman, May 3, 1681; m. Elizabeth ——, who d. Nov. 2, 1699. One of their children, Daniel, d. Feb. 3, 1697–8.
3. Phebe, who m. Jan. 22, 1684–5, Job[3] Greene (John[2], John[1]).
4. Elinor, who m. Feb. 16, 1692–3, Richard[3] Greene (John[2], John[1]).
5. Katherine, who m. Dec. 28, 1692, William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (March) Olney; she d. Feb. 1750–51.

As shown above three of their daughters married brothers, the sons of Deputy Governor John Greene, Jun., of Warwick.

Of Valentine Whitman, Savage says "he was much employed as an Indian interpreter." The first mention I find of him upon the records is a sale by him to Henry Fowler, April 28, 1654, of a 5 acre lot near Waybasett north of the highway.

* For this item I am indebted to Rev. J. P. Root.

Jan. 28, 1655, he bought a parcel of meadow and 25 acres of upland of Robert Coles at Mashapaug; and, Aug. 27, 1656, of John Greene, Sen., a house lot lying between the lot of William Harris on the north and Edward Manton on the south, which was confirmed by Philip Greene, widow of John, May 13, 1659. He was admitted a freeman of Providence, May 18, 1658. His name is also attached to an agreement, dated October 18, 1654, between the United Colonies and Ninegret, and upon the list of those who stayed in Providence through Phillip's war. His death is thus recorded: "Valentine Whittman Senior, of this Towne of Providence died the 26th day of January 170⅝ about the breakeing of ye day or a little before, as his Son Valentine Whittman Gives an account." His wife Mary —— d. May 31, 1718. Children:

1. Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1652; m. John Inman.
2. Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1653; d. Nov. 19, 1727; unm.
3. Susanna, b. Feb. 28, 1657–8; m. James, son of Maturin and Hannah (Pike) Ballou.
4. Deborah, m. Joseph Smith.
5. Alice.
6. Hannah.
7. Esther, m. John, son of John and Hannah (Wickenden) Steere.
8. Grace.
9. Valentine, b. Aug. 25, 1668; d. at Smithfield, Aug. 26, 1750; m. Dec. 12, 1694, Sarah Bartlett.

Capt. Valentine Whitman, Jun., lived in that part of the town afterward called Smithfield, and the first meeting for the organization of the new town was held in his house, March 17, 1730. There was another Valentine Wightman or Whitman born in North Kingstown, 1681, who organized the first Baptist Church at Groton, Conn., and also in New York city. The similarity of the names leads to the belief that they were of the same family and descendants of Edward Wightman, who was burned for heresy at Litchfield, England, in 1612.

Thomas Olney, Sen. (shoemaker), came from Hertford,

England, in the ship Planter, to Boston, 1635, aged 35, with wife Mary (Small) aged 30, who died before 1679, and two children: Thomas, aged 3, and Epenetus, aged 1.

Was of Salem, where he had another child Nebadiah, born August, 1637, who died young. Afterward removed to Providence. His name appears in Roger Williams' initial deed, and he was elected treasurer, the first officer of whom any record remains. He was one of the twelve baptized by Roger Williams in 1639, and one of the founders of the Baptist Church. Was one of the committee, May 17, 1647, to form a town govermnent; Assistant from 1648 to 1663, and served the town and colony in various other capacities.

His home lot was between that of Thomas Angell and Robert Coles. Angell's lot was about where Thomas street now is, and Coles' on the south side of the present Meeting street. The present Arsenal Lane is said to have been laid out by Thomas Olney as a way to his burying lot near the present Benefit street. He also owned the lot next north of Meeting street where the Friends' meeting house now stands, which was originally the home lot of Wm. Carpenter. Thomas Olney, Jun., in his will leaves these two lots to his son William with a reservation of this burial lot 5 poles square, in which, he says, are buried "my father and mother and some of my children and many other of my relation and in which I desire to be layed myself." His children were:

1. Thomas, b. in England, 1632.
2. Epenetus, b. in England, 1634; d. June 3, 1698; m. Mar. 9, 1666, Mary, second daughter of Capt. John and Sarah Whipple.
3. Nebadiah, born in Salem, Aug. 1637; died young.
4. Stephen, b. in Providence.
5. James, b. in Providence; d. before 1679.
6. Mary, d. before 1679; m. Dec. 4, 1663, John, the son of John and Sarah Whipple.
7. Lydia, b. about 1645; d. Sept. 9, 1724; m. Dec. 17, 1669, Joseph, son of Roger and Mary (Warnard) Williams.

He died about 1682, at the age of 82. His will is dated

March 21, 1679–80, and the inventory of his estate was made Oct. 9, 1682. Among his descendants are Capt. Stephen and Cols. Christopher and Jeremiah Olney, whose record in the time of the Revolution added greatly to the good name of the State their ancestors helped to create.

Thomas Olney, Jun., eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Small) Olney, was born in Hertford, England, 1632, and died in Providence, June 11, 1722, aged 90.

He was on the "Roule of y^e^ freeman," 1655; was town clerk for 35 years, and filled many other offices.

His homestead was laid out to him in the Stampers Bottom, so called, on both sides of the Moshassuck river above the town mill, being about where the property of the American Screw Co. is now located.

He married, July 31, 1660, Elizabeth March, of Newport. Children:

1. Capt. Thomas, b. May 7, 1661; d. March 1, 1717–18; m. July 13, 1687, Lydia, dau. of Thomas and Prudence Barnes, of Swanzey.
2. William, b. June 25, 1663; m. Dec. 28, 1692, Katherine, (probably) dau. of John and Elizabeth Sayles.
3. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 31, 1666–7.
4. Anne, b. Jan. 13, 1668–9; m. Capt. John, son of Resolved and Mercy (Williams) Waterman.

Phebe, b. Sept. 15, 1675, at Newport on Rhode Island.

In his will he bequeaths to his son William "all my homestead land and tenement where on I now dwell on both sides of the river at the place called the Stampers," also "the two home lots that was my fathers on the towne street," etc. He mentions grandsons William and Thomas, sons of William; and Thomas and Obadiah, sons of Thomas, then deceased, and their mother Lydia; also grandson Richard. To his daughter Anne he leaves a piece-of-eight, and to her husband, Capt. John Waterman, he gives his law book called "Cooke upon Littleton."

THE FRIENDS' OLD MEETING HOUSE.

I HAVE been much interested in perusing two articles in the Providence *Journal* from your gifted townswoman E. B. C., recalling some of the reminiscences connected with the old Friends' meeting house, that formerly stood on the old post road in South Kingstown, in a northwesterly direction from and near by the present site of the Tower Hill house. One little incident Miss C—— does not mention that may be worthy of record, as showing the honest scrupulousness of Friends in the olden times. As many may have observed, in the northeast corner of the lot on which the meeting house stood there are three stone slabs over the remains of a family by the name of Allyn, shaded formerly (and I think at present) by an ancient hickory or walnut tree, and enclosed by an old wall. On the southwestern corner of the meeting house lot there used to be a little jog in the wall to the westward, inclosing a rod or two of land of the exact size as that which had been fenced off for the Allyns, the latter in exchange for the former, that their testimony in regard to simplicity of sepulture should not be departed from by admitting tombstones within the compass of their burial grounds.

I think my grandfather, Thomas Hazard, preached in that meeting house for the greater part of his life, and I used to hear that he was wont to remark that he "had ruled South Kingstown's monthly meetings in *his own will* for forty years before he found it out." This was a pretty good confession for the preacher of a society to make, one of whose cardinal doctrines was the "subjection of the will."

I have had, for more than half a century, in my possession, the copy of what was probably the first petition or act that was ever offered in any legislative or governmental body, either in America or Europe, looking to the abolition of African (as it is spelled in the petition) slavery. It is not signed, but was no doubt written by my grandfather, and is indorsed on the

back: "Essay of an act to prevent the slave trade," and reads as follows:

"An act to prevent the slave trade in this State and to encourage the abolition of slavery:

Whereas, the trade to Africa for slaves, and the transportation and selling of them into other countries is inconsistent with the principles of justice and humanity, with the law of nature and that more enlightened and civilized sense of freedom, which has of late prevailed.

And whereas, the law of congress in the year 1784 agreed and resolved that we will neither import nor purchase any slaves imported, after the first day of December next, after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade and will neither be concerned in it ourselves nor will hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those that are concerned, nevertheless, in violation thereof a removal of the trade to Africa for slaves has taken place.

Therefore be it enacted by this general assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted that from and after the rising of this assembly no citizen in the State, or other person residing within the same, shall for himself or any other person whatsoever, directly or indirectly, import or transport on his or their account any of the inhabitants of that part of the world called Africa into any other country or part of the world whatsoever as slaves.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every citizen, inhabitant or resident within this State who shall be guilty of importing or transporting any of the aforesaid inhabitants contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and be therefore lawfully convicted, shall forfeit the sum of —— for every person by them so imported or transported, and the sum of —— for every vessel by him or them employed in the importation or transportation as aforesaid, to be recovered by bill of complaint or information before the superior court or either of the inferior courts within the State; the one moiety thereof to be paid into the general treasury for the use of the State, and the other moiety to and for the use of ——."

Perhaps there never was a more upright and conscientious man than my grandfather's friend, John Woolman, of Mount Holly, N. J., who began to agitate the question of slavery at about the same period as did a Miss Crefers. In early manhood Woolman had inadvertently written the bill of sale for a neighbor of a negro boy. This so preyed upon his mind that he could not rest until he purchased the young

slave out of his own stented earnings, and gave him his freedom.—THOMAS R. HAZARD, in *Narragansett Times*, Jan. 23, 1874.

ELDER GERSHOM PALMER, OF EXETER, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY NOYES F. PALMER, JAMAICA, N. Y.

GERSHOM PALMER[7] (*Elijah*[6], *Dea. Joseph*[5], *Lieut. Joseph*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Nehemiah*[2], *Walter*[1],) was born in Voluntown, Windham Co., Conn.,* Nov. 22, 1774, the oldest of a family of ten children of Elijah and Lucretia (Palmer) Palmer. His maternal grandparents were Gershom[4] and Dolly (Brown) Palmer (George[3], Gershom[2], Walter[1]). Elder Gershom Palmer was married three times: first to Betsey Smith, second to Mrs. Mary (Douglass) Hunter, and last to Miss Sarah Sheldon. His ten children were: Betsey, b. 1796; Amy, b. 1798; Gershom, b. 1801; George Ray, b. 1803; Elijah, b. 1806; Mary Ann, b. 1810; Sarah S., b. 1815; Dinah M., John H., and Esther A. He accompanied his parents with their family to Preston, Conn., in 1806, whither they had moved to take charge of his maternal grandparents' farm and "the old people." Elder Gershom commenced preaching at the early age of eighteen (18) years at Voluntown, Ct., continued the same at Preston, Ct., and in 1806 came to Exeter, R. I., and was regularly installed in 1808 as the pastor of the Baptist Church at the latter place. It is not certain that while in Connecticut he was pastor at any church. At Exeter, R. I., he lived and labored successfully for nearly a quarter of a century, 1808 to 1827.† He removed his residence back to the ancestral home, Voluntown, Ct., but continued to preach in

* From Records of Voluntown, Ct.

† The *Watchman and Reflector* said, Feb., 1868: "He was pastor of the Baptist Church of that place for over fifty years. Under his ministry the church numbered, at one time, over one thousand members."

Exeter, R. I., until his mind became clouded. He died Feb. 14, 1868, aged 94, and on Feb. 17 following, his remains were laid beside that of his first wife in the churchyard at Exeter Hill. On page 12, vol. ii., will be found other matter pertaining to Elder Gershom in regard to a division of his church; on page 17 will be found the gratifying record that in April, 1845, these troubles were "satisfactorily settled," and that, too, after eighteen years of misunderstandings over a trivial matter. It seems that Elder Gershom had been engaged "to attend two weddings on one evening. He attended the first one, but failed to appear at the second until after many hours had passed. In explanation of the delay he stated that he had met a stranger that had lost his way and fallen from his horse, and that he had stayed so long in assisting him. This story was not believed by some, who thought the Elder had taken too much wine at the first wedding and had got a 'little off his base.'" Two parties were formed, one sustaining the Elder, the other accusing him of falsehood. This was happily ended though in 1845. During the fifty years' labor as a pastor it is said the Elder "never received any stated salary." He carried on farming the same as most of his parishioners, and probably received donations from his church or the individual members.

AN OLD RECEIPT.

FROM THE WILLETT PAPERS.

North Kings Town, Nov. 30th, 1725.

Ann Willet.

Then Rec'd of my Son Francis Willett the Sum of fifteen pounds in Money and Other Things Equivelant, which is in full of all Acc^{ts} whatsoever Due from the Estate of my Son Thomas Willett Deceased from the begining of ye world, unto the date hereof; Either as to what he was to pay me as to the Will of my husband Dec^{d}, or Otherwise howsoever. I say Rec'd by me.

Ann Willett.

—*Contributed by Esther B. Carpenter.*

THE LANGFORD FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY COL. THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON the 20th of June, 1670, the General Assembly of the colony of Rhode Island, in session at Newport, ordered the Sergeant to procure a boat and men to carry a delegation of the Deputies over to Narragansett. The boat obtained belonged to Mr. Robert Carr, and the men employed were Thomas Langford and Jacob Pender. Thomas Langford was probably the first of this family in Rhode Island, and the name does not seem to have been widely distributed in New England. A Richard Lanckford appeared in the list of Colony Rates of Plymouth, January 2, 1632–3, taxed 9s. 0d., but his name is not on the lists of January 2, 1633–4, neither does it appear in 1643 on the lists of those between the ages of 16 and 60.

In 1645 one John Langford was a freeman in Salem, and may have moved to this town from Sudbury. (Savage.) He was living in Salem in 1689, and Thomas[1] of Newport may have been a descendant of this John of Salem.

However that may be, it is quite certain that in the latter part of the seventeenth century there were two men in Newport, R. I., by the name of Langford, who were possibly sons of the Thomas[1] above mentioned. They were:

1. THOMAS LANGFORD, a house carpenter.
2. JOHN LANGFORD, a merchant.

THOMAS[2] LANGFORD (prob. of *Thomas*[1]) was born about 1670. He m. (1) Comfort ——, by whom he had one child. About 1697 he moved to East Greenwich, where as early as July 13, 1698, he owned a farm.

Nov. 30, 1698, he was "propounded" in town meeting for election as a freeman of the town, and on April 12, 1699, was duly elected. His first wife must have died about this time, for in 1701 he m. (2) Sarah ——. Child by Comfort:

1. THOMAS, b. in Newport, March 22, 1695.

Children by Sarah:

2. Ruth, b. in East Greenwich, Feb. 19, 1702; m. Oct. 20, 1720, Thomas Nichols, of John of East Greenwich.
3. Comfort, b. in East Greenwich, Jan. 1, 1704; m. Nov. 22, 1728, Thomas Casey, of Adam and Mary of Warwick.
4. John, b. in East Greenwich, Oct. 10, 1705.
5. Jonathan, b. in East Greenwich, Feb. 20, 1708.

Thomas[2] died intestate in June, 1709. An inventory of his personal estate was taken June 15, 1709, amounting to £482, 7s. 11d., and a will was made for him by the Town Council. His widow Sarah was the executrix. On Sept. 13, 1711, she married for a second husband Immanuel Rouse, of East Greenwich. Their eldest son James Rouse was b. May 24, 1715. Sarah Rouse, "widow," was living in East Greenwich in Jan. 1755, but died shortly after that date.

THOMAS[3] LANGFORD (*Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born in Newport, March 22, 1695. He m. Dec. —, 1723, Hannah ——.

Jan. 22, 1731, Immanuel Rouse, his step-father, gave him ten acres of land in North Kingstown for the use of himself and children. He resided for a while in North Kingstown.

Jan. 5, 1756, Thomas Langford and his son Holdebe are mentioned in the East Greenwich records as "of Duchess County, N. Y." It is quite certain that Holdebe returned to East Greenwich. In October, 1776, Holdebe was allowed 18s. 3d. for measuring salt for the several towns. (Col. Records). Children:

1. Holdebe, b. Sept. 24, 1724.
2. Joseph, b. Dec. 22, 1726.
3. Stephen, b. Mar. 16, 1727–8.
4. Thomas, b. Jan. 19, 1731.

JOHN[3] LANGFORD (*Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), of East Greenwich, was born Oct. 10, 1705. Oct. 12, 1726, he was "propounded" a freeman of the town, and elected Jan. 10, 1727. He was made a freeman of the colony from East Greenwich, May 2, 1727. He was a Justice of the Peace as early as 1750, and for many years in succession was a member of the Town

Council. He m. May 11, 1727, Barbara Rice, of Warwick, and died May, 1785. Children:

1. Thomas, b. in East Greenwich, Sept. 9, 1729.
2. Sarah, b. in East Greenwich, Oct. 6, 1731.
3. Phebe, b. in East Greenwich, Apr. 26, 1734.
4. Ellen, b. in East Greenwich, May 12, 1737; m. Feb. 13, 1763, Abraham Greene, of Rufus.
5. John, Jr., b. in East Greenwich, May 15, 1740.
6. Barbara, b. in East Greenwich, Mar. 20, 1745; m. Oct. 14, 1768, Stutely Wicks, of Benjamin of Warwick.

JONATHAN[3] LANGFORD (*Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), of Warwick, was b. Feb. 20, 1708, and m. Nov. 15, 1727, Ann Clappe. Was made a freeman of the colony from Warwick, Feb. 4, 1734. His will was dated Nov. 5, 1738, and proved Jan. 1, 1738–9. In it he mentions his wife Ann, who with Thomas Casey are to be the executors. Children:

1. Jonathan, b. Jan. 4, 1731.
2. Mary, b. Aug. 1, 1733.

THOMAS[4] LANGFORD (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was b. Jan. 19, 1731, and m. Oct. 27, 1752, Sarah Weaver, widow of Capt. Joseph Weaver, of East Greenwich.

He may have been the man who, July 27, 1765, asked from the Town Council of East Greenwich for a certificate for Duchess County, New York.

He probably lived for a while in West Greenwich, and had a daughter to whom the following record in West Greenwich would apply:

"Married, August 18, 1768, Comfort Langford, daughter of Thomas of New York, and Nicholas Brown, Jr., son of Nicholas of West Greenwich."

THOMAS[4] LANGFORD (*John*[3], *Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 9, 1729, and m. Nov. 29, 1753, Elizabeth Cornel, of Richard. She d. May 5, 1759.

April 3, 1751, he took in East Greenwich the oath against bribery and corruption. Children:

1. Joseph, b. in East Greenwich, Mar. 14, 1754. Probably a soldier in Elliot's Regiment, 1776.
2. Mary, b. in East Greenwich, Sept. 7, 1756.
3. Sarah, b. in East Greenwich, Mar. 21, 1759.

JOHN[4] LANGFORD (*John*[3], *Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born May 15, 1740; and m. (1) Nov. 26, 1761, Desire Tucker, of Benjamin of Newport; m. (2) Jan. 16, 1793, Ruth Greene, of James and Hannah of Warwick. Children by Desire:

1. Jonathan, b. prob. 1762; m. Rachel Spencer, of Jeremiah and Alice.
2. Benjamin, b. prob. 1764; m. Feb. 15, 1786, Ruth Spencer, of William and Margaret of East Greenwich.

Probably other children.

JONATHAN[5] LANGFORD (*John*[4], *John*[3], *Thomas*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born prob. in 1762, and m. Jan. 18, 1786, Rachel Spencer, of Jeremiah and Alice. Children:

1. Thomas, b. Jan. 3, 1788.
2. Desire, b. Mar. 1, 1792.

HOLDEN LANGFORD and Mercy his wife (prob. sixth generation) had:

John P., born in East Greenwich, June 6, 1776. (Prob. sixth generation.)

JOHN[2] LANGFORD (prob. of *Thomas*[1]), of Newport, merchant, was no doubt the John Langford of Newport who was made a freeman of the colony, April 30, 1717. (Col. Records.)

October, 1713, the case of John Langford, appellant, vs. Evan Henry, appellee, was heard in the General Court.

May 3, 1720, John Langford of Newport, merchant, sued John Russell and Aaron Williams, tailors. (Col. Records).

From the records of Trinity College, Newport, it would appear that his wife's name was Alida or Alleda, and their children are entered as follows:

1. Richard, bapt. July 30, 1710.
2. Catherine, bapt. Dec. 11, 1712.
3. George, bapt. Sept. 26, 1714.
4. Alida, bapt. June 10, 1717.
5. John, born May 15, 1719.

ONE LINE OF THE GARDINER FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN B. PEIRCE, TOWN CLERK OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Eighth month 1st, 1638. In a catalogue of such persons who by the general consent of the Company were admitted to be inhabitants of the island now called Aquidneck, having submitted themselves to the government that is or shall be established according to the word of God therein, are found the names of George Gardner and others.

Tenth month, 17th, 1639. George Gardner, Robert Stanton and others are "admitted and embraced as freemen into this body politick" at Newport.

At the General Court of Elections, held on the 12th day of the first month, 1640, there were present: George Gardner, Robert Stanton and others.

The Court Roll of Freemen of the town of Newport, dated March 16th, 1641, contains the names of George Gardner, Robert Stanton and others.

At the General Court of Elections, held the 16th and 17th of March, 1642, at Newport, George Gardner and William Freeborn were chosen constables: George Gardner being elected senior sergeant, and Robert Stanton junior sergeant.

1644, 13th of the first month. At the election at Newport George Gardner was chosen ensign, and Robert Stanton was chosen sergeant.

June 29th, 1660. George Gardner appears as witness to a deed from T. Socho, an Indian captain of Narragansett, to Robert Stanton et. als., of a large tract of land at Pettaquamscutt, called Misquamicoke, being to the westward of Pawcatuck river.

October 28, 1662. George Gardner is a commissioner for the town of Newport.

May 3d, 1665. George Gardner is before the court upon the petition of Hored Long alias Gardner, his reputed wife. In answer to the court he plainly says that he cannot say that

ever he went on purpose before any magistrate to declare themselves or to take each other as man and wife, or to have their approbation as to the premises. Hored Long, upon the death of her father, was sent to London, and was married, unknown to her parents or friends, to one John Hicks, being between 13 and 14 years old, and brought to New England, and lived at Weymouth two and a half years, and then came to Rhode Island about the year 1840, and there lived ever since till she came to Pettecomscott. Not long after her coming to Rhode Island there "happened a difference between the said John Hicks and said Hored, when the said John Hicks went away to the Dutch, and carried away with him the most of Hored's estate which had been sent her by her mother; and Hored knew not what to do, she being not brought up to labor and being young and having no friends: in which strait she was drawn to George Gardner to consent to him so far as she did for her maintenance, and by whom she had many children."

Among the inhabitants of the Narragansett country who petition the king, July 29th, 1679, are found the names of Nicholas Gardner, Benjamin Gardner, George Gardner, and William Gardner.

Aug. 24, 1683. Henry Gardner chosen constable. Grand juryman, March 6th, 1688.

July 12th, 1703. Henry Gardner was appointed one of a jury to lay out highways.

William Gardner, son of Henry, married Margaret Eldred, daughter of Capt. John Eldred.

NICHOLAS[2] GARDNER, 19th May, 1671, gave in his allegiance to His Majesty and fidelity to this colony. He probably died in the year 1712, as the Town Council of Kingstown in that year granted letters of administration on his estate to his son Nicholas Gardner, Jr.

In the year 1714 Nicholas Gardner appears before the Town Council and asks not to be required to make account until the next Council, and informs the said Council that as his father

had died intestate he was without information in relation to the estate, and that he believed that his father in his lifetime intended that his estate should be equally divided between himself and his two brothers, and that he proposed that his brother George should have 1000 acres of land and his brother Ezekiel the farm on the great plain; and I therefore conclude he had three sons, viz., Nicholas, George, and Ezekiel. His wife was Hannah ——.

NICHOLAS[3] GARDNER, Jr., son of Nicholas and Hannah, married, Oct. 13, 1709, Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas Eldred of Kingstown, by John Eldred, assistant. They had:

Nicholas, b. Dec. 6, 1710.
Ezekiel, b. Sept. 29, 1712.
Sylvester, b. Aug. 3, 1714.
Hannah, b. Sept. 2, 1717.
Amey, b. June 17, 1723.
Susannah, b. — 19, —.
Thomas, b. Oct. 1, 1729.
Dorcas, b. Mar. 27, —.

NICHOLAS[4] GARDNER, Esq., of Exeter, son of Nicholas, Jr., and Mary Eldred his wife, was born at Kingstown, Dec. 6, 1710; married first, 1729, Martha Havens, dau. of Wm. of North Kingstown, by whom he had:

Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1732; m. Feb. 28, 1759, Oliver Reynolds.
William, b. Sept. 19, 1734; m. Mar. 2, 1760, Martha Reynolds.
Margaret, b. June 13, 1736.
Nicholas, Jr., b. Mar. 2, 1738; d. June 6, 1815.
Martha, b. Aug. 31, 1739; m. Mar. 3, 1760, Stephen Arnold.
Ann, b. May 28, 1741; m. Samuel Morey.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1743; m. Daniel Champlin.
Huling, b. Aug. 18, 1745; m. Elizabeth Northup, of Immanuel.

Nicholas Gardner, Esq., married, second, Dorcas ——, by whom he had:

James, b. Oct. 26, 1750; d. Feb. 4, 1795.
Sylvester, b. Aug. 30, 1752; m. Hannah Reynolds.
Francis, b. Apr. 4, 1755; m. Watey West.
Dorcas, b. Mar. 12, 1760; d. 1811.

Nicholas[4] Gardner, Esq., of Exeter, died in 1801, aged 91 years. Was a large land-holder and the owner of many slaves.

NICHOLAS[5] GARDNER, Jr., son of Nicholas Gardner, Esq., of Exeter, born Mar. 2, 1738; married, first, Honour Brown, dau. of Beriah Brown of North Kingstown, who was forty years sheriff. She was born May 10, 1740; died Aug. 19, 1760; no issue. He married, second, Oct. 19, 1762, Deborah Vincent, of Exeter, who was born in 1740, and died May 23, 1813. They had:

Honour, b. Jan. 3, 1763; d. May 20, 1817; single.
Vincent, b. Dec. 9, 1764; m. Mary Gardner, dau. of Judge Ezekiel. She was born Mar. 3, 1766; and died Nov. 23, 1831. He died July 17, 1851.
Elizabeth, b. Apr. 10, 1767; d. June 10, 1776.
Nicholas, b. Aug. 11, 1769.
Beriah, b. Nov. 16, 1771.
Willett, b. Feb. 13, 1774.
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 6, 1776.
Benjamin C., Apr. 27, 1779.

Nicholas[5] Gardner married for his third wife Ruth Tillinghast. He died June 6, 1815, aged 77 years.

Old Road from Tower Hill to Kingston and Usquepaug. The old road commenced on the south side of the Brown tavern and ran down the hill in the direction of the Cat rocks, and over the river where the dam of the fresh water meadow now is, then across the Sherman farm, crossing the road at the stone house of George Rose, east of Kingston Hill. From here it ran some to the north of the present roads, and came out on to the north road about where Mr. Azel Noyes' tenant house stood, now burnt down. Crossing the road here it followed the old path between the Watson and Underwood farms and thence across the plains and across the river near the railroad bridge north of the Old Kingston Station, and from here across lots in a straight course for the mills.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

No. 4.

To His Honour the Governor and the Honourable the Generall Assembly Sitting at Providence the Last Wensday of October, A. D. 1742.

The Petition of Sundrys of the Inhabitants of North Kingstown & co Humbly Sheweth.

That Whereas the Town of North Kingstown Containeth upwards of four Hundred Freemen, and being of a large extent whereby the Inhabitants of sd Town are put to Great Difficulty to Convene together in Order to Negotiate their Public Affairs.

Therefore your petitioners humbly request is that your Honours would make two Towns of the afores'd North Kingstown, Making such Division therein as shall be most agreeable to your Honours Consemate Wisdom and Justice, Whereby the Public Affairs of the S'd Town may be Facilitated And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall forever pray &co

Isreal Phillips	Samuel Thomas	John Nickols
Joseph Case	Christopher Phillips	Matthew Coopper
James Eldred	John Case	George Fowler
Samuel Eldred	Samuel Phillips	Thomas Scranton
Seth Eldred	Benjn Sweet	James Cooper Jun
Benedict Eldred	Benjamin Harington	Daniel Scranton
Samuel Boone, Junior	James Sweet	Ebenezer Slocum
William Smithin	Robert Eldred	Samuel Aborn
Anthony Eldred	John Albro	Elisha Clarke
Ebenezer Brown	Phillip Aylesworth	Edmund Arnold
Thomas Eldred	Beriah Brown	Caleb Clarke
Alexander Huling	Thomas Hill	Alexander Brown

To the Hon[able], the General Assembly of his Majesties Colony of Rhode Island &co.

The Humble Address of us the Subscribers Freeholders of the Town of South Kingstown in said Colony.

We his Majesties most dutiful and loyal subjects Freeholders of the Town of South Kingstown beg leave to return our most hearty thanks to the Honorable, the Governor, The Deputy Governor, and Assistants Together with such of ye Honorable House of Deputies as made the noble stand in Defense of public virtue at the last General Assembly in opposing that Deserter of his Country's most important Interests, even when under Engagement of

Fidelity to the Government, John Potter returned as a Deputy for the town of South Kingstown, and not admitting him to set in the General Assembly. This was acting in Character like the Fathers of your Country, and Guardians of Its Liberties. We would on this occasion beg leave to testify our inviolable attachment to his Majesties most Sacred Person and Government, and to this Colony, Its Constitution, Liberties and Priviledges, and the Authority therein established.

John Gardiner	Robert Knowles, Jun	Robert Hazard
Benjamin Watson	John Browning	Jere Mumford
James Helme	Jeremiah Browning	John his × mark Crandall
Jonathan Hazard	Wm Browning	Jeremiah Wilcox
Olr Helme	Wm Browning, Jun	Benjn Weight
Jeremiah Hazard	Wm Knowles	John Watson
Caleb Gardiner	Joseph Knowles	Job Card, Jun
Richard Hazard	Job Card	John Watson Jun
Samuel Willson	F Perry	John Case
Stephen Champlain	George Babcock	James Easten
Joseph Billington	Joseph Hull Jun	Jer Brown
Wm Case	David Babcock	Sam'l Steadman
Stephen Tefft	Thomas Steadman	Dan'l Steadman
Peter Boss	George Gardiner Jun	John Smith, Jun
Latham Clarke	Benedict Helme	Job Reynolds
John Rose	P Boss, Jun	John Albro
Wm Gardiner	Jeffrey Hazard	
Thomas Gardiner		

Colony of Rhode Island &co.

[Seal.] *To the Sheriff of the County of Kings County or to his Deputy, Greeting.*

WHEREAS I have lately received from home a copy of an order of the King and Council, Passed the 11th of March last by which I am Doubtful this Government is Likely to be Deprived of the Priviledge of choosing their General Officers for the future, Especially in cases of vacancies by Death or Removal, and altho the General Assembly is to meet soon by adjourment, yet considering I am Informed the Ship called the "Newport Packet" is now almost ready to sail for Great Brittain, and may likely be gone before the General Assembly will meet by adjournment, which may be of ill Consequence to the Government for want of so Convenient an Opportunity to send Instructions (If it should be thought proper) to our agent to use his best Indeavors to Preserve our Charter Priviledges and I should be out of my Duty to the Government, If I should Neglect making use of this opportunity. Thought Proper to Call the Assembly.

THEREFORE, In his Majesties Name, George the Second, King of Great Brittain &ce: You are required forthwith to warn and Give Timely notice to all the members of the General Assembly within your Precinct that they will meet together at the Colony House in Newport on Monday the first day of June next, in order to Take into Consideration and Act thereon as they shall Judge best for the Interests and wellfare of the Government &ce, and to Act, and do any other matter, or thing they shall Judge Proper.

Given under my hand and seal in said Colony the 25th day of May, in the Twentyfifth year of his Majesties Reighn A. D. 1752.

W. GREENE, Gov^{r}.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, June the 26th 1754.

SIR.

I Herewith send you a troublesome Job. I understand his land is all conveyed to his father and his clothes are conveyed to Westerly. He now is waiting only for a start, and will show you a light pair of heels. What to advise I can't tell. The Kings Attorney says he must have him by all means. It seems no ransom now will be due. Be sure take aid enough, and go to the mill in the night, and send Caleb Gardiner early for fire to know certain when he is at home, or no. For if you miss the first time you never will have any more chance for him, and if you are discovered by wadeing, by any of their slaves in the night, he will have word in a few minutes. That makes it difficult there is so many looking out among the popples &ce. But as you understand but such things I shall leave it entirely to you. What I have wrote is to let you know my opinion to be sure he is in the house before you beset it, and it is my opinion also you have no chance to catch him out doors. If he is but three rods from you when he sees you if you have ten men for aid you never will catch him Now have I given you a hint of his being on his guard, as well fitted as ever horse was in the world. Conclude with respects to you and yours and am sir your assured friend to serve.

JEFFREY WATSON.

To Beriah Brown Esq.

To the Honorable, the House of Deputies.

GENTLEMEN.

Whereas your Honors have in your great wisdom, not thought fit to receive Immanuel Northup for a Deputy for the Town of North Kingstown. We the subscribers freemen and freeholders of said Town, Petition your Honors that we may be empowered to call a Town Meeting to choose a Deputy for said Town at such

suitable time as your Honors shall think fit. Unto which we as in duty will submit &ce

William Hall, son of John	Edward Dyre Jun	Richard Briggs
Ezekiel Gardiner	John Briggs	Samuel Thomas
Caleb Allen	Thomas Hill	Lodowick Updike
Joseph Coggeshall	Benjn Davis	Wm Northup
Peter Phillips	Sweet Hitt	Jeremiah Gardiner, Jr
Thos. Allen Jun	Caleb Hill	Benjn Congdon
Peleg Card	Daniel Cory	Joseph Congdon Jun
Phillip Card	Charles Tillinghast	Ebenezer Smith
Edward Dyre	Thomas Allen	John Reynolds (Tayler)
	Samuel Boone, Jun	

State of Rhode Island &c.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1777.

Resolved that the old Court House and Lot of Land belonging upon Little Rest Hill in South Kingstown be sold at a public vendue on the Seventh day of June next after the date hereof to the highest bidder by the Sheriff of the County of King's County, and that the Sheriff give a good deed thereof to the buyer warrenting the same in behalf of this State, and that the the Sheriff advertise the sale of s'd house and land in the Providence Gazette.

A true copy.

Witness R J Helme D.Sec'y.

Conditions of Sale of the old Court House in South Kingstown on Little Rest Hill.

Will be sold this day by order of the General Assembly to the highest bidder for ready money nine Pounds to be paid down. the Remainder to be paid on delivery of the bill of sale. The Purchaser shall have Liberty to remove the House off the Land it now stands on in six months from this date.

The Remainder of the Purchase money must be paid in ten days when the bill of sale will be Ready, and if the Purchaser shall neglect to pay said Purchase money within the ten days the nine ponnds shall be forfeited, and the House again put up for sale.

B. Brown, Sher.

South Kingstown, Sept. 24, 1777.

The above mentioned house is struck off the day above mentioned to Mr Silas Niles for 260 Dollars.

Received twelve pounds of Mr Silas Niles in part of the above sum. B. Brown.

The old Court House Sold and the Money paid into the General Treasury. Test. B. Brown.

State of Rhode Island &c.

In General Assembly, Oct^{r} Session, A. D. 1783.

Resolved that the Sheriff of the County of Washington purchase for the use of the State House in said County Three good large Windsor or Stickback Chairs with resting elbow pieces, and also two dozen of good common Windsor Chairs together with a good lock for the Council Chamber, and that the same be paid for out of the General Treasury.

A True Copy.

Witness.

Thos. Sherbourne D. Secy.

Newport December 20th 1784.

Made and Delivered to the Sheriff of the County of Washington Twenty Seven Green Windsor Chairs according to the within Resolve. Joseph Vickery.

South Kingstown, 17th of Dec^{r} 1781.

Sir.

In consequence of the many & repeated Losses I have met with during the present War with many years sickness & the importunity of my very best friends induces me to be a Candidate for Clerk of the Inferior Court of common pleas for this County next Spring. In which Office I served two apprenticeships as long as Jacob served for Rachel. But when that long servitude was up he had her. And as we have always had a good understanding, and as my Father's old Faiend, I should Esteem your Friendship in helping me to said Office more than one good Sound Spoke.

All favors recd from you shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by Yr Sincere & real Friend & h'ble Servt.

G H Peckham.

N.B.
I have the friendship of the high Sheriff of Newport & make no doubt of every Deputy there.

My respects to your Wife &c.

We the subscribers from a long experience of the abilities and integrity of George H Peckham do hereby recommend him to be a suitable person to keep tke new Gaol about to be built on Little Rest Hill in South Kingstown. And we conceive that if he was appointed for that purpose, The Records of said Gaol would be

well kept, and that it would give General Satisfaction to the County of Washington, and State at large.

April 19th 1790.

Sam'l J. Potter.	Peleg Babcock	Charles Barker
Aon^{d} Browne	George Babcock	Robert Rodman
Christ^{r} Robinson	Sam'l Stanton	John Weeden
John Robinson	Samuel Babcock	Adam Helme
Jh^{n} Gardiner	Samuel Gardiner	David Douglass
Joseph Hazard	Syvl^{r} Robinson	R Potter Jun
Sam'l Curtis	James Sherman	

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Brother Gardiner of the *Telephone* has copied the note in our last number into his paper and added remarks which we are grateful for. He says in brief that *Shawnee Cake* would have been as good a name, to which we perfectly agree. He then says *Journey Cake* is the true name and cites facts. We have always understood this last name to be the correct one, and that "Johnny" was a latter rendering. The fact is clear that Journey Cake was made and eaten in Rhode Island long before the Revolution, and we think they were invariably called Journey Cake. While this subject is under discussion we would like to hear from our venerable friend "Shepard Tom." At the same time we would like to hear from others that feel so disposed.

THE MEMORIAL TO CANONICUS.—Brother Gardiner's remarks on this subject in the editorial columns of the *Telephone* in our opinion are excellent. We can add that the Fort Ninegret affair can be included too, with solid grounds. Two more lamentable failures cannot be cited in all our history of memorial remembrance. We have no doubt that the meaning was well, and the effort is deserving of praise. At the same time the execution of this commendable undertaking was faulty and illy managed. No historian who is in the

possession of the true facts will hesitate a moment to declare (as Brother Gardiner aptly remarked) "That the place for the memorial was in Narragansett, where the chieftain lived and was buried," and we add that the place for the Ninegret memorial was in the old original fort and not in the one erected by the Dutch about 1627.

The North Kingstown Record.—We are pleased to announce that our request to our friends to help us restore the North Kingstown record of births, marriages and deaths, has met with a favorable response. We would invite others to join in and furnish us such matter as they have relating to the town's families.

Life of Stephen Hopkins.—The Rhode Island Historical Tracts now publishing by Mr. S. S. Rider, of Providence, R. I., has already done a great work for historical readers. No. 19, being part first of the life of Gov. Hopkins, is a grand number. Mr. Wm. E. Foster, the librarian of the Providence Public Library, its author, has done his work well and has labored faithfully to present all the facts that it is possible to obtain. His notes at the foot of each page show the reader every step in his research.

Mr. Foster has done one good thing in his work. He does not use pages simply to eulogize and flatter his hero and make extravagant claims. The modest way he treats his hero makes him stand out in clearer light, and no doubt will carry more weight and influence in the mind of the historical reader. We earnestly wish the book to be read by every Rhode Islander. It is solid with facts and put in such a way as to be understood by every reader.

The Voice of Masonry.—This is the title of a monthly magazine published at Chicago, Illinois, by John W. Brown, at $3.00 per year. We are much obliged to the Rev. Henry G. Perry, its editor, for numbers sent. Mr. Perry is from old

Rhode Island stock, belonging to a heroic race, and it is always a pleasure with us to read from Rhode Island authors or hear from her absent sons. We are always pleased to note the prosperity of those who are kindred with us, and the *Voice* shows how well Rhode Island blood thrives in the West.

American Magazine of History.—This is a publication that is doing a grand work. Its editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, is undoubtedly the greatest female historian living. The magazine was never better than now. The private correspondence of Sir Henry Clinton is indeed a revelation, and shows conclusively that Benedict Arnold was not the only traitor in these times. These articles will bear close study, and we earnestly wish that they may receive the close attention they deserve.

Notes on Natural History.—Messrs. Southwick & Jenckes of Providence, R. I., are issuing a monthly periodical under the above title. Although a large space is given to advertising their own business, still there is room enough for several interesting notes. We wish it to grow and prosper. Price 50 cents per year. Address as above.

Fort Tucker.—This celebrated fortress (?) is situated about a mile north-west of the Perryville post office, on top of Broad hill. The coast survey had a beacon on this hill, and left a government mark here. The fort was on the south-east side of the hill, and was an embankment thrown up and covered over with brush and dirt, and would pass to all intents and purposes for a sheep hovel were it not for the historic fame it acquired during the Dorr war as a fortress. The Tucker family talked loud about their defence, but they really had no idea that it ever would be taken to mean anything serious by well-balanced brains. It was planned and intended by them to be nothing but a joke.

QUERIES.

1. Thomas Shippee, of East Greenwich, m. Dec. 24, 1732, Hannah Matteson. Whose daughter was she?

2. John Manchester, of East Greenwich, m. July 16, 1719, Mary Grennell, widow of Mathew Grennell. Who were the parents of John and of Mary?

3. Pasco Whitford, admitted freeman of East Greenwich, 1727, m. Hannah Hill. Whose daughter was she?

4. John Case, of East Greenwich, m. about 1720 Abigail ——. Who were the parents of each?

5. Jonathan Sherman, of Exeter, son of Benjamin and grandson of Hon. Philip, m. Mary ——. Whose daughter was she?

6. Henry Reynolds, of Exeter, m. Apr. 28, 1746, Mehitable Waite. Whose son was he?

7. Jeremiah Ellis, probably of East Greenwich, m. about 1725 Judith ——. Who were the parents of each?

8. Daniel Hill, of Kingstown, m. Joanna ——, and had daughter Susannah, b. Aug. 6, 1724. Who were the parents of Daniel and Joanna?

9. Ebenezer Allen, of Dartmouth, Mass., m. about 1725 Margaret Williams. Who were the parents of each?

CHARLES W. HOPKINS, Providence, R. I.

10. Who were the candidates for Presidential electors on the LIBERTY tickets of 1840 and 1844, on the FREE SOIL tickets of 1848, 1852 and 1856, and on the American ticket of 1856?

11. In Updike's "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar" he states that the Anti-Federalists, or the paper money party, being dissatisfied with Gov. Collins for his vote in favor of the

adoption of the U. S. Constitution, formed a coalition with a portion of the Federalist or hard money party and nominated Arthur Fenner, of Providence, for Governor, and Samuel J. Potter, of South Kingstown, for Deputy Governor. Is not this a mistake, as Samuel J. Potter appears among the voters of South Kingstown as voting against the Constitution ?

S. H. Allen.

12. *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah* Westcott, Jun., the son of Jeremiah Westcott and the grandson of Stukely Westcott, was born in Warwick, Oct. 7, 1666. Who did he marry, how many sons did he have, and what were their names ?

J. Russell Bullock.

ERRATA.

In our sketch of the Cole family published in our last number the following errors are noted and brought to our attention :

On page 187, Amanda Melvina Phillips Peirce, b. Nov. 9, 1844, *not Nov. 9, 1845.* On the next page her birth is again given. It should be Nov. 9, 1844, *not Nov 9, 1854*; marries Nov. 8, 1866, *not Nov. 8, 1867.*

On page 187, Emma Thomas Peirce, b. Sept. 10, 1853, *not Sept. 10, 1854.*

On pages 187–8, Phebe Anna Browning, Sarah Ellen Cole, Margaret Elizabeth and Amanda Melvina Phillips, are children of Thomas and Mary Ann Cole (Phillips) Peirce, not Thomas and Phebe as printed.

On page 188, for Ridhard Keitley read *Richard.*

We are much pleased to have this matter corrected so promptly. In order to take the blame from our printer we would state, that our sketch, and particularly this portion, was

very carefully copied, and it was followed verbatim, as it came to our hands, except in the matter of *Ridhard* for Richard, which slight error a child would read correct. As the sketch was prepared by the family noted, we did not for an instant doubt its accuracy. We shall be pleased to have other members of the family add to it or correct any further errors. Mrs. Mary Ann Greene, of Warwick, R. I., says, in a postal to us, that Hannah Cole (see page 185), b. Apr. 20, 1792; d. June 24, 1882, *not June 24, 1880.* Her husband, Capt. Robert W. Greene (see page 186) died April 28, 1852, *not April 28, 1872.*

Mr. Wm. F. Seager, of Wyoming, R. I., calls our attention to these errors:

On page 216, Narragansett Historical Register, vol. ii., the marriage of Joseph Brightman and Mary Seager is given Oct. 19, 1740. The correct date is Oct. 19, 1840.

In the marriage of Martha C. Browning and Peter B. Clarke, Mr. Clarke's middle letter is W.

Our thanks are due Mr. Seager for thus calling our attention to these errors.

Stephen Greene, the father of Freelove, who was drowned at Centreville, Mar. 6, 1839, was not of the Quidnesset family as thought possible on p. 173 of the last number of the Register. He was son of Job[5] and Mercy[5] Greene, of Coventry, and died in Plainfield, Conn., where also he was buried. Job[5] was son of Fones[4] (James[3], James[2], John[1], of Warwick, the surgeon); Job's wife Mercy[5] was daughter of William[4] (Peter[3], John[2], John[1], of Warwick, the surgeon). A brother of Marcy named James was the founder of the Centreville burying ground.

For the above item thanks are due to a great-grandson of Stephen, Geo. H. Greene, of Lansing, Mich.

RAY GREENE HULING.

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